IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

party till you Arrive at Fort Brewerton where you are to receive prov^{s}. as also at the other posts shewing these Instructions.

Lastly you are to take particular care by Night & by Day that none of those delivered up shall make their Escape, and assure the Senecas that should it so happen, they must be forthwith restored, otherwise the Treaty must be considered as Void —

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms
at Johnson Hall the 10th. Day of May 1765.

AN INDIAN CONGRESS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Fort Pitt, May 9-11, 1765*]

At a Meeting of the Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas and Sanduskey Indians at Fort Pitt the 9th. of May 1765. —
Present. — George Croghan Esq^{r}. Dep^{y}. Ag^{t}.
Capt. William Murray — Command^{t}. with sev^{l}.
Officers of the Garrison

Delawares		*Shawanese*	
Niattawatways	chiefs —	Kisinoutha	Chiefs —
Custaloga		Lawaghqua	
The Beaver		Thaminusque	
Latort		Lawissime	
Tepiscochan		Wapicapa	
Kitopum		Ossitawhiwa	
Spoagusa		Metholahetha	
Nessculctchom		Benivisica	
Cuscalethon		Nichapessica	
Kehewenum		Mamsehigh	

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 7; inclosed in Croghan to Johnson, May 12, 1765.

Delawares

Cap^t. Jacobs
Wingenum
Cutfinger Peter
Cap^t. Pipe
Cap^t. Johny
Capt Grey Eyes
Turtle Heart
Sun Fish
White Wolf
John Peters
Thomas Hickman
Richolan
Opetoawithen
Wisoax
Simon Girty
chief Warr^{rs}.

Shawanese

Weconnathaca
Thicomma
Wapimoga
Nichebuckethe
Niemwha
Chief Warriors.—

Senecas

Asichista
Keyashuta
Opaughee
Connaduntohas
Conidagiasate
Chiefs —

Ginisuran
Sohays
Chief Warriors.—

Sanduskey Indians. —

Onadegass
Thusnedosgo
Chiefs

Thanissisa
Captain John
Chief Warriors.

M^r. Croghan addressed the sev^l. Nations of Indians as follows — viz^t. —

Brethren. —

It is now two months since I was first sent by his Majesty's Commander in Chief and Sir William Johnson Bar^t. with Messages to your sev^l. tribes, in Consequence of which I sent sev^l. messengers to summon you together, and to my great Surprize, you have by your Delays, obliged me to stay here waiting for you thirty days longer than I expected.

A String. —

Brethren. —

His Excellency General Gage has ordered me to inform you that he expects you will immediately perform all the engagements you made last Fall to Col. Bouquet, one of which was to deliver up all the English Prisoners, and Negroes which were in your several Villages. — this Article in part you then performed, and was to deliver the rest early this Spring, and I hope as you have delayed so long after I sent for you, that you have brought them agreeable to your Promises.

Two Belts. —

Brethren. —

At the same time you promised solemnly to Col. Bouquet that you wou'd send Deputies of your Nations, fully empowered to settle a Peace with Sir Wm. Johnson; and leave a number of Hostages here till their return. how you have complied with this Article, I need not inform you. — You have sent but one Man as yet to Sir Wm., and the Hostages you delivered Col. Bouquet, have all shamefully run away, except *three*, though they were all as well used here, as any of our own People, and never confined. this Conduct, Brethren, has given all your Brethren the English, a Suspicion of your Sincerity, therefore his Excellcy. General Gage expects that you will immediately send proper Deputies to Sir Wm. Johnson to ratify, and Confirm a lasting Peace, and replace Hostages here 'till that is done, or 'till you perform your engagements to Col. Bouquet, no trade can be opened for your Nations. —

Two Belts. —

Brethren. —

His Excellcy. General Gage, and Sir Wm. Johnson have ordered me to assure you that as soon as you perform these Articles, a free Trade, and Intercourse will be allowed you, and all other Nations of Indians to the *Sun setting*, so long as they continue to behave well to his Majesty's Subjects. —

Two Belts. —

Brethren. —

His Majesty the King of Great Britain having Conquered the French in this Country, wch. you are very well acquainted with, all the Forts, and Settlements the French had, are now become the property of the King of England. — the French troops are to be sent to France, and the Planters become Subjects to England. therefore the General has ordered me to inform you that the King of great Britain, will take under his Protection all the Nations of Indians in this Country to the Sun Setting, and restore tranquility among all Nations, that your Children unborn may enjoy the blessings of a lasting Peace.

Two Belts. —

Brethren. —

I am now going, by his Excell$^{cy's}$. General Gage's Orders, to visit all the Indian Nations settled on the *Ouabache*, in the Illenois Country, and to offer them the friendship of the King of great Britain, and his Subjects, on their chearfully agreeing to our taking Possession thereof, as he is now become their father; and the General expects that you will send a Deputation of your Nations with me

Two Belts. —

Then *Keyashuta* spoke on behalf of the *Senecas*, and *Sanduskey* Indians, to the Shawanese and Delawares, as follows. —
Nephews the Delawares, and Brethren the Shawanese —

You have heard what your Brethren the English have said to you, they have desired nothing of you but what you solemnly promised last Fall to Col. Bouquet, all which you ought to perform; for our parts we are determined to take the advice of our Brethren the English, as we know it will be for their good, and we advise you as friends to do so; if you don't, you must take the Consequences, for we are determined to comply with what our Brethren desire of us. —

Delivered a String to the Shawanese & Delawares

Then a Chief of the Shawanese rose up, and taking all the Belts in his hands deliverd him, addressed himself to the Delawares as follows — viz^{t}. —

Grandfathers the Delawares. —

You have heard what our father the King of England has said to us, and likewise what your Uncles the six Nations have said, they desired nothing but what is right: we behaved wrong last Fall, but we are now determined to do right, therefore we desire of you to Consider well what has been said to you, as you have not Complied with all you promised any more than we have done: — Let us Act like men, and Convince our father the King of England of our sincerity, & answer these Belts to-morrow. —

Then *Custaloga* spoke for the Delawares, and addressed himself to the Shawanese, saying Grandchildren, You say right, we will all consider these Speeches, and answer them tomorrow.

May the 10th. 1765 — The Indians assembled —

Present as before. —

The Shawanese came over the River with the English Prisoners, beating a Drum & singing their *Peace Song*, agreeable to the antient Custom of their Nation, which they continued 'till they entered the Council Room. — *Lawoughqua* speaker for the Shawanese got up, and addressed himself to the English —

Fathers. —

(For so we will call you henceforth,) — Listen to what we are going to say to you. it gave us great satisfaction Yesterday to be called the Children of the great King of England; it convinces us that your intentions towards us are upright, as we know a *Father* will be tender to his Children, and they more ready to obey him than a *Brother*, therefore we hope our father will now take better Care of his Children, than heretofore has been done. — You likewise put us in mind of our promise to Col. Bouquet, which was to bring your *Flesh, and Blood* to be delivered at this place. — Father. You have not spoke for nothing, we have come prepared; you see we have brought them with us. — You desire us now, to send Deputies to Sir Wm. Johnson to confirm a Peace. We have appointed a Deputation to go there, and also the Hostages who are to remain here, until their Return. — You then informed us you was ordered to go to the Illenois Country to invite the sevl. Nations to Join in friendship with our father the King of England, and his Subjects, and desired some of us to accompany you there. in this You have done well. — those Nations are our Allies, — we will go with you, and do every thing in our power to promote the good Work of Peace between our Father, and them, with whom you have no acquaintance as yet.

A Belt 8 Rows —

Father. —

Here is your *Flesh, and Blood,* except a few that were out with some of our Hunting Parties, and those will be brought here, as soon as they return. — they have been all tied to us by Adoption, although we now deliver them up to you. We will always look upon them as Relations, whenever the *Great Spirit* is pleased that we may visit them —

A large String

Father. —

We have taken as much Care of these Prisoners, as if they were own Flesh, and blood; they are become unacquainted with your Customs, and manners, and therefore, Father we request you will use them tender, and kindly, which will be a means of inducing them to live contentedly with you. —

A Belt 6 Rows. —

Father. —

We will now comply with every thing you have asked of us, and assure you we are sincere in every thing we have said. — Here is a Belt with the figure of our Father the King of great Britain, at one end, and the Chief of our Nation at the other. — this represents them holding the *Chain of Friendship,* and we hope that neither side will slip their hands from it, so long as the Sun & Moon give Light.

A Belt 7 Rows. —

Custaloga Spoke for the Delawares — as follows. — viz^{t}.

Brethren. —

Yesterday, you put us in mind of our engagements to Col. Bouquet — we now assure you we are ready to perform every part which we have not yet complied with. —

A String —

Brother. —

You desire we may again leave Hostages at this Place, and send Deputies to Sir W^m. Johnson; this we will likewise do. —

A String. —

He then addressed himself to the Six Nations. — viz^t.

Uncles. —

Yesterday you desired us to be strong in complying with what our Brethren the English might require of us: this we are determined to do, and hope you will also do everything on your parts to forward a Peace. —

A Belt. —

Brother (addressing himself to M^r. Croghan) — As you told us you was ordered to visit the Western Nations, I now *wipe your Eyes*, and open your Ears, that you may see, and hear those Nations when [with] pleasure, when they speak to you. — I likewise clear the way that you may have a safe Passage to the place you are going —

A Belt. —

Brother. —

Don't imagine that what I have said comes from my Lips only, I assure you it proceeds from the bottom of my heart, — and now by this Belt, I remove every evil thing from your heart, and make it like those of our Ancestors, when they thought of nothing but Peace; — and I also wipe the Outside of your body clean, that not the least Remains of any thing which might give you trouble, may ever again appear; — and by this Belt we take fast Hold of you, our Brethren in Peace —

Delivered a Friendship Belt of 20 Rows, with the figures of two men representing the English themselves. —

Kyashuta then spoke to the Delawares. —

Nephews. —

You told your Uncles the Six Nations that you was determined to do every thing that was requested of you by us, and our

Brethren the English. We are glad to hear you are come to such a Resolution, and we desire you to be strong, and do so.

A String. —

Kayashuta then addressed Mr. Croghan —

Brethren. —

I am going now to speak to you on behalf of all the Nations present, and those to the Sunsetting. You told us Yesterday that the General and Sir Wm. Johnson ordered you to assure all the Nations to the Sunsetting, that if they performed their engagements, we shou'd enjoy a free Trade, and Intercourse. I hope this comes from your heart, as you see your Brethren the Delawares, and your Children the Shawanese are willing to comply with every thing you required of them. — Now, do not act as you have done a Year, or two before these late troubles, when you prohibited the Sale of Powder, Lead, and Rum. this Conduct gave all the Nations in this Country a Suspicion that you had bad Designs against them, and was contrary to your first Promises when you came here to Settle, and build this Fort on our Ground. — You make Rum, and have taught us to drink it. — You are fond of it yourselves, therefore don't deprive us of it; or the liberty of purchasing Goods. — Open the Trade, and let us sell our Skins which we have brough here for that purpose, otherwise we must think you speak from your Lips, & not from your hearts.

A Belt. —

Brethren. —

When you first came to drive the French from this Place, the Governor of Pennsylvania sent us a message that we should withdraw from the French, and that when the English were settled here, we should want for nothing. it is true you did supply us very well, but this was only whilst the War was doubtful, and as soon as you conquered the French, you did not care how you treated us, as you then did not think us worth your notice. We request you may not treat us again in the same manner, but that you will now open the Trade, & not put us off with telling us that you must first hear from your *Great Man*, before it can be done. if you have but little Goods, let us have them for our Skins, and let us have a part of your Rum, or we cannot put trust in what you tell us for the future. —

A large Belt. —

He then added that he did not speak for himself, but was appointed by all the Nations present, and that what he had said was the Sentiments of the whole. — Kayashuta spoke to the Delawares on behalf of the Six Nations, giving them an Invitation to return to their Old Settlements, at the same time desiring them to hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English & Six Nations. —

A Belt. —

Then *Ogista*, an old Seneca Indian spoke to the Shawanese, and invited them to return to their old settlements, where they would be near their Fathers the English & their brethren the Six Nations. —

A Belt. —

May the 11th. — The Indians being assembled Mr. Croghan addressed them as follows. —

Present as before.

Brethren of the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, & Sanduskey Indians. —

You yesterday answered the several Speeches I delivered you the day before from his Excellency General Gage, and Sir Wm. Johnson, and you have agreed to comply with every thing they desire of you. Brethren, you have done right in Complying with the General's requests, and you may be assured that I will represent your readiness on this Occasion to Sir Wm. Johnson in a proper manner —

Brethren. —

When first your Brethren the English settled here, they kindled a Council fire for all the Nations of Indians to the Sun setting, but for these two Years past this fire has been neglected, and was near going out. Now, Brethren, I put some good dry Wood on your Council fire that it may blaze up to the Sky so that Nations may see it, and come here to Smoke with their Brethren the English in Peace. —

Brethren —

Now I have kindled your Council fire, and made it burn clear, I again with this Belt disperse all the dark Clouds that have been hanging over your heads for some time past that you may see the Sun clear. —

Brethren —

You have now appointed a Deputation to go to Sir Wm. Johnson to confirm a lasting Peace, as you promised Col. Bouquet last fall. You have made a good Choice. I am well acquainted with your Tribes, and I know those to be Chiefs and men of Consequence in yr. Nation and I approve of them. therefore, Brethren, I now make the Road smooth, and easy to their feet, & remove any Loggs that may have fallen across it, that you may travel safe to Sir Wm. Johnson. —

Brethn. the Shawanese

You yesterday delivered to Capt. Murray[1] and me a number of our own People, agreeable to your promises, and say the few remaining, which were out a Hunting should be brought here as soon as possible. Your Conduct in this, is very agreeable, and convinces us of your Sincerity, and you may be assured I will represent it properly to the General, and Sir Wm. Johnson, and I desire that as soon as possible you will bring in those you left behind. —

Brethren. —

Yesterday you made two Speeches concerning our past Conduct as to Trade. I must observe to you that, had we a mind to recapitulate Injuries, we could convince you that we have much more reason to complain of your Conduct, than you have of ours. —but we have thrown away from our remembrance everything that gave us any trouble, and I hope your future Conduct will give us no reason to repeat past Offences, — and to convince you of our Sincerity, the commanding Officer here, though he has no Orders for it, will take upon himself to open the Trade, and suffer you to purchase such necessaries as are here, which are but little, owing to your own backwardness in not coming here early in the Spring as you promised. but as soon as the General is made acquainted with your Conduct at this Meeting, Traders will be sent out to Supply you w^th^. all the necessaries y^u^. may want. —

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[1] Captain William Murray of the 42d regiment, commandant at Fort Pitt.

Breth^n^.

You desire that Rum may be sold to you. The Traders here have none; but as soon as you have sold your Peltry, and are Setting out for your own Country, Cap^t^. Murray will make y^u^. a Present of some. —

Breth^n^.

I have now finished every thing I had to say to you, only to acquaint you that the General willing to convince you of the Sincerity he professes to you, has ordered Cap^t^. Murray and me, on Complying with what he ordered me to require of you, to make you a Present of Goods to cloth your Women & Children, which we now deliver to your several Tribes. —

After the Presents were delivered *Kyashuta* spoke to the Delawares & Shawanese.

Nephews the Delawares — and Younger Brothers the Shawanese —

You have now heard every thing your Fathers the English had to say to you, and as you have answered them that you will comply with every thing we desire you to be strong in your Resolutions. — We have appointed Deputies to go to Sir Wm. Johnson, and men to attend Mr. Croghan on his Journey. — Here is one of our Chiefs who is to Stay here with his Family to assist our Brethren the English in Council. — Then he addressed himself to Mr. Croghan, & Capt. Murray and appointed the Chief, saying (this is the Man appointed to Stay here 'till our Return.) —

Then Custologa spoke to the Six Nations on behalf of the Delawares. —

Uncles. —

You yesterday desired us to return to our old Habitations, and live in Peace with our Fathers the English. this I assure you we will do, and you shall see us kindle our fires again at our old Places. —

A Belt. —

Then Addressing himself to the English — said —

Fathers.

I must now call you; it is your Desire that we appoint Deputies, this is done, and we send Such Men as are best acquainted with the Affairs of our Nation. — Ended —

FROM SAMUEL MONROE

Copy[1]

New Gaol, New York May 12, 1765

Sr.

I should long since have taken the Liberty to address you on the Subject of my Imprisonment & have left Affairs to your good Judgment in them had I not [*been*] flatter'd myself that People here acted on some Principle & that as soon as [*my*] the Cirnstructions for Mr. Perthuis pursuan

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[1] In New York State Library; from a copy made before the fire. Words italicized and in brackets were crossed out in the manuscript.

You are [illegible]diately to proceed with the Indi
appointed
her persons to the Senecas Country, visiting ~~[illegible]~~
from them all
~~d every other Town of that Nation~~ in order to obtain ~~all the~~
those they have bound themselves by Treaty to deliver up
~~[illegible] Prisoners [illegible]~~
for which end you are to visit the Castles, [illegible] & every other Town of
~~Deliver up~~ — ~~You are therefore to demand every one of the Seneca~~
each of which you are to [illegible] that every of the
~~demand every one of the~~ said Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchm
be immediately given to you & you are to insist upon their complying with e[illegible]
Negro's ~~to use every possible method in obtaining their~~
agreable to their Engagements & to use all possible methods for effecting this
~~insist upon the Delivery of every Individual aforesaid agre~~
~~the Senecas Engagements.~~ In Case any of them sho
secreted, you are to ~~do every thing in your power for find~~
them out, and to acquaint the Indians that I insist upo
delivering them up &c expect them to leave none behind on any acc
discovering and ~~apprehending them~~ without any prevarication, and
the aforesaid persons
Should any of ~~the prisoners, Deserters, French or Negroes~~ pre
to make ~~the least~~ resistance, you are to apprehend ~~& take~~ them
& to take them demanding assistance from the Indians
force, ~~telling the Indians that I expect and insist upon~~
will give
~~their giving you assistance, and that you are not to come away wi~~
must
~~them~~ — You will return by the Way of ~~Fort Niagara~~ to
the three Rivers to Fort Brewerton
~~this place~~, and there if you think it necessary for the better sec
persons aforesaid
of any of the ~~prisoners or others~~ who may be inclined to dese
You will apply to the Commanding Officer at that post fo
few Men to conduct them hither shewing him these Instructio
which will be his Authority for granting you the Escort, and
~~Lastly~~ you are to pay with the Paint &c which I have furnishe
with, to purchase provisions in the Senecas Country sufficient for you & your
Ft. Brewerton
till you arrive at ~~the [illegible]~~ where you are to receive provisions ~~[illegible]~~
& other posts, shewing these Instructions
Lastly You are to take particular Care by Night & by Day that
none of those delivered up shall make their Escape, & assure the Senecas
that should it so happen, they must be forthwith restored, otherwise the Treaty
must be Considered as Void —

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms
at Johnson hall, the 10th day of may 1765

May 10 · 1780 ㊻

Instructns to Mr Rotheris
going to fetch the Prisoners &c
from the Senecas Country

22 R.

Instructions for Mr. Perthuis Indian Interpreter —

You are imediatly to proceed wth. the Ind.s & other Persons appointed to the Seneca Country in order to obtain from them all the Persons whom they have bound themselves by Treaty to deliver up, to which end you are to Visit Chenussio, Karaghiyadirho and every other Town of that Nation, at each of which you are to desire that all Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen & Negroes be imediately given to You, to insist upon their Complying wth. your request, agreeable to their Engagements, & to use all possible Methods for Effecting the same. In case any of them should be secreted you are to find them out, & to acquaint the Ind.s that I insist upon their discovering and delivering them up without any Prevarication, & you are therefore to leave none behind on any Pret.e whatsoever. Should any of the aforesaid persons presume to make any resistance you are to apprehend them by force & to tye them, demanding assistance from the Ind.s

You will return by the way of the three Rivers to Fort Brewerton & there if you think it Necessary for the better Security of any of the Persons aforesaid who may be inclind to Escape. You will apply to the Commanding Officer at that Post for a few Men to Conduct them hither shewing him these Instructions which will be his Authority for granting you the Escort.

You are wth. the Paint &c which I have furnished you with, to purchase Prov.s in the Seneca Country sufficient for you & your party till you Arrive at Fort Brewerton where you are to receive Prov.s as also at the other the other Posts shewing their Instructions.

Lastly you are to take particular care by Night & by Day that none of those delivered up shall make their Escape, and assure the Senecas that should it so happen, they must be forthwith restored, otherwise the Treaty must be considered as Void.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms at Johnson Hall the 11th Day of May 1765

May 20th Sir Wm. ordered ye Hostages Clothing, & Houses to be built for them under ye Guns of the Fort, Gave Each of the Nations a Flag to Hoist in their Encampments.—

Do. Die Gave Tejijoara a Seneca Chief a Meddal, 1 Pr. of Colours, & a Testimonial, in lieu of those he had from the French, wh. he readily delivered up, & promised to be for the future a firm freind to the English — after wh. Sir Wm. made him a handsome present, & sent him home well satisfied & convinced of the upright intentions of the English,—

May 27th Capt. Bull, & two more of the Ohio Delawares arrived here in order to return with Killbuck, & the other Ohio Delaware Deputys to their own Country. — & Sir Wm. ordered back the remainder of the Prisrs. then within 10 Miles of his House under ye guard of Serjt. & 12 Men ~~[illegible]~~ to Albany until the Susquahana Delawares had performed all their engagements, & delivered up all the Prisoners amongst them.—

At a Conferrence May 10th.
Present as before —

The Ondaga Speaker stood up & after repeat- wt. Sr. Wm. said yesterday on the first bunch of Wampm. returned the King & him many thanks for wt. was proposed to them, & declared their approbation thereof & assured him that when next called to a Genl. Meeting they would use all their endeavours to keep their Young People orderly, so that business may goe on without any Interruption. — returned a Bunch of Wampm.

~~Brother~~

After repeating wt. Sir Wm. said on ye 2d Belt. the Speaker answd. as follows —

Brother You may Assure the King that wt. we agreed to ye other day concerning ye boundary was ye unanimous resolution of the whole Confederacy & even of our Nephews ye Delawares, that is, that ye line shall begin at Owegy run from thence along ye West Branch of Susquahana to a place on Ohio named Adigo, thence down the Ohio to the Cherokee River & so up to the Source thereof. & that we will firmly abide thereby, & not change our resolution as You seemed to think. — A Belt

After repeating ye substance of ye 3d Belt wh. Sir Wm. spoke upon yesterday, they answd. as follows

Brother the Plan proposed for Trade as mentioned by You, gives us all great pleasure, as on a fair & plentifull Trade & civil treatment at the Posts our greatest Happiness depends, we earnestly wish to see it so settled, & hope You will be carefull in the choice of Persons who are to inspect the same.

A Belt

Brother we took particular notice of wt. you said to Us concerning ye. line or boundary wh. we agreed to, & strictly obs.ve wt. you said thereon. — ~~and~~ be assured ~~[illegible]~~ we have ye. Affair so much at heart, that we will embrace this opportunity by our Cousins the Delawares (who live at Ohio) of acquainting the several Nations in yt. Quarter of our present resolution & that shall be done at a Publick Meeting in ye. Shawanese Country, where all the Western Nations often hold their Councils, this you may depend upon shall be done without loss of time, & we doubt not of reconciling all them Nations to it, ~~[illegible]~~ and we once more assure you of our good disposition, & desire for a general Peace which now seems at hand, as the Delawares have so sincerely repented, & come to yr. Terms ~~[illegible]~~ in our presence & are assured that ye. Shawanese will also come to ye. same.

The Mohawk Sachim Kanadagai A Belt—

Then returned Sir Wm. Many thanks for the good advice he gave them yesterday, relative to ye. Council at Onondaga, and assured him they would now strictly follow his advice, & ye. rules of their Ancestors, being now all firmly united firmly in the Chain of friendship, there was nothing to prevent their compliance, repeated their thanks and all acknowledged what he recommended was for their Interest.

Then The Onondaga Speaker was called by the Senecas, & spoke A Belt— for them as follows, Brother Corah Warraghiyagey & you Brethren of the five Nations, I heartily thank you both for the wholesome advice you gave us yesterday & do assure you most solemnly we will comply wth. all you required, & acquaint both Sachims & Warriors with wt. passed at this Treaty. wh. we are certain will be very agreable to them all, and as soon as we have shewn ys. Belt to all our People, & acquainted them wth. ye. purport thereof, we will by ye. return of ye. People now going for the Prisoners send you a Belt in Exchange.

Then

May 11th The Indians being all Assembled Sir Wm after making a long discourse to them on several Subjects & recommending Gratitude to them for the many favours they had recd of his Majesty, exhorted them to be punctual for the time to come in all their Engagements which would be ye surest means of regaining the Friendship of the English on wch their greatest happiness depended, & lastly cautioned them to behave well ~~[illegible]~~ as they passed home thro ye Inhabitants.

Then He delivered them a very valuable present & desired their Sachims & Cheif Warriors would make a Just distribution thereof. ——— after which The Onondaga Speaker Stood up & by order of ye Six Nations returned his Majestys many thanks for his kindness to them, assured Sir Wm they would follow his directions, being sensible they were calculated for their good, and lastly, that they would be ready to attend the Grand Meeting to Settle ye boundary when called, and would abide by wt they now agreed to.—

Then they divided the goods amongst them & went to their several Encampments.——

The 12th 13th & 14th was spent in private Meetings, & giving the Cheifs of Each Nation private presents, after wch they all ~~[illegible]~~ set off for their respective Castles well contented. ——

The Provt. was sent to Conajohare & the present of Rum to ye German Flatts, to prevent their drinking as they passed by ye Settlemts.

Do. Did ~~Dispatch~~ Sr Wm dispatched Mr. Perthuis one of ~~our~~ his Interpreters with 6 Men in a Battoe, who ~~is~~ are to bring down all the Prisoners, Deserters Frenchmen & Negroes from amongst the Senecas & Delawares. He is to go by the way of Oswego, to Irondequat from thence by Land to all the Seneca Towns.——

March 17th All the Mohawk Chiefs assembled at Sir Wm's House; — when Abraham their Chief Speaker spoke as follows. — Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey at ye General Meeting held here a few days ago wth ye 6 Nations they spoke to you something concerning us, & our Grievances which are realy many & great, We then proposed talking to you on the Subject of our Complaints, but ye Hurry wth ye rest prevented us at that time, We are therefore now come to open our Hearts & Minds to you, & beg with these strings of Wampum you will take proper notice of wt we are going to say & bury it in yr breast. —— 3 Strings

Brother It gave us much pleasure at ye late Meeting to hear what his Majesty proposed concerning a Boundary between his People & us, as we look upon it to be one of the most effectual Methods could be thought of, to preserve peace between us, As our Bretheren will otherwise be too apt to encroach upon us; from wt you have told us, & the Significations relative thereto, we have not the least doubt of the Kings upright Intentions towards the Indians. & for our parts we flatter ourselves that we have ~~[illegible]~~ more reason to expect Indulgence from him than any other Indians whatever, You have been an Eye Witness to our Behaviour & Conduct these many Years, and think you cannot charge us wth a want of regard or attachment to his Majesty, Indeed our small Number now remaining is a strong proof of it. — wherefore we now most earnestly request you will lay our state before the King, which is as follows, — We have given away & sold the greatest part of our Lands to our Brethren the White People (whom we could not refuse on their declaring their poverty & want of them to us) ~~so that~~ we are now surrounded entirely by them, who daily tell us that the very Lands we plant on, are not ours, but belong to the People of Albany, this if true, would be very cruel, to deprive us entirely of our living, We therefore entreat you Brother to represent this Affair to the Great King, and tell him we beg that he will secure the Place of our Habitations, & the Lands around it to Us & our Posterity in such manner as may put it out of the power of any of his People to deprive us or our Children of it. — & that He will also secure to us the Land & House whereon Our Minister formerly lived, so as to remain for the use of a Minister & not be made private property of, as is now intended, Contrary to the intent of our Cheifs the Donors, & the Ministers solem promise [illegible] at the time of granting it. If the King will grant our reasonable request, therein we will be contented & Happy. & ever retain a gratefull sense of his goodness.

Along Bell

At a Conference May 11th.

The Cayugas being met, Sir William answered them on what they said last Night.

Bretheren,

I am pleased to hear that you at length approve of my former Advice, and are determined to Collect your People together at Cayuga, it is certainly Right, and what you should have done before; I am sorry I cannot at present take upon me to allow you a Smith at your Town; I hope you will find those intended at the Posts sufficient for your Wants.

A Belt.

Then told them that it was not in his power to give them an Order for Provisions at Ontario, more than would be sufficient to carry them Home.

Returned their Belt.

The Indians being all assembled, Sir William after making a long discourse to them on several Subjects & recommending Gratitude to them for the many favors they had receiv'd of His Majesty, Exhorted them to be punctual for the time to come in all their Engagements, which would be the Surest means of Regaining the Friendship of the English, on which their greatest Happiness depended, and lastly Caution'd them to behave well, as they passed home through the Inhabitants. — Then he delivered them a very valuable present, and desired their Sachems and Chief Warriors would make a just Distribution thereof. after which

The Onondaga Speaker Stood up & by order of the Six Nations, returned His Majesty many thanks for his kindness to them, — Assured Sir William they would follow his Directions, being Sensible they were Calculated for their Good, and lastly, that they would be ready to attend the Grand Meeting to Settle the Boundary when Called, & would abide by what they now agreed to. —

Then they Divided the Goods among them, and went to their Several Encampments.

The 12th 13th & 14th was Spent in Private Meetings, and giving the Chiefs of each Nation private Presents; after which they all set off for their Respective Castles well contented.

The Provisions were sent to Canajoharee, & the present of Rum to the German Flatts, to prevent their Drinking as they past by the Inhabitants.

Exd

Eodm Die. Sir William dispatched Mr Perthuis, one of his Interpreters, with 6 men in a Battoe, who are to bring down all the Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen and Negroes from amongst the Senecas and Delawares; He is to go by the way of Oswegoe to Irondequat, from thence by Land to all the Seneca Towns.—

The Indians began to Decamp on the 15th and continued to do so 'till the 22d, leaving behind them about Thirty Persons, being the Families of four Chiefs who remained, as Hostages.

The foregoing is a true Copy of the Proceedings at the Several Conferences therein mentioned, and has been carefully compared with the Indian Records.

G. Johnson Dep. Agent
Acting as Secry till ye Vacancy's filled.

Fort Pitt May 12th 1765

Sir;

I have been favour'd with Yours of the 30th of March, which I woud have Anſwer'd then but some of the Indians was come here & the rest every day expected; I waited the Issue of their Meeting in order to lay before your Excellency a Coppy of my Transactions at this place with the Indians which I now incloſe you, with a paper of the best Intelligence I have been able to collect, for your Excellencys perusal.

Your Excellencys favour of the 4th of April I receiv'd the 7th Inst., by which I find your Excellency thinks I have neglected my Duty & disobey'd my Orders I am very sorry to find your Excellency of that opinion, I made all the dispatch I coud to this Post as far as the Winter & Season of the Year woud permit -- & since I have been here has taken every step in my power to collect those Chiefs together, agreeable to your Excellencys Instructions; and I'm now well perswaded that if I had not waited to settle matters with those Nations my Journey down the River would be but of little service; & I flatter my self when your Excellency peruses my Journal & proceedings since I have been here, you will be of the the same opinion.

My encouraging Callender & Compy. to bring out Goods to this post, to be ready to sell to the Indians, which I inform'd your Excellency off, in that I find I have been wrong, tho' I aſsure you I meant for the Good of the Service I have no concerns in Trade, with any body, nor has had since General Braddocks arrival in this Country, there is Circumstances relating to that affair which I wont at present trouble your Excellency with, as I am well acquainted there has not been wanting People who has taken great pains to prejudice your Excellency against my Conduct & But I beg you will suspend your opinion of me, till I have an opportunity of clearing up every part of my Conduct in that Affair on my return, which I hope to do to your Excellencys Satisfaction, except being guilty of an error in Judgment, with a view of promoting the Good of his Majestys Indian Interest.

As to my Accounts I can assure your Excellency they are Just, and that I never intended to impose upon your Excellency in producing false ones, nor did I understand your Excellency, that when I left New York you thought Two Thousand Pound York Currency sufficient for the service you ordere'd me on through so many Nations & Tribes of Indians; I shall use all the frugality I can in the service, & if your Excellency had when I left New York order'd me to have the purchase of the Presents Certified by Col.^o Bouquet, or M.^r Fraser, I would then have had it done which is now out of my Power as M.^r Fraser is gone before me; I thought the Commanding officers Certificate of the delivery of the Presents to be Sufficient, which was the method I allways took since I have been at this Post. If your Excellency will Order my former Acc.^ts to be examin'd which are now in your Secretary's Office, You will find I never gave any presents to Indians but such as was Vouch'd by the Commanding officer & with his approbation; If the Quantaty of Goods given does not agree with the Quantity purchas'd then there will be reason to Charge me with imposing on the Crown, for which I ought to be severely punnish'd, But till that appears I hope your Excellency will have a more favourable opinion of my Conduct, tho' from the Accounts you may have received of me I can hardly expect it. however time will clear this up, & I hope to your satisfaction.

I must refer your Excellency to my Journal for the reception I have met with here, the Nations has complyd with every thing you order'd me to desire of them, which is more than I have had reason to expect for some time past, owing to a Jealousy amongst themselves, each Nation wanting to be over another, the Delawares [illegible] one [illegible] been directed by the great Spirit, to make their Peace with the Quakers, this was a design in them to keep the other Nations from meeting here that they might become Mediators between the English, & the rest; But finding the Senicas & Shawanese to act openly, & that Major Murray & I, would not Pay any regard to their nonsence they came in to measures with the rest. And I belive Sir William Johnson will have but little trouble in settle:ing matters with them to his Satisfaction, as the Deputys now going there are Men of Consequence in their Nations, & Sufficiently impowerd to Transact the business they are going upon.

They have given me my Choice of three Nations to go a:long with me. The Shawanese, & Senicas. has appointed each, a Chief of their Nations to remain here amongst the Hostages, which is to me a convincing proof of their Sincerity, I wish I could say as much for the Delawares. but they seem to me to be in great Confusion amongst them selves. & without any order in their Council, Custologa being the only Chief amongst them that appears well disposed, tho' them of all other Nations here ought to Wish for a Peace, as they are most distress'd for want of Necessarys.

They have spoke much for having a Trade open'd, & in Consideration of the Shawanese bringing in the Prisoners, Major Murray has allow'd them to purchase the few goods that is here which consits of nothing but Cloathing, & of that not half Sufficient to supply them. tho' they have not brought in half their Peltry; There is no Pow:der, nor Lead, here which gives them great uneasiness.

I shall set off to morrow for the Ilinois, & on my arrival there if I find Monsieur de la Gauterie has reconciled the Nations there to your Excellencys taking Possesson of that Country I shall transact but little business with them, nor give them any Presents tho' I take some [illegible]

you the earliest Intelligence I can, & if that Gentleman has settled m it.
New agreeable to your Excellencys expectation I will return my sel
diately, as there will be no need for me there.

Inclosed I send your Excellency a List of the Goods I lost with
Callinder: part of which I hear is safe. so that the loss must be lo
to what I first expected as those I left on the Road got safe here,
destroy'd appears to be lost through my neglect or ill Conduct
be willing to be the Sufferer. I likewise send you a Coppy of the
deliverd here with Major Murrays Certificate for the Delive
I hope will appear to your Excellency a Sufficient Voucher for
of what I have Purchased. & as to the Wampum I shall give you
how it is expended. on my return which will be as soon as I p
can.

I send a Coppy of my Journal to Sir William Johnson, & a
to the Governor of Pennsylvania. & one to Colo. Bouquet. a Cop
the Meeting to Colo. Campbell at Detroit. & Major Murray se
to the Governor of Virginia. Inclosed is a List of the Prisone
erd here by the Shawanese. I am with Great Esteem & reg

Your Excellencys Most Obedient
& Most Humble Serv
Geo: Croghan

To His Excellency
The Honourable Thomas Gage
Commander in Chief of all His
Majestys Forces in North America

New York

ing Conferences with the
Shawnese Delawares &c.
received May 24th
Answered

[illegible] 5 12 65

May 9th 1765. Intelligence received from Kiyashuta, in a private Meeting with Major Murray and me.

He says that last fall, the Shawaneſe, Delawares, and the other Tribes settled on this River, & between this and Sandusky, sent a deputation of their Chiefs, and principle Warriors, to the Ilinois Country, to Treat & strengthen their Alliance with the several Nations residing there; & to apply for support from the French, of Ammunition, & other neceſsarys to carry on the War, against the English.

That on their arrival in that Country, they acquainted the Governour, or Commanding Officer of Fort Chartres with their Busineſs, who immediately call'd a General Meeting of Nine Nations or Tribes settled thereabouts, and after counciling four days, they unanimously agreed to prevent any English Troops coming into that Country.

The Nations in the Ilinois Country was to Impede the March of any Troops coming up there from New Orleans, & the Shawaneſe, Delawares, Seneca's & other Tribes settled up this River, was to prevent any Troops going down from this Post, to that Country, this he says was the result of this Meeting last fall, in the Ilinois Country, where there was not leſs than 1800 Indians, with the Commanding Officer & principle Inhabitants.

In consequence of this Meeting, the Commanding Officer of Fort Chartres, told them, he approved much of their resolution to defend themselves from Slavery, & their Country from being settled by the English, that for his part he could not aſsist them with anything, as he expected the and take possession of that Post, But that the People who came through the same Earth with themselves (meaning the French Inhabitants) would supply them with every necessary they should stand in need of; That he had nothing in his power but a little Powder, & Lead, which he then presented them with, and said he had got a quantity more, which he would give them, whenever the English came to take possession; He then gave them 12 Cags Powder, & 15 Bags, Bullets, after which the Inhabitants made them a present of Goods. ——

When this Deputation of Shawanese, & Delawares set out from the Ilinois Country, the Inhabitants sent some Traders with goods along with them as far as the great Miamies River, in order to Trade; Where they told this deputation, that if they would remove their Towns to that place, they would Build them one, and Stockade it; The Shawanese & Delawares, said they would take it into Consideration, when they arrived in their own Country, And desired the French Traders to proceed to the plains of Sioto, which they accordingly did. ——

On this Deputation's return to their Towns, they heard of the Terms of Accomodations granted them by Colo. Bouquet, which they understood the Six Nations had advised them to, on which they called a Council of their several Tribes, when it was unanimously agreed, that they should comply with the engagements, their Chiefs made with Colo. Bouquet, & send back the French Traders, which they did all but three, which was yet in the Shawanese Town, on the plains of Sioto, Giasheta says he has done every thing in his power, to promote the good Works of Peace, between the English, & those other Nations (which indeed is Confirmed by themselves.) But their [illegible] that from the conduct of the Delawares, he looks on them to be the most Wrongheaded Indians of any in this part of the Country, as they want to be the first in Council with the English, & raise themselves above all other Nations, which he says they are very jealous of ——

He likewise informs us that the Ottawas, & Putewatimies from St. Josephs, & near Detroit, sent a Deputation of their Nations, to the Shawanese, & Delawares this Winter, to let them know, that tho' they had made Peace with the English, it was not from their Hearts, but from their Lips only, which they would not stand to, & therefore desired the Shawanese, & Delawares, to continue the War against the English this way, & they would joyn them, Which he says the Shawanese, refused to comply with in his presence, but does not know what answer the Delawares made them. ——————

May 10th. This Day I have talked with Several Six Nation Indians, & Shawanese in private, in order to find out what temper the Seneca's were in at Chenessies, & from what I can learn a Considerable number of them are discontented on Accot. of their Country. ———

The Shawanese inform'd me, that during the last two years, they have heard the Seneca's often say, that they never would be Friends with the English, till they were paid for such parts of their Lands, as they had built Forts on, for which they were often promis'd but never perform'd — Instead of giving them anything, these people have been ill used at those Forts, & their Warriors refused a little Powder, & Lead, to enable them to proceed to War against their natural Enemy's the Southern Indians. And this Winter several Seneca's has complain'd of their Chiefs giving up their Lands, & Fort, about Niagara; Those Shawanese say they believe the Seneca's will never be hearty friends to the English, till

something is settled with them about their Country, which they
wish could soon be done; For tho' they are determin'd to make a la
Peace with the English, yet if a quarrel should happen between
Seneca's & them, they would be drawn into it against their incli
tion. ———

in Croghan to G. 5-12-65

List of the Prisoners deliver'd up by the Shawanese Nation of Indians at Fort Pitt the 10th May 1765

No.	English or Indian Names	Age Years	From where Taken	What time missing
1	John Ray	21	Maryland	4 years
2	Mechyule Frinah	20	Cant speak English does not know from where taken	10 years
3	John Evans	17	Augusta County Virginia	2 years
4	Andw. Smith	25	Do. County —	7 Months
5	Wm. Davis	17	Blackwater Virginia	10 years
6	Geo. Kenney	17	James's River Do.	Do.
7	Jacob.	10	Green Bryer Do.	2 years
8	John Shaver	10	Black water Do.	7 years
9	Ebenezer Shaver	12	Do. Do.	Do.
10	David Hutchison	9	Catepin Do.	Do.
11	John Lea	7	Green Bryer Do.	Do.
12	Nitamhico	9	Jameses River Do.	Do.
13	[illegible]	12	Do.	10 years
14	Nenawsetha	10	Do.	8 years
15	Billiharnthy	9	Do.	7 years
16	Tony Carpenter	12	Do.	10 years
17	Archd. Hamilton	7	Cane Creek Do.	2 years
18	John Forsyth	5	Green Bryer Do.	Do.
19	[illegible]	15	Cove Pennsylvania	10 years
20	[illegible]	11	Virginia	7 years
21	Naicheumata	16	Do.	Do.

Women

Women Deliver'd 10th May 1765 by the Shawanese.

	English or Indian Names	Age Years	From where taken		How long Prisoner
1	Rose Gore	30	Blackwater	Virginia	7 years
2	Peggy Ice	19	Green Bryer	Do	2 years
3	Sarah Gibson	25	North River	Do	10 years
4	Mary Hannel	17	Blackwater	Do	Do
5	Nosewalamani	17	Virginia		Do
6	Paguewawe	17	Do		Do
7	Christian See	25	South Branch	Virginia	Do
8	Jenny or Kelakhkue	17	Do		Do
9	Louaweska	14	Do		Do
10	Molly	14	Do		7 years
11	Wapatenoqua	7	Do		6 years
12	Sally Ice	10	Green Bryer	Virginia	2 years
13	Magdalene Eblyer	7	Do		Do
14	Marg^t Cunningham	8	Do		Do
15	Jenny Williams	6	Do		Do
16	Mekelimoan [illegible]	7	Do		Do
17	Molly Bird	12	Do		10 years
18	Nochpeuais [illegible]	7	Do		6 years
19	Jean Clendinnen	3	Do		2 years
20	Sally Upkin	3	Do		Do
21	Mary Ice	7	Do		Do

Prisoners Deliver'd by the Muncie Nation of Indians

1	Kitty	16	Shemokin	Pennsylvania	7
2	Betty	16	Susquehannah	Do	8

Generall State of the prisoners Deliver'd at Fort Pitt 16th May 1765

Delivered by the Shawanese taken from Virginia	Men	20
	women	21
Deliver'd by D^o. —— taken from Pensylvania	men	1
Deliver'd by the Munsies taken from D^o.	women	2
Total Deliverd		44

List of the prisoners
Deliverd up by the
Shawanese Indians
at Fort Pitt
10th May 1765

in Croghan's L. 5-12-65

Goods deliverd the Several Nations of Indians at Fort Pitt after the Meeting. Vizt.

26 pieces Stroud
26 ditto halfthicks
26 ditto duffils
50 Grose Gartering & bedlace
400 lb. brass kettles
65 dozen knives
100 lb Vermilion
20 pieces Ribbon
50 halfthick Coats
10 laced Hats
50 dozen Jews harps
20 lb thread
20 lb white beads
20 dozen brass pen knives
1 Grose brass rings
4000 Needles
500 lb. Lead
1000 Flints

Silver Ware.
30 Silver Arm bands
51 Silver wrist bands
12 hair plates
80 dozen broaches
11 hair pipes
5 Gorgets
6 large Crosses
48 small Crosses
7 hair Trinkets
57 pair Ear bobs

I do Certify that the above List of Presents was Delivered in my Presence

Willm. Murray
Capt. in the 42d Regt.

List of Goods given the
Indians at Fort Pitt

February 28th 1765. Lieutenant Frasier and I, arrived at Fort Pitt, were Major Murray informd us, that Mr. McKee, had a fortnight before sent a Message to the Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, & Sandusky Indians, desiring them immediately to come to this Post to meet me, but as yet received no answer; & further acquaints me, there has been but few Indians here during the Winter. —

I then went & spoke to the Hostages, who inform'd me that they had heard from Custologa, & his Tribe, who was Hunting near Tuskerawas, & that they believed, they would soon come in to this Post, but heard nothing from the other two Tribes. —

March 1st. Six Seneca Indians came here from one of the Shawanese Towns, & informs me as follows;

That the deputation from the Shawanese & Delawares, which was sent last Summer to the Illinois, to Council with the French, and Indians, in that Country was returnd; That they had been well receiv'd by the French, who on their arrival Cloathed them, and told them, they would supply them with every necessary they wanted ~~to~~ carry on the War against the English, & would send Traders with them to their Towns when they set off. — That they had held a Council, with Nine Indian Nations settled on the Ouabache, & Illinois Country, who had all engaged to support them with their whole force, should they continue the War against the English. ——

That on those deputy's return to the plains of Scioto, & being inform'd of the terms of Accomodation agreed on by their Nations (during their absence) with Col.o Bouquet; They then in Council with the Sandusky & Seneca Indians, agreed to abide by their peoples engagments, and perform the whole, on their Part, provided the English, would open a free Trade, & intercourse with them, & supply them with Ammunition, Goods, & Rum as usual, & not prohibit the Sale of Powder, & Liquors, as they had done before the late difference happend; Those Indians further say, that the Shawaneſe, had sent a Meſsage to the French Traders, who was then following them to their Towns, to return home (I much doubt the truth of this) & that they had sent a Meſsage likewise to the Nine Nations, in that Country, acquainting them that they were about accomodating matters with the English, desiring them to sit still, till they heard further from them in the Spring. ——

March 2d. I dispatch'd a Meſsenger to the Shawaneſe, & Senecas, & another to the Delawares, & Sandusky Indians, to acquaint them of my arrival here in Company with Lieut. Frasier, with Messages from the Kings Commander in Chief & Sir William Johnson, to their Nations, & desired their several Chiefs would immediately come here to meet me, I likewise sent a Message to Pondiac, who I hear is among the Twightwees, to meet me at the mouth of the Scito, on my way down the River. ——

4th. .. Two Seneca's came here from Venango, (where a hundred of their People was Hunting) to know if a Trade was open'd here for the Indians, as they had heard from the Seneca Country there was, all differences being settled by their Nation & the English last fall, by Sir William Johnson. ——

Delivered a String of Wampum.

5th. .. Major Murray & I acquainted them there was no Trade open'd yet, nor could there be any till the Shawanese, & Delawares, had come to perform their engagments with Colo. Bouquet, that we had sent for them, & expect they will be here, before the last of this Month; Gave them a Belt of Wampum, desiring them to rest sattisfied till that time, & likewise desired some of their Chiefs to come down & hear what would pass between us & those Nations. ——

17th. .. Andrew a Huron Indian, & a Frenchman, one Alexander Maisonville, came here with dispatches from Colo. Campbell, at Detroit, to the General. ——

20th. .. Lieut. Frasier inform'd Major Murray & me that the Generals instructions to him was, to be at the Illinois, at all events, the beginning of April, that as the Indians was not met here, he proposed to set off down the River, in two or three days, as the Service he was sent on, was of a different nature from mine, & desired I would employ Mr Maisonville, & Andrew to go with him, that the service he was going on, might not suffer. ——

21st With the approbation of Major Murray, I employ'd Mr Maisonville, & Andrew, (Interpreters) with a Shawaneſe, & a Seneca Indians, to acompany him; And furnished him with Wampum, Silver Truck & other neceſsarys for his journey, that the service might not suffer, by any delay the Indians might give me here, or his want of any aſsistance in my power to give him. ——

22d Two Delaware Runers came here from Custologa, to let us know, that he had forwarded the Meſsages sent him, & expected that all the Nations would be on their way here by this time, & that he would come in a few days.

23d. Several Delawares came here to Trade, with what Peltry they had for Goods, but not being suffered they seem'd very sulky. ——

25th. Several Seneca's from Venango, came here expecting the Shawaneſe, Delawares, & Sandusky Indians was come, but finding they were not, determin'd to wait ye Arrival.

26th. Three Shawaneſe, & one Seneca, came here from the lower Shawaneſe; at the plains of Sioto, with a meſsage to let me know, that my Meſsage had came to there Town: two days before they left it. And that their

Chiefs had sent them off, to acquaint me they were collecting all our flesh & blood together (meaning the English prisoners) & were to set off in two days after they left it; & would make all the haste in their power up with them, but as the Weather was so severe, & the Waters high, they could not make that dispatch they could wish. ——

April 1st — Four Delawares came here, from one of their Towns, where two of their Tribes was collected together in Council, & said they were sent by their Chiefs to inform us; That altho Custologa had sent word, their Chiefs would come here, Yet their two Tribes could not; One of their Men, having been called up to heaven by the Great Spirit of Life, who told him that he must acquaint his Nation, that before they made peace, with the English, they must consult with the Quakers of Philadelphia, who would direct them how to make a lasting Peace, & desired I would send for some of them to come here, then their Nation would come in, & make a Peace; And as the great Spirit had told this Man several things of great consequence to them, desired that Mr. McKee might go there, & commit it all to Writing. —

2d. . Major Murray & I. made those four Delawares the following answer, on a Belt of Wampum. . . . .

Brethren

We are Surprized at the Message you delivered us Yesterday, from the Chiefs of the Delawares, The Man you mention, who says he spoke to the great Spirit, you may be assured is deceiving your people, as we are persuaded he never spoke to him. Your Nation agreed to terms of accomodation last fall, with Col. Bouquet, in part they have complyed with those terms: They begg'd of him for Peace, in the most submissive manner, & your Brethren the English, thought your Nation, would be the first to come here when sent for. —— We have received Messages from the Senecas Shawanese, & Sandusky Indians, that they are now on their way here; There is the Messingers, that brought us those Accounts, & are to stay here, till they arrive. You will therefore return to your Chiefs, & let them know, that no people whatever in this Country can give you Peace, but the King's Commander in Chief, and we desire them to come here, with the other Nations, & comply with your engagments, to Col: Bouquet, & not suffer themselves to be amused, by Idle Dreams, or Stories, that may be told them by any body.

A Belt.

6th. Four Six Nation Indians, arrived here in a Canoe, down the Monaungahela, with five Cherokee Scalps, they met a number of Virginia Hunters on the Heads of New River, who had liked to have kill'd them. ——

13th. Several Munsie Indians came here in Canoes, down the Ohio, from their Village, above Venango, & brought two English prisoners, which they deliverd up, Both Girls, One about Twelve, the other about Nine Years of Age, they were taken young, can't speak a Word of English, One was taken near Shippensburg, the other near Juniatta in Cumberland County Pennsylvania. ——

14th: About eighty Seneca Indians came here, from their Town, at the two Creeks, & brought with them a quantity of Skins, & Furs, expecting Trade. ——

In a private Conversation with Major Murray and me; they inform'd me, that two Tribes of the Delawares, were very much averse to making Peace, with the English till the return of Kill Buck from Sir William Johnson, & then if they liked the Terms, they would stand to them, but not otherwise, that they called Custologa, an Old Woman, for agreeing to the Terms he did, with Col. Bouquet, that they wanted to fight, & would have cut off that Army, had it not been for him, and they have been striving all this Spring, to prevent the Seneca's Shawanese, & Sandusky Indians, from coming here with the English prisoners, telling the Indians, in publick Council, as the French, and the Nine Nations, living on the Ouabache, & Illinois Country, have agreed to supply, & Support us in the War against the English, we shall be able to drive them out of this Coun- in less than two Years. ——

But these Indians say, that Guashetha with the rest of the Seneca's, Shawanese & Sandusky Indians, with all the English prisoners, in their Nations, are now on their way here, & would have arrived by this time had i not been for the Delawares; Custologa & his Tribe being the only people of that Nation, willing to be at Peace with the English. ——

18th. . Two Delaware Runners came here from their Chiefs, to inform us they had accepted of the Invitation I had sent them, and was now on their wa here, and would endeavour to be here as soon as the other Nations. ——

19th. The several Indians now here, which is about two hundred, seem very sulky, on Account of their not being suffer'd to Trade, notwithstanding, I have made use of every argument in my Power, to explain to them the reason of it. ——

20th. . . I dispatched four Indian Runners to meet the several Chiefs, with Messages to press the to make all the dispatch possible here. ——

In the afternoon the Beaver, with several Delawa came here, with several Horses Loaded with Peltry, in order to Trade, when I inform'd them that no Trade could be permitted, till the several Nations, had perform'd their engagments with Col^{l}. Bouquet

21st. . A number more Delawares Arrived here, with several Horse Load of Peltry, in order to Trade.

23d. . Four Seneca's came here who inform'd me, they see a Battoe, with several White Men going

down this River, about 25 Days ago; & asked me where they was going, on which I told them, they then said I was wrong in letting them go, as they knew the French had incensed the Indian Nations that way, against the English, & that unleſs a number of the Shawaneſe, & Delawares, would undertake to reconcile those Nations to the English; they were of Opinion, it would be very difficult to do it any otherway. ——

24th The Newcomer, or Noatwhelama, arrived here, with most of the Warriors of his Tribe, when he made a long speech, to Major Murray & Me, by way of Compliment. ——

25th Custaloga arrived here, when he and his Tribe, Saluted the Garrison, with three discharges of their Guns, which Major Murray order'd to be return'd with three Cannon. ——

26th Six Delaware Indians arrived here from Sir William Johnson, & brought a Letter, to the Chiefs of the Delawares, which I interpreted, & explained to them, in a meeting, which Major Murray and I, had with them on that occasion. ——

In the Evening, about Twenty more Delawares came here, with several Horses, Loaded with Skins & Furs.

28th Four Shawaneſe Runners, came here, with the Callimutt of Peace, belonging to their Nation, & after Smoaking out of it, they inform'd Major Murray & me, that the Chiefs of their Nation, was on their way here, with all the English prisoners, which was the reason, of their being so long on the Road. the prisoners not being able to travel fast. But that they would be here in three or four days. & desired us not to be uneasy till they arrived. ——

24th. I had a private Meeting with the Chiefs & principle Warriors of the three Tribes, of the Delawares; when they brought the Indian, they say had been lifted up to Heaven, & had spoke to the great Spirit, or giver of Life. I spoke to him, & desired to know what the great Spirit had told him; He remained Silent some time, & then spoke as follows. ——

Brethren

It is now One Hundred and Fifteen days, since I saw, & Spoke, with our Father which is in Heaven, by which I know, every thing on Earth, and Good from bad, I have likewise been inform'd how far, our great Father, allows us to know his will, & in what manner we ought to proceed, in Order to make a firm and lasting Friendship between One another, and the persons amongst the White people, to whom we are to speak to on this Head, by Order of our Father, are the Quakers; We are sensible of the misunderstanding that has been between us, and know we ought to be as One People, having but One Father; God when he first made us, and seated us on this Earth, consider'd us as his people, and gave us directions in what manner to live; And now this

Second time, has discovered himself to me, acquainting me with the method we ought to pursue, to live agreeable to his desire, he spoke to me concerning all the People which inhabit this Continent. ——

Now Brethren we have got as much of his sentiments as will be sufficient to direct us to live in firm friendship: And it will be happy Brethren, if we adhere to the advice our Father has given us, it will do us both Good; As we are People of different Colours, who inhabit this Continent; Our Father has likewise spoke to my Chiefs by me, giving them an advice in what manner to behave as Kings, & now they will act as Kings.

Brethren

We are fully determin'd to comply with the Orders of Our Great Father, as we dont think it would be right to disobey him; & desire you will join us, & let us both comply with his request, it will be better for us; We are his People, & he is our Father, You know Brethren, if we do not do as he desires us, it will not be Good for either of us. ——

30th. Several Chiefs & principal Warriors of the Delawares, in a private meeting, told me, that the Great Spirit had told them; —— as they were the first Nation that met the Quakers, when first they came to Philadelphia; they ought to be the first apply'd to, in making a lasting Peace for all other Nations in this Country. And if they would agree to that, they would make a Peace; And bring all other Nations into it. ——

I told them I was well acquainted by other Nations, that this was what they wanted, that I was much surpriz'd at their Conduct, after what they had promis'd to Col. Bouquet & that the Quakers could not make Peace with them, that as soon as the Shawanese come, I would deliver the generals Messages to them, which if they comply'd with; It would be well for themselves, as all other Nations had made their peace already, with Sir William Johnson, except them & Shawanese; That the Shawanese was now coming, in order to go to Sir William Johnson, to make theirs; & if they would not, they must go to the Quakers, or sit alone in the Woods, for it was out of my Power to comply with their request. ——

May 1st. Two Indians from Sandusky came here, & says, that about 30 Days ago, a Frenchman from the Ilinois past by the Miamies Village towards Detroit, & told all the Indians he saw, that the King of France, their Father, had sent a Large quantity of Goods, to New Orleans, for to supply his Children the Indians, in this Country, and would send them more next Year. ——

Last Night, two principal Warriors of the Delawares differ'd in Council, & Stab'd each other, in such a manner that their Lives is despair'd of, which throw'd all the Tribes of that Nation, in such Confusion, that Major Murray &c. was oblig'd to speak to them on their Belts of Wampum, to reconcile them to each other. ——

2d .. A number of the Shawaneſe arriv'd here, with part of the English Prisoners, & Saluted the Garrison, with a discharge of their Guns, which was return'd by three Cannon, after which they came over the River, & inform'd, that the rest of their people would be here tomorrow. ——

5th The Meſsinger, that I sent to meet part of the Shawaneſe return'd, & says that some of the prisoners was Sick, which delay'd them so long, on their way here, But that they expected them tomorrow Evening. ——

6th .. A number of Seneca's arriv'd here, & say the Shawaneſe, would not get here, till tomorrow Morning.

7th. The Shawaneſe Arriv'd, with the last of the White prisoners, & Saluted the Garrison, with two Rounds; which was return'd by three Cannon, then made several Compliments to Major Murray, & me, for their delay on the Road, & the time it took them, to collect the prisoners together, before they set off, being determin'd not to come, till they could deliver them up, & comply with their other engagments, as their whole Nation was resolved to make a lasting Peace, with their Brethren the English, which shall never be broke on their side; & hoped their Brethren would not give any occasion for the future, to excite their jealousy or suspicion. (meaning the English. ——

In the Evening two Seneca's arrived here from Cheneſsies, on buſineſs to the Seneca's, Shawaneſe, Delawares, and by what I can learn their Buſineſs is to enquire what ſucceſs the Shawaneſe, Delawares, & Seneca's had last fall at the Ilinois, with the French & Indians there; Those two Men has told the Seneca's here, that the Six Nations are so divided in their Councils, that they had not agreed to go to Sir William Johnson's, when they left home, tho' he had sent several Meſsages for them. —

8th. The Shawaneſe & Seneca's sent for Major Murray & me, & perform'd all the Ceremonies of Condolence as usual on meetings of this Nature. —

At a Meeting with the Chiefs of the Shawanese & Delawares, Seneca's & Sandusky Indians at Fort Pitt.
May 9th 1765

Present

Major William Murray, and several Officers of the Garrison.

Delawares

Nettawatways
Custologa
The Beaver
Latort
Tepiscohan
Kelapum
Shoaqusa
Nessoulethum
Cuscaletheon
Mehuwenum

} Chiefs

Capt.ⁿ Jacobs
Wingenum
Cut finger Peter
Capt.ⁿ Pipe
Capt.ⁿ Johnny
Capt.ⁿ Grey Eyes
Turtle Heart
Sun Fish
White Wolf
John Peters
Tho: Hickman
Kecholan
Opetoawethin
Wisoaux
Simon Girty

} Chief Warriors

With 213 Warriors besides Women & Children

Shawanese.

Kisinoutha
Lawoughqua
Shaminusque
Lawisimo
Wapocawpa
Nichapassica
Ossilahuwa
Methotahela
Beniwesica
Mamsehigh

} Chiefs

Weconnalhaca
Shecomma
Wapemoga
Nichebuchetha
Niemwhoa

} Chief Warriors.

With 103 Warriors, besides Women & Children

Seneca's

Ouchista
Kyashuta
Oyaughkee
Commaduntohas
Coundagariate

} Chiefs

Qenissuan
Sohays

} Chief Warriors.

Sandusky Indians

Onadegoſs } Chiefs
Shashedasgo }
Shanifsua } Chief Warriors
Capt. John }
With 38 more Warriors, besides Women & Children

Munses

38 Men, Besides Women & Children —

Brethren.

I have been sent here two Months ago, by his Majesty's Commander in Chief, & Sir William Johnson Baronet, with Meſsages to your several Tribes, & have sent several Meſsengers to summon you together; And to my great surprize, you have by your delays, oblig'd me to stay here waiting for you, Thirty days longer than I expected.

A String. —

Brethren

His Excellency General Gage, has order'd me to inform you, that he expects you will immediately perform all the engagements you made last fall, to Colo. Bouquet, one of which was to deliver up all the English prisoners, & Negroes, which was in your several Villages; this Article in part, you then perform'd, and was to deliver the rest here, early this Spring, & I hope, as you have delay'd so long after I sent for you, that you have brought them agreeable to your Promiſses. Two Belts

Brethren

At the same time you promis'd solemnly to Colo. Bouquet, that you would send deputy's of your Nations, fully impower'd to settle a Peace with Sir William Johnson, and at the same time, leave such a Number of Hostages here, till their return; How you have comply'd with this Article, I need not inform you; You have sent but one Man, to Sir William Johnson, & he not a Chief of any of your Tribes, And the Hostages you deliver'd to Col. Bouquet, has all shamefully Run away, except three, tho' they was all, as well used here, as any of our own People, & never Confin'd. — This conduct Brethren, has given all your Brethren the English, a suspicion of your Sincerity, therefore his Excellency General Gage, expects that you will immediately send proper deputy's to Sir William Johnson, to Ratify, & confirm a lasting Peace, & replace Hostages here, till that is done; As till you perform those your engagements, to Colo. Bouquet, no Trade can be open'd for your Nations.

Two Belts —

Brethren

His Excellency General Gage, & Sir William Johnson, has order'd me to assure you, that as soon as you perform those Articles, that a free Trade, & intercourse will be allowed you, & all other

Nations of Indians, to the Sun setting, so long as they continue to behave well to his Majesty's Subjects. —— Two Belts ——

Brethren

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, having Conquer'd the French in this Country, which you are well acquainted with, all the Forts & Settlements the French had, is now become the property of the King of England. The French Troops, are to be sent to France, & the planters, to become subjects to England, therefore the General, has order'd me, to inform you that the King of Great Britain, will take under his protection, all the Nations of Indians, in this Country to the Sun setting, & restore # # tranquillity, amongst all Nations, that your # # # # Children unborn, may enjoy the Blessings of a lasting peace.

Two Belts ——

Brethren

I am now going by his Excellency General Gage's Orders, to Visit all the # # Indian Nations settled on the Oabache, & in the Illenoise Country, & to offer them the friendship of the King of Great Britain, & his Subjects, as he is now become their Father, & the General expects

that you will send a deputation of your Nations with me, to assist in reconciling those Nations, (with whom we have had but little intercourse,) to his Majesty's Interest.

Two Belts —

Then Kyashuta spoke in behalf of the Seneca, & Sandusky Indians, to the Shawanese & Delawares; — Nephews the Delawares, & Brethren the Shawanese, you have heard what your Brethren the English has said to you, they have desired nothing of you, but what you solemnly promis'd last fall to Col. Bouquet, all which you ought to perform. For our parts we are determin'd to take the advice of our Brethren the English; as we know it will be for our good, & we desire you Friends, to do the same, as you are under engagements to do so, if you do not, you must take the consequences, for we are determin'd to comply with what our Brethren desires of us. —

Deliver'd a String to the Shawanese & Delawares. —

Then a Chief of the Shawanese got up, & taking all the Belts deliver'd to them in his hand; address'd himself to the Delawares, as follows. —

Grandfathers the Delawares, you have heard what our Father the King of England has said to us, & likewise what your Uncle's the Six Nations has said, they desired nothing but what is right, we behav'd wrong last fall, but we are now determin'd to do right. therefore we desire you to consider well what has been said to you, as you have not comply'd with all you promis'd, no more than we have done, let us Act like Men, & convince our father the King of England of our Sincerity, & answer those Belts to Morrow.

Then Custologa spoke for the Delawares, & addreſs'd himself to the Shawaneſe, saying Grandchildren, you say right, we will consider those Speeches & answer them Tomorrow.

At a Meeting with the same Indians.
May the 10th 1765.

Present.

Major William Murray, & several Officers of the Garrison.

The Shawaneſe came over the River, with the English Prisoners, beating a Drum & Singing their Peace Song, agreeable to the Ancient custom of their Nation, which they continued till they enter'd the Council House.

Lawoughqua, Speaker for the Shawaneſe, got up and addreſs'd himself to the English.

Fathers, for so we will call you henceforward. Listen to what we are going to say to you. —

It gave us great Sattisfaction Yesterday, to be called the Children of the King of England; And convinces us, that your intentions towards us is upright, as we know a Father will be tender of his Children, & they more ready to obey him than a Brother. Therefore we hope our Father will now take better care of his Children, than has heretofore been done. —

You likewise put us in mind of our Promises to Colo. Bouquet, which was to bring your Flesh & Blood, to be deliver'd at this place. — Father you have not spoke for nothing; we are come prepar'd: you see we have brought them with us; You desire us now to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson, to conform a Peace, we have appointed a Deputation to go there, & also the Hostages who are to remain here, till their return; You then inform'd us, you was Order'd to go to the Ilinois Country, to invite the several Nations there, to join in Friendship with our Father the King of great Britain & his subjects, & desired some of us, to accompany you there; In this you have done well, those Nations are our Allies, we will go with you, & do every thing in our power to promote the good Work of Peace, between our Father & them, with whom you have no acquaintance as yet.

A Belt. eight Rows.

Father.

Here is your Flesh & Blood, accept a fu that was out with some of our Hunting parties, & those will be brought here, as soon as they return; They have been all tied to us by adoption, and alth we now deliver them up to you, we will always look upon them, as our Relations, whenever the great Spirit, is pleased that we may Visit them ...

A large String —

Father.

We have taken as much care of these Prisoners, as if they were our own Flesh & Blood; they are now become unacquainted with your custom & manners, & therefore Fathers, we request you will use them tender & kindly which will be a means of inducing them to live contentedly with you

A Belt Six Rows ...

Father.

We will now comply with every thing, yo have asked of us, and assure you we are sincere in every thing we have said; Here is a Belt, with the figure of our Father, the King of great Britain at one End, & the Chief of our Nation at the other, this represents them holding the Chain of Friendship, & we hope that neither side will slip there hands from it, so long as the Sun & Moon gives lig

A Belt, seven Rows ...

Custologa, Speaker for the Delawares

Brethren.

Yesterday you put us in mind of our engagements to Colo. Bouquet, we now aſsure you, we are ready to perform every part, which we have not yet comply'd with. —— A String ——

Brother.

You may again leave Hostages at this place, & send other Deputies to Sir William Johnson, this we will likewise do. —— A String ——

He then addreſs'd himself to the Six Nations. Uncles. Yesterday you desired us to be Strong, in complying with every thing our Brethren the English might require of us, this we are determin'd to do, & hope you will also do every thing on your part to forward a good Peace. —— A Belt ——

Brother.

Addreſsing himself to me; as you told us, you were Ordered to Visit the Western Nations, I now wipe your Eyes, & open your Ears, that you may see, & hear those Nations with pleaſure, when they speak to you, I likewise clear the way, that you may have a safe Paſsage to the place you are going. —— A. Belt. ——

Brother.

Dont imagine what I have said come from my Lips only, I aſsure you it proceeds from the bottom of our Hearts, & now by this Belt, I remove every Evil thing from your Heart, & make it like those of our Ancesters, when they thought of nothing but peace, and I also wipe the outside of your Body clean, that not the least remains of any thing which might give you trouble, may ever again appear, & by this Belt we take fast hold of you our Brethren in Peace. ——

Deliver'd a Friendship Belt of 20 Rows, with the figure of two Men representing the English & themselves. ——

Kyashuta, then spoke to the Delawares.

Nephews.

You told us, your Uncles the Six Nations, that you were determin'd to do every thing that was requested of you by us, & our Brethren the English, we are glad to hear you are come to such a resolution, & we desire you to be Strong, & do so.

A String. ——

Kyashuta, addreſsing himself to us.

Brethren.

I am going now to speak to you, in behalf of all the Nations present, & those to the Sunsetting, you told us yesterday, that the General &c

Sir William Johnson; order'd you to aſsure all Nations to the Sun setting, that if they perform'd their engagements, we should enjoy a free Trade, & intercourse; I hope this comes from your Heart, as you see your Brethren the Delawares, & Children the Shawaneſe, are willing to comply with every thing you required of them — Now Brethren, do not act as you have done for a Year, or two before those late troubles, when you prohibited the Sale of Powder, Lead, & Rum, this conduct gave all Nations in this Country, a suspicion, that you had bad designs against them, & was contrary to your first promiſses, when you came here to settle, & build this Fort on our Ground. — You make Rum, & have taught us to drink it, you are fond of it yourselves, therefore dont deprive us of it, or the Liberty of purchasing Goods; Open the Trade, & let us sell our Skins, which we have brought here, for that purpose, otherwise we must think you speak from your Lips & not from your Hearts. —

A Belt —.

Brethren,

When you first come to drive the French from this place, the Governour of Pennsylvania sent us a Meſsage, that we should withdraw from the French, & that when the English was settled here, we should want for nothing; Its true you did supply us very well, but it was only while the War was doubtful; and as soon as you Conquer'd the French you did not care how you treated us, as you then did not think us worth your Notice, we request you ma not treat us again in this manner; but now open the Trade, & do not put us off with telling us, you must first hear from your great Man, before it can be done. If you have but little Goods, let us have them for our Skins, & let us have a part of your Ru or we cannot put dependance, on what you tell us for the future. —— A large Belt ——

He then added that he did not speak for himself but was appointed by all the Tribes present, and that what he had said was the sentiments of the whole

Then Kyashuta, Spoke to the Delawares. on behalf of the English, & Six Nations, giving them an Invitation to return to their Old Settlements, & at the same time desiring them, to hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English, & Six Nations. ——

A Belt ...

Then Ogista, an Old Seneca Indian, spoke to th Shawanese, and invited them to return to their Old Settlements, where they would be near their Father the English, & their Brethren the Six Nations

A Belt. ——

At a Meeting with the same Indians
Fort Pitt May 11th. 1765.

Present.

Major William Murray, and several Officers in the Garrison. ——

Brethren, of the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, & Sandusky Indians. ——

You yesterday answer'd the Several Speeches I deliver'd you the day before, from his Excellency General Gage, & you have agreed to comply with every thing he desires of you; Brethren you have done right, in complying with the Generals requests, & you may be assured I will represent your readiness on this occasion, to him, & Sir William Johnson in a proper manner. ——

Brethren, When first you Brethren the English settled here, they kindled a Council Fire, for all the Nations of Indians to the Sun Setting, but for two years past, this fire has been neglected, & was near going out. Now Brethren I put some good dry Wood on your Council Fire that it may blaze up to the Sky, so that all Nations may see it, & come here to smoke with their Brethren the English in Peace. ——

Brethren,

Now I have kindled your Council Fire, & made it Burn clear, I again with this Belt disperse all the dark Clouds that has been hanging over your heads, for some time past, that you may see the Sun clear. ——

Brethren,

You have now appointed a Deputation to go to Sir William Johnson's, of your several Nations, to conform a lasting Peace, as you promis'd Col^{o}. Bouquet last fall; You have made a good Choice, I am well acquainted with your Tribes, & know these to be Chiefs, & Men of Consequence in your Nations, I approve of them, therefore Brethren I now make the Road smooth & easy to their Feet, & remove any Logs that may have fallen acroſs it, that you may travel safe to Sir William Johnson's. ——

Brethren, the Shawaneſe. You yesterday delivered to Major Murray & me, a number of our People, agreeable to your Promiſes, & say the few remaining which was out a Hunting, should be brought here as soon as poſsible, your conduct in this is very agreeable, & convinces us of your sincerity, & be aſsured I will represent it properly to the General, & Sir William Johnson, & I desire you will as soon as poſsible, bring in those you [illegible]

Brethren: Yesterday you made two Speeches concerning our past conduct in Trade; I must observe to you, that had we a mind to recapitulate injuries, we could convince you, that we have much more reason to complain of your conduct, than you have of ours; but we have thrown away from our remembrance every thing that gave us any trouble, and hope your future conduct, will be such, as will give us no reason to repeat past offences. And to convince you of our Sincerity, the Commanding Officer here, tho' he has no Orders for it, will take upon himself to open the Trade, & suffer you to purchase such neceſsaries as is here, which is but little, owing to your own backwardneſs in not coming here, early in the Spring, as you promised; but as soon as the General is made acquainted with your Conduct at this meeting, he will order out Traders to supply you with all neceſsaries you may want....

Brethren, You desire that Rum, may be Sold to you, The traders here have none; but as soon as you have sold your Peltry, & is setting out for your own Country; Major Murray will make you a present of some.

Brethren, I have now finished every thing I had to say to you, only to acquaint you, that the General, willing to convince you of the Sincerity he has towards with what he order'd me, to require of you, to make you a present of Goods to Cloath your Women & Children, which we now deliver to your several Tribes. —

After the Presents was deliver'd, Kyashuta spoke to the Delawares, & Shawaneſe.

Nephews the Delawares, & younger Brethren the Shawaneſe,

As you have now heard every thing your Fathers the English had to say to you, & as you have aſsured them, that you will comply with every thing the desired, be strong. We have appointed Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson's, and Men to attend Mr Croghan on his journey, here is one of our Chiefs, who is to stay here with his Family, to aſsist our Brethren the Englis in Council. —

Then He addreſs'd himself to Major Murra & me, & pointed to the Chief, saying this is the Man, to stay here with you, till our Return. —

Then Custologa, Spoke to the Six Nations in behalf of the Delawares. —

Uncles, you yesterday desired us, to return to our Old Settlements, & live in Peace with our Fathers the English; this I aſsure you, we will do, & you shall see us kindle our Fire again at our Old pla

Gave A Belt. —

Then addreſsing himself to the English

Fathers, I must now call you, Its your desire, that we appoint Deputies, this is done, & we send such Men, as are best acquainted with the affairs of our Nation.

A True Copy of
Mr. Croghan's Journal
Alexander McKee

y of
Secretary of States Letter, of
1st June 1765 beginning 9th
May & Ending with its
Conclusion - - - - Dated
Fort Pitt 9th May 1765.

it, although the best part of it lies much more out of an Enemy's Country. but this was prudently neglected, and the Patent in a manner unknown, and unnoticed for many Years; however I find a Minute now by me of a Complaint which I laid before Governor Clinton fifteen Years ago, occasioned by some Persons at Albany having mentioned the Affair to the Mohawks.., no Settlements being then pushed, it dropped till 1754 when they complained to the Governor & Council at Albany, and thus the Affair rested till the late Settlements, and the Report which prevailed for dividing it, a Step which at once alarmed the Indians, and determined them to take their late Measures.

The annulling a Patent, is nothing new in this Province I find eight Precedents for it, and in this Case, and at this Period, it cannot affect any Governor; but the Continuance of it must arraign the Conduct of several, who have since granted sundry Tracts within the Bounds claimed by the Patent in question, which must either prove heavy Reflections on those concerned in such Grants, or convince any thinking Person that the Tract in question was not considered as Valid.

I just mentioned these few heads to obviate some late Remarks made on this Subject, every of which can be easily, and justly answered, at the same time I judged them necessary Hints to you, and the Gentlemen of the Council, who I make no doubt will do every thing for obtaining speedy Justice in the Case. I should not have given you this repeated trouble, but that my Duty obliges me to leave nothing undone for securing the tranquility of this Country, which by what I can learn, may in some Measure depend on the just Decision of this Affair. I am with great truth & regard &c.

W. J.

P.S. by the Orders from England for retrenching the Indian Expences as much as possible, I cannot with propriety make a Charge of th[illegible] this Journey

Extract of a Letter from George Croghan Esqr. Depy. Agent to Indian Affairs dated Fort Pitt May the 12th 1765 to Sir Wm. Johnson.

Sir—

Some days ago I was favored with yours of the 9th March that night had the favr. of yours of the 8th of April just as I had finished with the Shawanese & Delawares, Six Nations and Sandusky Indians. a Copy of my Transactions here I enclose you to which I must refer your honour. I have been long detained here owing in a great measure to the Delawares, which you will see by my Journal. the Shawanese have behaved very well, as have the Senecas, the Delawares intended to be Mediators between the other Nations & us, but finding that would not take, they have now come into the same Measures with the rest; the Shawanese Delawares and Senecas have appointed a Deputation of their People to wait on you, and settle such terms of Peace as you and they can agree on, and they are men of weight in their Nations. they have likewise appointed Deputies to go with me to the Illinois, which I hope will facilitate the Service I am Ordered on there, as they have good influence with all those Nations, as you will see by the several Intelligences I got here [illegible] see inserted in my Journal; and the Delawares have appointed Hostages to stay here till every thing is settled & to have the Prisoners. I am Sir yrs. &c.

Signed Geo: Croghan

1765

At a Meeting of the Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas, and Sanduskey Indians at Fort Pitt the 9th of May 1765. —

Present —, George Croghan Esqr. Depy. Agt.
Capt. William Murray Commandt., with sevl. officers of the Garr.

Delawares	
Nettawatways	Chiefs —
Custaloga	
The Beaver	
Latort	
Tejuocchan	
Kitopum	
Squaqua	
Neſsuletchom	
Cuscalethon	
Kekewonum	
Capt. Jacobs	Chief Warrs.
Wingenum	
Cutfinger Peter	
Capt. Pipe	
Capt Johny	
Capt Grey Eyes	
Turtle Heart	
Sun Fish	
White Wolf	
John Peters	
Thomas Hickman	
Nicholas	
Opetowithen	
Wioax	
Simon Girty	

Shawanese	
Kiſinoutha	Chiefs —
Lawaghqua	
Thammuque	
Lawiſsimo	
Wapecapa	
Opitawhiwa	
Methiolahetha	
Benewisica	
Nichapeſsica	
Mamiehugh	
Weconnathaca	Chief Warriors —
Thecomma	
Wapemaga	
Nickebukethey	
Niemwha	

Senecas	
Aiechuta	Chiefs —
Keyashuta	
Opaughee	
Connaduntohas	
Condagiarate	
Gimmuran	Chief Warriors —
Tohays	

Sanduskey Indians	
Onadegass	Chiefs..
Thusnedorgo	
Thamshua	Chief Warriors. —
Captain John	

Mr. Croghan addreſsed the sevl. Nations of Indians as follows viz. —

Brethren..,

It is now two months since I was first sent by his Majesty's Commander in Chief and Sir William Johnson Bart. with Meſsages to your sevl. tribes, in Consequence of which I sent sevl. Meſsengers to summon you together, and to my great surprize you have by your Delays obliged me to stay here waiting for you thirty days longer than I expected. —

A String. —

Brethren..

His Excellency General Gage has ordered me to inform you that he expects you will immediately perform all the engagements you made last Fall to Col. Bouquet, one of which was to deliver up all the English Prisoners, and Negroes which were in your several Villages.., this Article in part you then performed, and was to deliver the rest early this Spring, and I hope as you have delayed so long after I sent for you, that you have brought them agreeable to your Promise.

Two Belts.

Brethren

At the same time you promised solemnly to Col. Bouquet that you would send Deputies of your Nations, fully empowered to settle a Peace with Sir Wm. Johnson, and leave a Number of Hostages here till their return. how you have complied with this Article, I need not inform you. — You have sent but one Man as yet to Sir Wm., and the Hostages you delivered Col. Bouquet, have all shamefully run away, except three; though they were all as well used here, as any of our own People and never confined. this Conduct, Brethren, has given all your Brethren the English, a Suspicion of your Sincerity, therefore his Excelly. General Gage expects that you will immediately send proper Deputies to Sir Wm. Johnson to ratify, and confirm a lasting Peace, and replace Hostages here till that is done, or till you perform your engagements to Col. Bouquet, no trade can be opened for your Nations.

Two Belts

Brethren..

His Excelly. General Gage, and Sir Wm. Johnson have ordered me to assure you that as soon as you perform these Articles, a free Trade, and Intercourse will be allowed you, and all other Nations of Indians to the Sunsetting, so long as they continue to behave well to his Majesty's Subjects.

Two Belts.

Brethren..

His Majesty the King of Great Britain having Conquered the French in this Country, wch you are very well acquainted with, all the Forts, and Settlements the French had, are now become the property of the King of England., the French troops are to be sent to France, and the Planters become Subjects to England. therefore the General has ordered me to inform you that the King of Great Britain, will take under his Protection all the Nations of Indians in this Country to the Sun setting, and restore tranquility among all Nations, that your Children unborn may enjoy the blessings of a lasting Peace.

Two Belts.

Brethren..

I am now going, by his Excelly. General Gage's Orders, to visit all the Indian Nations settled on the Ouabache in the Illenois Country, and to offer them the friendship of the King of Great Britain, and his Subjects, on their cheerfully agreeing to our taking Possession thereof, as he is now become their father; and the General expects that you will send a Deputation of your Nations with me.

Two Belts.

Then Keyashuta spoke on behalf of the Senecas, and Sandusky Indians, to the Shawanese and Delawares, as follows..

Nephews the Delawares, and Brethren the Shawanese.

You have heard what your Brethren the English have said to you. they have desired nothing of you but what you solemnly promised last Fall to Col. Bouquet, all which you ought to perform. for our parts we are determined to take the advice of our Brethren the English, as we know it will be for their good, and we advise you as friends to do so: if you don't, you must take the Consequences, for we are determined to comply with what our Brethren desire of us.

Delivered a String to the Shawanese & Delawares

Then a Chief of the Shawanese rose up, and taking all the Belts in his hands delivered him, addressed himself to the Delawares as follows viz

Grandfathers the Delawares. You have heard what our father the King of England has said to us, and likewise what your Uncles the Six Nations have said they desired nothing but what is right: we behaved wrong last Fall, but we are now determined to do right, therefore we desire of you to consider what has been said to you, as you have not complied with all you promised any more than we have done. Let us Act like men, and convince our father the King of England of our sincerity, & answer the Belts tomorrow.

Then Custaloga spoke for the Delawares, and addressed himself to the Shawanese, saying Grandchildren, You say right, we will all consider these Speeches, and answer them tomorrow.

May the 10th 1765. The Indians assembled

Present as before.

The Shawanese came over the River with the English Prisoners, beating a Drum & singing their Peace Song, agreeable to the antient custom of their Nation, which they continued till they entered the Council Room. Lawoughqua Speaker for the Shawanese got up, and addressed himself to the English

Fathers. (For so we will call you henceforth,) Listen to what we are going to say to you. it gave us great satisfaction Yesterday to be called the Children of the great King of England; it convinces us that your intentions towards us are upright, as we know a Father will be tender to his Children, and they more ready to obey him than a Brother, therefore we hope our father will now take better Care of his Children, than heretofore has been done. You likewise put us in mind of our promise to Col. Bouquet, which was to bring you Flesh and Blood to be delivered at this place. Father. You have not spoke for nothing, we have come prepared; you see we have brought them with us. You desire us now, to send Deputies to Sir Wm. Johnson to confirm a Peace. we have appointed a Deputation to go there, and also the Hostages who are to remain here, until their Return. You then informed us you was ordered to go to the Illenois Country to invite the sevl. Nations to Join in friendship with our father the King of England, and his Subjects, and desired some of us to accompany you there. in this You have done well. these Nations are our Allies. we will go with you, and do every thing in our power to promote the good Work of Peace between our Father, and them, with whom you have no acquaintance as yet. A Belt 8 Rows

Father.

Here is your Flesh, and Blood, except a few that were out with some of our Hunting Parties, and these will be brought here as soon as they Return. they have been all tied to us by Adoption, although we now deliver them up to you. We will always look upon them as Relations, whenever the Great Spirit is pleased that we may visit them. A large String

Father.

We have taken as much Care of these Prisoners, as if they were our own Flesh, and blood; they are become unacquainted with your Customs, and manners, and therefore, Father we request you will use them tender, and kindly, which will be a means of inducing them to live contentedly with you.

A Belt 6 Rows.

Father. We will now comply with every thing you have asked of us, and assure you we are sincere in every thing we have said. Here is a Belt with the figure of our Father the King of great Britain, at one end, and the Chief of our Nation at the other. This represents them holding the Chain of Friendship, and we hope that neither Side will slip their Hands from it, so long as the Sun & Moon give Light.

A Belt 7 Rows.

Custaloga Spoke for the Delawares as follows. viz.

Brethren.

Yesterday you put us in mind of our engagements to Col. Bouquet. We now assure you we are ready to perform every part which we have not yet complied with.

A String.

Brother.

You desire we may again leave Hostages at this Place, and send Deputies to Sir Wm. Johnson, this we will likewise do.

A String.

He then addressed himself to the Six Nations, viz.

Uncles.

Yesterday you desired us to be Strong in complying with what our Brethren the English might require of us. this we are determined to do, and hope you will also do every thing on your parts to forward a Peace.

A Belt.

Brother (Addressing himself to Mr. Croghan) As you told us you was ordered to visit the Western Nations, I now wipe your Eyes, and open your Ears, that you may see, and hear those Nations with pleasure, when they speak to you. I likewise clear the way that you may have a safe Passage to the place you are going.

A Belt.

Brother.

Don't imagine that what I have said comes from my Lips only, I assure you it proceeds from the bottom of my hearts. and now by this Belt, I remove every evil thing from your heart, and make it like those of our Ancestors, when they thought of nothing but Peace; and I also wipe the Outside of your body clean, that not the least Remains of any thing which might give you trouble, may ever again appear. and by this Belt we take fast Hold of you, our Brethren in Peace.

Delivered a Friendship Belt of 20 Rows, with the figures of two men representing the English & ourselves.

Kyashuta then Spoke to the Delawares.

Nephews.

You told your Uncles the Six Nations that you was determined to do every thing that was requested of you by us. and our Brethren the English. We are glad to hear you are come to such a Resolution, and we advise you to be Strong, and do so.

A String.

Kayashuta then addressed Mr. Croghan —

Brethren — I am going now to speak to you on behalf of all the Nations present, and those to the Sun setting. You told us Yesterday that the General and Sir Wm. Johnson ordered you to assure all the Nations to the Sun setting, that if they performed their engagements we should enjoy a free Trade, and Intercourse. Suppose this came from your heart, as you see your Brethren the Delawares, and your Children the Shawanese are willing to comply with everything you required of them. — Now, do not act as you have done a Year, or two before these late troubles, when you prohibited the Sale of Powder, Lead and Rum. this Conduct gave all the Nations in this Country a Suspicion that you had bad Designs against them, and was contrary to your first Promises when you came here to settle, and build this Fort on our Ground. — You made Rum, and have taught us to drink it. — You are fond of it yourselves, therefore don't deprive us of it, or the liberty of purchasing Goods. — Open the Trade, and let us sell our Skins which we have brought here for that purpose, otherwise we must think you speak from your Lips, & not from your hearts. — A Belt

Brethren. —

When you first came to drive the French from this Place, the Governor of Pennsylvania sent us a message that we should withdraw from the French, and that when the English were settled here, we should want for nothing. it is true you did supply us very well, but this was only whilst the War was doubtful, and as soon as you conquered the French, you did not care how you treated us, as you then did not think us worth your notice. We request you may not treat us again in the same manner, but that you will now open the the Trade, & not put us off with telling us that you must first hear from your Great Man, before it can be done. if you have but little Goods, let us have them for our Skins, and let us have a part of your Rum, or we cannot put trust in what you tell us for the future. —

A large Belt. —

He then added that he did not speak for himself, but was appointed by all the Nations present, and that what he had said was the Sentiments of the whole. — Kayashuta spoke to the Delawares on behalf of the Six Nations, giving them an Invitation to return to their Old Settlements, at the same time desiring them to hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English & Six Nations. —

A Belt

Then Ogista an old Seneca Indian spoke to the Shawanese, and invited them to return to their old Settlements, where they would be near their Fathers the English & their brethren the Six Nations.

A Belt.

May the 11th. — The Indians being assembled Mr. Croghan addressed them as follows. —

Present as before.

Brethren of the Six Nations. Shawanese, Delawares, & Sandusky Indians. —

You yesterday answered the several Speeches I delivered you the day before from his Excellency General Gage, and Sir Wm. Johnson, and you have agreed to comply with everything they desire of you. Brethren, you have done right in complying with the General's Requests, and you may be assured that I will represent your readiness on this Occasion to Sir Wm. Johnson in a proper manner —

Brethren — When first your Brethren the English settled here, they kindled a Council fire for all the Nations of Indians to the Sun setting, but for these two Years past this fire has been neglected, and was near going out. Now, Brethren, I put some good dry Wood on your Council fire that it may blaze up to the Sky so that Nations may see it, and come here to Smoke with their Brethren the English in Peace.—

Brethren—

Now I have kindled your Council fire, and made it burn clear, I again with this Belt disperse all the dark Clouds that have been hanging over your heads for some time past that you may see the Sun clear.—

Brethren— You have now appointed a Deputation to go to Sir Wm. Johnson to confirm a lasting Peace, as you promised Col. Bouquet last fall. You have made a good Choice. I am well acquainted with your Tribes, and I know those to be Chiefs and men of Consequence in yr Nation and I approve of them. therefore, Brethren, I now make the Road smooth, and easy to their feet. & remove any Logs that may have fallen across it. that you may travel safe to Sir Wm. Johnson.—

Brethn the Shawanese—

You yesterday delivered to Capt. Murray, and me a number of our own People agreable to your promises, and say the few remaining, which were out a Hunting should be brought here as soon as possible. Your Conduct in this, is very agreeable, and convinces us of your Sincerity, and you may be assured I will represent it properly to the General, and Sir Wm. Johnson, and I desire that as soon as possible you will bring in those you left behind.—

Brethren,

Yesterday you made two Speeches concerning our p Conduct as to Trade. I must observe to you that, had we a mind to recapitulate Injuries, we could convince you that we have much more reason to complain of your Conduct, than you have of ours.— but we have thrown away from our remembrance every thing that gave us any trouble, and I hope your future Conduct will give us no reason to repeat past Offences,— and to convince you of our Sincerity, the Commanding Officer here, though he has no Orders for it, will take upon himself to open the Trade, and suffer you to purchase such necessaries as are here, which are but little, owing to your own backwardness in not coming here early in the Spring as you promised. but as soon as the General is made acquainted with your Conduct at this Meeting, Traders will be sent out to supply you wth all the Necessaries yu may want.—

Brothn

You desire that Rum may be sold to you. The Traders here have none; but as soon as you have sold your Peltry, and are setting out for your own Country, Captn Murray will make yu a Present of some.—

Brothn I have now finished every thing I had to say to you. only to acquaint you that the General willing to convince you of the Sincerity he professes to you, has ordered Capt Murray and me, on your Complying with what he ordered me to require of you, to make you a Present of Goods to cloth your Women & Children, which we now deliver to your several Tribes.—

After the Presents were delivered Kyashuta spoke to the Delawares & Shawanese.—

Nephews the Delawares— and Younger Brothers the Shawanese—

You have now heard every thing your Fathers the English had to say to you, and as you have answered them that you will comply with every thing we desire you to be strong in your Resolutions.— We have appointed Deputies to go to Sir Wm. Johnson, and men to attend Mr. Croghan on his Journey. — Here is one of our Chiefs who is to stay here with his Family to assist

one

1765

our Brethren the English in Council. — Then he addressed himself to Mr Croghan, Kept Nimy and appointed the Chief, Saying (this is the Man appointed to stay here till our Return.) —

Then Custologa spoke to the Six Nations on behalf of the Delawares. —

Uncles. — You yesterday desired us to return to our old Habitations, and live in Peace with our Fathers the English. this I assure you we will do, and you shall see us kindle our fires again at our old Places. — A Belt. —

Then Addressing himself to the English said —

Fathers, I must now call you; it is your Desire that we appoint Deputies, this is done, and we send such Men as are best acquainted with the Affairs of our Nation. — Ended —

List of the Prisoners deliv.d up by the Shawanese Nation of Indians at Fort Pitt 10th May 1765. —

N.o	Eng.sh or Ind.n Names	Age Years	From whence taken	what time Prisoners	N.o	Female Prisoners Eng. or Ind. Names	Age Years	from whence taken	what time Prisoners
1	John Haught	21	Maryland	Years 4	1	Mrs Gore	30	Virgin.a Blackwater	7 Years
2	Wechquessinah	20	Cant speak Engl.h knows not from whence taken	10	2	Peggy See	19	ditto Green briar	2 ditto
3	John Harris	17	Virg.nia Augusta County	2	3	Sarah Gibson	25	ditto North River	10 ditto
4	And.w Clark	25	Virginia	7 m.ths	4	Mary Hamrick	17	ditto Blackwater	10 ditto
5	William Davis	17	ditto Blackwater	10 y.rs	5	Mosselamah	17	ditto	10 ditto
6	George Rennox	17	ditto James River	10	6	Paquewasee	17	ditto	10 ditto
7	Jacob	10	ditto Green Briar	2	7	Christian Fees	25	ditto South branch	10 ditto
8	John Shearer	12	ditto ditto	7	8	Amy or Nihshatenta	17	ditto ditto	10 ditto
9	Ebenezer Shearer	12	ditto ditto	7	9	Louawesska	14	ditto ditto	10 ditto
10	David Hutchinson	9	ditto Catapin	7	10	Molly	14	ditto ditto	7 ditto
11	John See	7	ditto Green Briar	7	11	Wapatenaqua	7	ditto ditto	6 ditto
12	Nekumpue	9	ditto James River	7	12	Sally See	18	ditto Green briar	2 ditto
13	Joseph, or Bohyfrothums	12	ditto ditto	10	13	Mary See	7	ditto ditto	2 ditto
14	Neyalishka	10	ditto ditto	8	14	Magdalen Schleyer	7	ditto ditto	2 ditto
15	Pittkanothy	9	ditto ditto	7	15	Mary Cunningham	8	ditto ditto	2 ditto
16	Jerry Carpenter	12	ditto ditto	10	16	Jenny Williamson	6	ditto ditto	2 ditto
17	Archd. Hamilton	7	ditto Carrs creek	2	17	Ophekum, Sist.r to Jacob	7	ditto ditto	2 ditto
18	John Forsyth	5	ditto green Briar	2	18	Molly Bird	12	ditto ditto	10 ditto
19	Jno. Gillispie	15	Pennsylv.a Cove	10	19	Malupsua Sist.r to Molly Bird	7	ditto ditto	6 ditto
20	Whichaspee	11	Virginia	7	20	Jean Cunnimon	5	ditto ditto	2 ditto
21	Nackmenata	10	ditto	7	21	Sally Yokum	5	ditto ditto	2 ditto
					22	Betty	16	Shamokin Pennsylv.a	9 ditto
					23	Betty	10	Tulpehocken D.o	8 ditto

General State of the Prisoners delivered up at Fort Pitt 10th May 1765. —

Deliv.d up by the Shawanese taken from Virginia	Men	20
	Women	21
Deliv.d by ditto taken from Pennsylvania	Man	1
Deliv.d by the Six Nations	Women	2
Tot. deliv.d up		44

1765

ay 15th Set off from Fort Pitt & Encamped at Shirtrees Island

16th Being joined by the several deputies that were to Accompany me, we set off 7 o Clock in the Morning—

19th I sent a Meſsage to the Shawanese by Land for some of them to bring to me the French Traders, that yet remain'd in their County, to the Mouth of Siota, that I might take them with me to their own Country, as they would not be suffed to trade there till they had obtained Permiſsion from his Excellency General Gage, and Sir William Johnson

23rd We arrived at the Mouth of Siota where we Encamped

26th Several of the Shawanese came there, and brought with them Seven French Traders which they delivered to me, thoſe being all that resided in their Villages, and told me there was yet six more living with the Delawares, that on their return to their own, they would go to the Delawares and get them to send those French Traders home, and told me the were determined to do every thing in their Power to convince me of their sincerity and good Disposition to preserve a peace

28th We set off down the River and on the 6th of June we arrived at the Mouth of the Ouabache, where we found a Breast-work put up by the Indians, and saw several tracts which we suspe'd had been make by some Indians who might be sent there to way lay us, on which we proceeded six miles lower down the River and Encamp'ed.

ne 7th I dispatched two Indian off to the Ilinois, with a Letter to Mr. Fraser, and another to Mr. St. Ange, by which I Acquaint Mr. Fraser of my Succeſs in Settling matters with the different Nations at Fort Pitt & I furnished those two Deputies with Wampum, to Acquaint the Nations there of of what had paſs'd at Fort Pitt which I judged Neceſsry

In order to Facilatate the good of the service should M
La Guterie be arrived there.

June 8th At Day break we were attacked by a pary of Eighty Warrio
of the Keckapoes an Musquattamies, who killed three of th
Shawanese Deputies, and wounded another, two of my Me
were killed, they then plundered us of every thing we ha
our Indians as well as us, and then made us prisoners — Afte
this they told us they were sorry for what had happened, that t
had been Imployed by the French their Fathers who had tol
them it was Cherokees, that was with me, and that there wa
no peace made with the Shawanese, Delawares, and six
Nations, they then set the Indian prisoners at Liberty, tak
me and my part with them.

15th We arrived at Fort Vincent where there is a French Village
of about Eighty houses, and an Indian Village of the Pyan
has here I met several Indians with whom I had been Acquai
with, who spoke to the party I was with, and desired them to take
Great care of me; till the chiefs of the several Nation would
return from the Ilinois, where they had gone in order to m
me; and reprimanded this party for their bad Conduct.

Here I was informed by the French of the arrival of Mr
La Guterie and Mr Sinnott at the Ilinois, with an ac
of the ill treatment Mr Fraser had met with; and like
of the ill reception Mr Sinnot was recieved with on
arrival there.

16th The Indian allowed me to Write to Mr St Ange but
would not suffer me to send a Letter to Mr Sinnot
nor could I get any French Man in that Town to
furnish me with Pen, Ink, or Paper, without the
of the Indians.

17th We set off, and the 23d arrived at the weoton and where this Party had set out from, on my Arrival at this place I met a Number of Indians with whom I was formerly acquainted, ~~with~~ and whom were extreamly Civil to me and my Party.

June 30th the several chiefs belonging to those Villages at Weoton Arrived from the Ilinois, and there where with them the Chiefs of several other Nations who came to see me and Expreſsed their great Concern at what happened.

July 1th A French Man Arrived from the Ilinois with a Pipe and speech from thence to the Keckapoos and Musquatamies to have me burnt, this speach was said to be sent from a Shawanies Indians who resideth at the Ilinois and hav been During the War and is much attached to the French interest. As soon as this speech was delivered to the Indians by the French, the Indians informed me of it in Council, and Expreſsed their great concern for what had already happened, & told me they then set me and my People at Liberty, and aſsured me they despised the Meſsage sent them, and would return the pipe and belt to their Fathers the French and Enquire into the reason of such a Meſsage being sent them by one of his Meſsengers, and desired me to stay with them, till the Deputys of the six Nations, Shawanese and Delawares arrived with Pondiac at Weoton in order to settle matters to which I consented.

On the 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. I had several Conferences with the Wawcotonans, Pyankeshas, Keckepoos and Musquattamies, In which Conferences I was lucky Enough to reconcile those

Nations to his Magistys Interest and obtain their Consent and Approbation to take possession of any posts in their Country which the French formerly possessed and an offer of their service should any Nation oppose our takeing possession of it all which they confermed by four large pipes.

11th Mr Maisonville Arrived with an Interpreter and a Message to the Indians to bring me and my Pary to the Illinois, till then I had no Answer from Mr St Ange to the Letter I wrote him of the 16th June as I wanted to go to the Illinois, I desired the chiefs to prepare themselves and sett off with me as soon as possible.

July 12th I wrote to General Gage and Sir Wm Johnson to Colonel Campbell at Detroit, and Major Murray at Fort Pitt, and Acquainted them with every thing that had happened since my Departure from fort Pitt.

13th The Chiefs of the Twightwees came to me from the Miamis and renewed their Ancient Friendship with his Majesty and all his subjects in America, and Confirmed it with a pipe.

18th I set off for the Illinois with the Chiefs of all those Nations when we met with the Deputys of the six Nations Delawares and Shawanese, which Accompanyed Mr Fraser and my self down the Ohio, with Pondiac with Speeches and Deputys from the foure Nations living in the Illinois Country, to me and the six Nations Delawares, and Sawanese, on which we returned to Ouotonan and there held another Conference with I settled all matters with the Illinois Indians, Pondiac and the agreed to every thing the other Nations has done and Confirmed it by pipes and belts, but, told me the French had Informed them that the English

Were intended to take their Country from them, an give it to the Cerokees to settle on, and that if ever the sufred the English to take Possession of their County they would make slaves of them, that this was the rason of their opposeing the English hitherto from takeing possesion of Fort Chartres, and Induced them to tell Mr La Gutrie and Mr Sinnot, that they would not let the English come into their Country but being informed, ~~since~~ Mr Sinnot went away by the Deputys but being informed, since Mr Sinnot went away by the Deputys of the sixe Nations Delawares and Shawanese that every difference subsisting between them an the English was now setled; they were willing to Comply as the other Nations their Brethren had done and desired that their father the King of England might not look upon his taking Possession of the Forts which the French formerly Possessed to give his subjects a Tittle to their Country, as the neve had sold any part of it to the French, and that I might rest satisfied that when ever the English came to take Possession, they would receive them with open arms.

July 25th I set off for Detroit, haveing settled every thing with those several Nations, which was going to Detroit to meet Colonel Bradstreet agreeable to his Invitation to them last Winter by Mr Maisonville. As I passed by the Twightwee Villages and the Ottawas Villages on the Miamis River they delivered me all the English prisoners they had, and I found as I passed by those

Towns, that several of the Indians had set off for Detroit to meet Colonel Bradstreet.

Aug 17 I arrived at Detroit where I found several ſmall tribes of Ottawas, Puttewattamies, and Chepwas waiting in consequence of Colonel Bradstreets invitation to see him. Mr Sind Diquance, and Waabecomica with a Deputation of Indians from Niagara, with meſsages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac and the Western Nations.

23d Colonal Campbell and I had a meeting with the Twightwees, Wawiotonans, Pyankeshas, Keckapees, and Musquattamies, when they produced the several belts sent them by Colonal Bradstreet, in consequence of which invitation they came here.

Then they spoke to the six Nations Delawares and Shawanise on several pipes and belts, begging in the most Object manner that they would forgive them for the ill conduct of their young men, to take pity on their Woman and Children, and grant them peace.

They then spoke to the Colonel and me, on several pipes & belts expreſsing their great satisfaction at a Firm and lasting Peace being settled between their Brethren the English, and the several Indian Nations in this Country, that they saw the heavy Clouds that hung over their Heads for some time past was now Dispreſsed and that the sun shined Clear and bright and that as their Father the King of England has Conquered the French

In this Country and taken under his Protection all the Indian Nations the hoped for the further they would be a happy People, and that for the time to come they should allways call the English their Fathers, and begg'd we would take pity upon their Woman and Children And make up the difference subsisting between them and the Shawanese Delawarese, and six Nations; and as we are come here in consequence of Colonal Bradstreets invitation, and that as he has not met them they hoped their Fathers would pity their Necessity, and give them a little Cloathing and a little rum to drink on the road as we have come a great way to see you our Fathers. Then the Wyondotts spoke to the Shawanesse and all the Western Nations, several Belts and Strings, by which they Exhorted the several Nations to behave themselves well to their Fathers the English who had now taken them under their Protection that if they did they would be a happy People, that if they did not listen to the Councils of their Fathers, they must take the Consequence, having assured them that all nations to the sun rising had taken fast hold of their Fathers the English by the hand and would follow their advice, and do everything they desired them, and never would let slip the Chain of Friendship now so happily renewed.

Aug 24th We had another meeting with the several Nations when the Waweotonans, Twightwees, Pyankeshas

Kechapoos Musquattamies made several speeches to Colonel Campbell and me, presence of all the other Nations wt in they Acknowledged themselves to be the Children of the King of Great Britain, and further Acknowledged, that they had at Weotonan before they came here, given up the Soveraignty of their Country to me for his Majesty and promised to support his subjects in taken possession of all the Posts given up by the French their former Fathers to the English now their present Fathers, all which they Confirmed with a belt.

Augt 25 We had another meeting with the same Indians when Colonel Campbell and I made them several Speeches in Answer to theirs of the 23d and 24th then Delivered them a road belt in the Name of Sir William Johnson Baronet to open a road from the rising to the Setting of the sun which we Charged them to keep open through their Country and Cautioned them to stop their Ears against the Storys or Idle reports of evil minded people and Continue to promote the good works of peace, all which they promised to do in a most sincere manner

26th Colonel Campbell and I made those Nations some Presents, when after taken leave of us they sett off for their Country well satisfied.

27th We had a meeting with Pondiac, and all the Ottawa tribes Chipewas and Puttewattamies, with the Hurons of this place and the chiefs of those settled at Sandusky and the Miamis River, when we made them the following speeches Children.

See Hutchins's Pap Vol. 3 - page 14

Brothers and all our Children the Ottawas, Puttewattamies Chipawas, and Weyondotts.

WE are very glad to see so many of our Children here presant, and your ancient Council fire, which has been neglected for some time past, since those High Winds has arose some heavy clouds over your Country I now by this belt right up your ancient fire and throw some good dry wood upon it, that the blaze may ascend to the Clouds so that all Nations may see it and know that you live in peace and Tranquility with your fathers the English

A belt

By this belt I disperse all the dark clouds from over your Heads, that the sun may shine clear on you, your Woman and Children, that those unborn may Enjoy the blessings of this General peace, now so happily settled between your Father, the English and You and all your Younger Brethren, to the Sun setting.

A Belt —

Children —

By this belt I gather up all the Bones of our deceased freinds, and bury them in the Ground that the herbs and Sweet flowers of the Earth may grow over them, that We may not see them any more —

A Belt —

Childreen — With this belt. I take this hatchet out of your Hands, and pluck up a large Tree, and bury it so deep, that it may not be found any more and plant the tree of peace, where all our Children may sit under and smoak in peace. with their fathers. —

A Belt —

Children

We have made a road from the Sun rising to the Sun setting and I desire that you will preserve that road good and pleasant to travel upon, that We may all share the blessings of this happy Union. I am sorry to see our Children so much dispersed through the Woods. I therefore desire you will return to your ancient Settlement, and take Care of your Counsell fire, which I have now dress'd up, and promote the good work of peace

A Belt

After which, Wawicomica, delivered his Message from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac and the rest of the several Chiefs.

Aug.t 18th We had a meeting with Pondiac, and the several Nations as yesterday, when Pondiac made the following Speeches.

Father

We have all smoaked out of this pipe of peace its now your Childrens pipe, and as the war is all over, and the great Spirit and giver of Light who has made the Earth and every thing therein, has brought us all together this day for our mutual good to promote the good works of peace I declare to all Nations that I have settled my peace with you before I came here and now deliver my pipe to be sent to Sir Wm. Johnson that he may know I have made

Peace and taken the King of England for my Father in presence of all the Nations now assembled and whenever any of those Nations goes to visit him they may smoke out of it with firm peace.

Fathers We are obliged to you for Lightening up our old Council fire for us, and desiring us to return to it; but we are now settled on the Miamis River not far from Hence, whenever you want us you will find us there ready to wait on you. The reason I refuse today where we are now settled is, that we love Liquor and to be so near this as we formerly lived our people would be always Drunk which might occasion some Quarrels between the Soldiers and our People this Father is all the reason I have for not returning to our Old settlement and where we live is so nigh this place that whenever we want to Drink we can easily come for it.

Gave a large pipe with a Belt of Wampum tyd to it.

Father

Be strong and take pity on us your Children as our former Father did, its just the Hunting season of your Children, our Fathers the French formerly used to Credit his Children for Powder and Lead to hunt with I request in behalf of all the Nations present that you will speak to the Traders now here to do the same

My Father once more I request you will take on us and tell your Traders to give your Children Credit for a little Powder and Lead as the Support of Familys depend upon it, We have told you where we live, not far from here that whenever you want us, and let us know we will come directly to you

A Belt.

Father

You have stoped the Rum Barrel when we came here, till the Business of the meeting was over, as it is now finished, we request you may open the Barrel that your Children may drink and be merry

A List of the Indian Nations met at Detroit August 1765

Weondotts

Sesteraggia Boabe Teatta	Chiefs with 65 Warriors from their Settlem^t on the Miamis River and Sandusky Including those of this place

Ottawas

Pondiac Mainota Mohicher. Outtaway Aoranga Naway Noniton	Chiefs, with 176 Warriors from their several vilages on the miamis River

Chipeways

Wakon Wallue Opecomica	Chiefs with 49 Warriors from the Different Vilagies between this place an St. Josephs.
Wabicomica	Chiefs from Niagara with 13 Warriors with Messages from Sir W^m. Johnson to Pundac, and the Nations here.

Puttewattamies

Nineway Naniamach Washad	Chiefs with 37 Warriors

Sagginna

Ashewsbeny	Chiefs with 27 Warriors

Lacheaſs Chief from St Josephs with 5 Warriors

Tweetwees

La Greaſs
Groſs Cope
Halry Thighs Chiefs with 49 Warriors

Wawcotonans

Le Natt
Crooked Legg
The Gooſe Chiefs with 35 Warriors

Pyancheſs

The Blackfly Chiefs with 10 Warriors

Kickepoos

Kajinoboo Chief with 9 Warriors

Musquattamies

Majinoboe Chief with Warrior

Deputies of the Six Nations Delawares and Shawanese
12 Men Indians from Missillimakinac
& Labay 22 Men

In all 530 Men

Geo: Croghans Journal
through the Indian Country

Presented to the
Historical Society of Penn^a
by H. A. Chambers,
Philadelphia Jan^y 1872.

Copy

Journal and Transactions of George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs with the several Indian Nations on his Journey to the Illinois as delivered by him to Sir William Johnson Baronet on his Return.

May 15th I sett off from Fort Pitt, and next Day was joined by the Deputies, who were to accompany me, on which I continued my Journey.

May 19th Sent a Message to the Shawanese by Land for some of them to bring to me the French Traders, that yet remained in their Country to the Mouth of Sciota, that I might take them with me to their own Country, as they would not be suffered to Trade there till they had obtained Permission from His Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson.

23. We arrived at the Mouth of Sciota, where we Encamped.

26th Several of the Shawanese came there, and brought with them 7 French Traders which they delivered to me, these being all that resided in their Villages, and told me there was yet Six more living with the Delawares; that on their Return to their Towns, they would go to the Delawares, and get them to send these French Traders home: and told me, they were determined to do every Thing in their Power to convince me of their Sincerity and good Disposition to preserve a Peace.

28th Set off down the River; and on the 6th June we arrived at the Mouth of the Ouabache, where we found a Breastwork put up by the Indians, and saw several Tracks, which we suspected had been made by some Indians who might be sent there to way lay us; on which we proceeded six Miles lower down the River and encamped.

June 7th I dispatched two Indians off to the Ilinois with a Letter to Mr. Frazier and another to Mr. St. Ange, by which I acquainted Mr. Frazier of my Succeſs in settleing Matters with the different Nations at Fort Pitt. — I furnished those two Deputies with Wampum to Acquaint the Nations there of what had paſsed at Fort Pitt, which I judged neceſsary in order to Facilitate the Service, should Mr. La Gutrie be arrived there.

8th At Day break we were attacked by a Party of 80 Warriours of the Kickapoos and Musquattamies, who killed three of the Shawaneſe Deputies and wounded another. Two of my Men were killed. They then plundered us of every Thing we had, our Indians as well as us, and then made us Prisoners. After this, they told us they were sorry for what had happened, that they had been employed by the French their Fathers, who had told them it was Cherokees that was with me, and that there was no Peace made with the Shawaneſe, Delawares, and six Nations, they then sett the Indian Prisoners at Liberty, taking me and my Party with them.

15th We arrived at Post Vincent where

there is a French Village of about 80 Houses, and an Indian Village of the Pyankeshas; here I met several Indians whom I had been acquainted with, who spoke to the Party I was with, and desired them to take great Care of me till the Chiefs of the several Nations would return from the Ilinois, where they had gone in Order to meet me, and reprimanded this Party for their bad Conduct.

Here I was informed by the French of the Arrival of Mr. La Gutrie and Mr. Sinott at the Ilinois, with an Account of the bad Reception and ill Treatment Mr. Frazier and Mr. Sinnott met with on their Arrival there.

June 16th The Indians allowed me to write to Mr. St. Ange, but would not suffer me to send a Letter to Mr. Sinnott, nor could I get any Frenchman in that Town to furnish me with Pen, Ink or Paper, without the Consent of the Indians.

17th We set off and the 23d arrived at Ouiatonon, where this Party had set out from; on my Arrival at this Place I met Numbers of Indians, with whom I was formerly well acquainted, and who were extremely civil to me and my Party.

30th The several Chiefs belonging to those Villages at Ouiatonon arrived from the Ilinois, and there were with them the Chiefs of several other Nations, who came to see me, and expreſsed their great Concern at what had happened.

July 1st A Frenchman arrived from the Ilinois with a Pipe and Speech from thence to the Kickapoos and Musquattamies, to have me burnt; this Speech was said to be sent from a Shawanese Indian, who resides at the Ilinois, and has been during the War; and is much attached to the French Interest. As soon as this Speech was delivered to the Indians by the French, the Indians informed me of it in Council, and expreſsed their great Concern for what had already happened, and told me, they then sett me and my People at Liberty, and aſsured me they despised the Meſsage sent them, and would return the Pipe and Belt to their Fathers the French, and enquire into the Reason of such a Meſsage being sent them by one of his Meſsengers, and desired me to stay with them till the Deputies of the Six Nations, Shawaneſe, and Delawares arrived with Pondiac at Ouiatonon, in Order to settle Matters; to which I consented.

From 4th to the 8th I had several Conferences with the Wawcotonans, Pyankeeshas, Kickapoos, and Musquattamies, in which Conferences I was lucky enough to reconcile those Nations to His Majesty's Interest, and obtain their Consent and Approbation to take Poſseſsion of any Posts in their Country which the French formerly poſseſsed, and an Offer of their Service, should any Nation oppose our taking Poſseſsion of it; all which they confirmed by four large Pipes.

11th Mr. Maiſonville arrived with an Interpreter and a Meſsage to the Indians, to bring me and my Party to the Ilinois; till then I had no Anſwer from Mr. St. Ange to the Letter I wrote him of the 16th June; as I wanted to go to the Ilinois I desired the Chiefs to prepare themselves and set off with me as soon as poſsible.

July 12th I wrote to General Gage and Sir William Johnſon, to Colonel Campbell at Detroit, and Major Murray at Fort Pitt, and Major Farmer at Mobiel, or on his Way to the Miſsiſsipi; and acquainted them with every Thing that had happened since my Departure from Fort Pitt.

13th The Chiefs of the Twightwees came to me from the Miamis, and renewed their ancient Friendſhip with His Majesty and all His Subjects in America, and confirmed it with a Pipe.

18th I set off for the Ilinois with the Chiefs of all those Nations, when by the Way we met with Pondiac, together with the Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawaneſe, which accompanied Mr. Frazier and myself down the Ohio; and also Deputies with Speeches from the Four Nations living in the Ilinois Country, to me and the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawaneſe, on which we returned to Ouiatonon, and there held another Conference, in which I settled all Matters with the Ilinois Indians; — Pondiac and they agreeing to every Thing the other Nations had done, all which they confirmed by Pipes and Belts; but told me the French had informed them, that the Engliſh intended to take their Country from them, and give it to the Cherokees to settle on; and that if ever they suffered the Engliſh to take Poſseſsion of their Country they would make Slaves of them; that this was the Reason of their Opposing the Engliſh hitherto from taking Poſseſsion of Fort Chartres, and induced them to tell Mr. La Gutrie and Mr. Sinnott, that they would not let the Engliſh come into their Country.

But being informed, since Mr. Sinnott had retired, by the Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawaneſse, that every Difference subsisting between them and the English was now settled, they were willing to comply, as the other Nations their Brethren had done; and desired that their Father the King of England might not look upon his taking Poſseſsion of the Forts which the French formerly poſseſt as a Title for his Subjects to poſseſs their Country, as they never had sold any Part of it to the French, and that I might rest satisfied that whenever the English came to take Poſseſsion they would receive them with open Arms.

25th I set off for Detroit having settled every Thing with these several Nations to the Westward, and was accompanied by several Chiefs of those Nations which were going to Detroit to meet Colonel Bradstreet agreeable to his Invitation to Them last Winter by Mr. Maisonville. As I paſsed by the Twightwee Villages and the Ottawawey Villages, on the Miamis River, they delivered me all the English Prisoners they had, and I found as I paſsed by those Towns, that several of the Indians had set off for Detroit.

August 17th I arrived at Detroit, where I found several small Tribes of Ottawas, &

Putteewatamies

Pattewatamies and Chipwas waiting in Consequence of Colonel Bradſtreet's Invitation to see them. Here I met Mr. Decouagne and Wabecomicat with a Deputation of Indians from Niagara, with Meſsages from Sir William Johnſon to Pondiac and those Western Nations.

23d - Colonel Campbell and I had a Meeting with the Twightwees, Wawiotonans, Pyankeſhas, Kickapoos and Musquattamies, when they produced the several Belts sent them by Colonel Bradſtreet, in Consequence of which Invitation they came here.

Then they spoke to the six Nations, Delawares and Shawaneſe on several Belts and Pipes, beging in the most abject Manner that they would forgive them for the ill Conduct of their young Men, to take Pity on their Women and Children, and grant them Peace.

They then spoke to the Colonel and me on several Pipes and Belts, expreſsing their great Satiſfaction at a firm and lasting Peace being settled between their Brethren the Engliſh, and the several Indian Nations in this Country, that they saw the heavy Clouds that hung over their Heads for some Time paſt were now diſpersed, and that the Sun shone clear and bright, and that as their Father the King of England had conquered the French in that Country; and taken into his Friendſhpi all the Indian Nations, they hoped for the future they would be a happy

People, and that they should always have Reason to call the Engliſh their Fathers, and beged we would take Pity on their Women and Children; and make up the Difference subsisting between them and the Shawaneſe, Delawares and Six Nations; and said as they were come there in Consequence of Colonel Bradſtreet's Invitation, and that He had not met them, they hoped their Fathers would pity their Neceſsity; and give them a little Cloathing and a little Rum to drink on the Road, as they had come a great Way to see their Father. Then the Wyondats spoke to the Shawaneſe, and all the Western Nations on several Belts and Strings, by which they exhorted the several Nations to behave themselves well to their Fathers the Engliſh, who had now taken them under their Protection, that if they did, they would be a happy People. That if they did not listen to the Councils of their Fathers, they must take the Consequences, having aſsured them that all Nations to the Sun Riſing had taken fast Hold of their Fathers the Engliſh by the Hand, and would follow their Advice, and do every Thing they desired them, and never would let slip the Chain of Friendſhip, now so happily renewed.

August 24th. We had another Meeting with the several Nations, when the Wawcotonans, Twightwees, Pyankeshas, Kickapoos and Musquattamies made several Speeches to Colonel Campbell and me, in Presence of all the other Nations, when they promised to become the Children of the King of Great Britain, and farther acknowledged that they had at Ouiatonon before they came there given up the Sovereignty of their Country to me for His Majesty, and promised to support his Subjects in taking Possession of all the Posts given up by the French their former Fathers to the English, now their present Fathers; all which they confirmed with a Belt.

25th We had another Meeting with the same Indians, when Colonel Campbell and I made them several Speeches in Answer to theirs of the 23d and 24th then delivered them a Road Belt in the Name of Sir William Johnson Baronet, to open a Road from the Rising to the Setting of the Sun, which we charged them to keep open through their Country, and cautioned them to stop their Ears against the Storys or idle Reports of evil minded People, and continue to promote the good Works of Peace; all which they promised to do in a most sincere Manner.

26th Colonel Campbell and I made those Nations some Presents; when after taking Leave of us, they set off for their own Country well satisfied.

27th We had a Meeting with Pondiac and all the Ottawa Tribes, Chipwaes and Puttewattamies with the Hurons of this Place, and the Chiefs of those settled at Sandusky and the Miamis River, when we made them the following Speeches —

Children, Pondiac and all our Children the Ottawas, Puttewattamies, Chipways and Wyendatts, —

We are very glad to see so many of our Children here present at your Ancient Council Fire, which has been neglected for some time past, since these high Winds has arose, and raised some heavy Clouds over your Country; I now by this Belt dress up your ancient Fire, and throw some dry Wood upon it, that the Blaze may ascend to the Clouds, so that all Nations may see it, and know that you live in Peace and Tranquility with your Fathers the English.

A Belt.

By this Belt I disperse all the black Clouds from over your Heads, that the Sun may shine clear on your Women and Children, that those unborn may enjoy the Blessings of this general Peace, now so happily settled between × × × × your Fathers the English and You, and all your younger Brethren to the Sun Setting —

A Belt.

Children, By this Belt I gather up all the Bones of our deceased Friends, and bury them deep in the Ground, that the Herbs and sweet Flowers of the Earth may grow over them, that we may not see them any more.

A Belt.

Children,

With this Belt I take the Hatchet out of your Hands, and I pluck up a large Tree and bury it deep, so that it may never be found any more, and I plant the Tree of Peace, where all our Children may sit under, and smoak in Peace with their Fathers.

A Belt.

Children,

We have made a Road from the Sun-Riſing to the Sun Setting; I desire that you will preserve the Road good and pleasant to travel upon, that we may all share the Bleſsings of this happy Union. I am sorry to see our Children diſperſed through the Woods; I therefore desire you will return to your Ancient Settlements, and take care of your Council Fire, which I have now dreſsed up, and promote the good Work of Peace.

A Belt.

After which Wapicomica delivered his Meſsages from Sir William Johnſon to Pondiac and the Rest of the several Chiefs.

August 28th. We had a Meeting with Pondiac and the ſeveral Nations, when Pondiac made the following Speeches.

Father;

We have all smoaked out of the Pipe of Peace, its your Childrens Pipe; and as the War is all over; and the great Spirit and Giver of Light, who has made the Earth and every Thing therein, has brought us all together this Day for our Mutual Good to promote the good Works of Peace, I declare to all Nations that I settled my Peace with you before I came here, and now deliver my Pipe to be sent to Sir William Johnſon, that He may know I have made Peace, and taken the King of England for my Father; in Presence of all the Nations now aſsembled; and whenever any of those Nations go to visit Him, they may smoak out of it with Him in Peace. Fathers, We are obliged to you for lighting up our old Council Fire for us, and desiring us to return to it; but we are now settled on the Miamis River, not far from Hence; whenever you want us you will find us there ready to wait on you; the Reason I choose to stay where we are now settled, is, that we love Liquor; and did we live here as formerly, our People would be always drunk, which might occasion some Quarrels between the Soldiers and them; This, Father, is all the Reason I have for not returning to our old Settlements, and that we live so nigh this Place, that when we want to drink, we can easily come for it.

Gave a large Pipe with a Belt
of Wampum tied to it.

Father,

Be strong and take Pity on us your Children, as our former Father did; 'tis just the Hunting Season of your Children; our Fathers the French formerly used to credit his Children for Powder and Lead to hunt with, I request in Behalf of all the Nations present, that you will speak to the Traders now here to do the same; my Father, once more I request you will take Pity on us, and tell your Traders to give your Children Credit for a little Powder and Lead, as the Support of our Familys depends upon it. We have told you where we live; that whenever you want us and let us know it, we will come directly to you.

A Belt.

Father,

You stoped up the Rum Barrel when we came here, til the Buſineſs of this Meeting was over; as it is now finiſhed, we request you may open the Barrel, that your Children may drink and be merry.

August 29th. A Deputation of several Nations sett out from Detroit for the Ilinois Country, with several Meſsages from me and the Wyondats, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawaneſe and other Nations, in Anſwer to theirs delivered to me at Ouiatonon.

30th The Chiefs of the several Nations who are settled on the Ouabache returned to Detroit from the River Roche, where they had been encamped, and informed Colonel Campbell and me, they were now going off for their own Country, and that Nothing gave them greater Pleasure, than to see that all the Western Nations and Tribes had agreed to a general Peace, and that they should be glad how soon their Fathers the English would take Poſseſsion of the Posts in their Country, formerly poſseſsed by their late Fathers the French, to open a Trade for them; and if this could not be done this Fall, they desired that some Traders might be sent to their Villages to supply them for the Winter, or else they would be obliged to go to the Ilinois, and apply to their old Fathers the French for such Neceſsarys as they might want.

They then spoke on a Belt, and said, Fathers, every Thing is now settled, and we have agreed to your taking Poſseſsion of the Posts in our Country. We have been informed, that the English, wherever they settle, make the Country their own, and you tell us, that when you conquered the French, they gave you this Country. — That no Difference may happen hereafter, we tell you now; the French never conquered us, neither did they purchase a Foot of our Country, nor have they a Right to give it you; we gave them Liberty to settle, for which they always rewarded us, and treated us with great Civility while they had it in their Power; but as they are become now your People, if you expect to keep those Posts, we will expect to have proper Returns from you.

A Belt.

Septbr 2d The Chiefs of the Wyondatts or Huron came to me and said, they had spoke last Summer to Sir William Johnson at Niagara about the Lands, on which the French had settled near Detroit belonging to them, and desired I would mention again to him, they never had sold it to the French, and expected their new Fathers the English would do them justice, as the French were become one People with us.

A Belt. —

4th Pondiac with several Chiefs of the Ottowas, Chippawaes and Potowatamies likewise complained, that the French had settled Part of their Country, which they never had sold to them, and hoped their Fathers the English would take it into Consideration, and see that a proper Satisfaction was made to them. That their Country was very large, and they were willing to give up such Part of it, as was necessary for their Fathers the English to carry on Trade at, provided they were paid for it, and a sufficient Part of the Country left 'em to hunt on.

A Belt.

6th. The *Sagina* Indians came here, and made a Speech on a Belt of Wampum, expressing their Satisfaction on hearing that a general Peace was made with all the Western Nations and with Pondiac; they desired a little Powder; Lead and a few Knives, to enable them to hunt on their Way Home, and a little Rum to drink their new Fathers Health.

A Belt.

9th. *Attewaky* and *Chamindiway* Chiefs of a Band of Ottaways from Sandusky with 20 Men; came here and informed me, that their late Conduct had been peaceable; that on hearing there was a great Meeting of all Nations at this Place, they came to hear what would be done, and on their Way here they had been informed, that

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a general Peace was settled with all Nations to the Sun Setting; and they now came to aſsure us of their Attachment to the Engliſh Interest, and beged for some Powder, Lead, some Blankets, and a little Rum to help them to return to their Town.

A String.

Septbr 11th Colonel Campbell and I gave the above Parties some Presents, and a little Rum, and sent them away well satesfied.

12th The Grand Sautoes came with his Band and spoke as follows,

Father,

You sent me a Belt from the Miamis, and as soon as I received it, I set off to meet you here; on my Way I heard what had past between you and the several Tribes that met you here; you have had Pity on them, and I beg in Behalf of myſelf and the People of Chicago, that you will have Pity on us also: 'tis true we have been Fools, and have listened to evil Reports, and the Whistling of bad Birds; we red People are a very jealous and fooliſh People; and, Father, amongst you white People, there are bad People also; that tell us Lyes and deceive us, which has been the Occasion of what has past; I need not say much on this Head, I am now convinced that I have been wrong for some Years past, but there are People that have behaved worse than I and my People; they were pardoned last Year at this Place; I hope we may meet with the same; that our Women and Children may enjoy the Blessings of Peace, as the Rest of our Brethren the Red People, and you shall be convinced by our future Conduct, that we will behave as well as any Tribe of Indians in this Country.

A Belt.

He then said the St Joseph Indians would have come along with him, but the English Prisoner which their Fathers want from them, was some Distance off a Hunting, and as soon as they could get him in, they would deliver him up and desire Forgiveness.

14th I had a private Meeting with the grand Sautois, when he told me he was well disposed for Peace last Fall, but was then sent for to the Ilinois, where he met with Pondiac, and that then their Fathers the French told them, if they would be strong and keep the English out of Possession of that Country but this Summer, that the King of France would send over an Army next Spring, to assist his Children the Indians, and that the King of Spain would likewise send Troops to help them to keep the English out of their Country; that the English were a bad People, and had a Design to cut off all the Indian Nations in this Country, and to bring the Southern Indians to live and settle there; this Account made all the Indians very uneasy in their Minds, and after holding a Council amongst themselves, they all determined to oppose the English, and not to suffer them to take Possession of the Illinois; that for his Part he behaved as ill as the Rest to the English Officers that came there in the Spring; but since he had been better informed of the Goodness of the English, and convinced the French had told them Lyes for the Love of their Beaver, he was now determined with all his People to become faithfull to their new Fathers the English, and pay no Regard to any Stories the French should tell him for the future.

Septbr. 15th. Colonel Campbell and I had a Meeting with the Grand Sauteis, at which we informed him of every Thing that had past with the several Nations and Tribes, and told him that we accepted him and his People in Friendship, and would forgive them as we had the Rest of the Tribes, and forget what was past, provided their future Conduct should convince us of their Sincerity. After which we gave them some Presents, for which he returned Thanks, and departed very well satisfied.

Septbr 19th I received a Letter by express from Colonel Reed, acquainting me of Captain Starling's setting out from Fort Pitt, with 100 Men of the 42d Regiment to take Possession of Fort Chartres in the Ilinois Country.

20th I sent off Huron Andrew Express to Captain Starling at the Ilinois, and with Messages to the several Nations in that Country, and those on the Ouabache, to acquaint them of Captain Starling's Departure from Fort Pitt for the Ilinois Country.

25th The Chiefs of the St Joseph Indians arrived and addressed themselves to Colonel Campbell and me as follows,—

Fathers,

We are come here to see you, altho we are not acquainted with you; we had a Father formerly, with whom we were very well acquainted, and never differed with him; you have conquered him some Time ago, and when you came here first notwithstanding your Hands were all bloody, you took Hold of Us by the Hands and used us well, and We thought we should be happy our Fathers; but soon an unlucky Differenc which threw us all in Confusion; where this arose we don't know; but We aſsure you, we were the last that entered into this Quarrel, the Indians from this Place solicited us often to join them, but we would not listen to them, at last they got the better of our fooliſh young Warriors, but we never agreed to it, we knew it would answer no End, and often told our Warriors they were Fools; if they succeeded in killing the few Engliſh in this Country, they could not kill them all, because we knew you to be a great People. — Fathers, you have after all that has happened, received all the several Tribes in this Country for your Children, we from St. Josephs seem to be the last of your Children that come to you; we are no more than wild Creatures to you, Fathers, in Underſtanding; therefore we request you will forgive the past Follies of our young People, and receive us for your Children, since you have thrown down our former Father on his Back; we have been wandering in the Dark like blind People; now you have dispersed all this Darkneſs which hung over the Heads of the several Tribes, and have accepted them for your Children, we hope will let us partake with them of the Light, that our Women and Children may enjoy Peace, and we beg you will forget all that is past; by this Belt we remove all evil Thoughts from your Hearts.

A Belt

Fathers, when We formerly came to visit our late Fathers the French, they always sent us home joyfull, and we hope you will have Pity on our Women and young Men who are in great Want of Necessaries, and not let us return home to our Village ashamed.

Colonel Campbell and I made them the following Answer,

Children,

I have heard with Attention what you have said, and am glad to hear that you have delivered up the Prisoners of Michillimakinac agreeable to my Desire; as the other Prisoner, who I always thought belonged to your Nation, does not, but the Man who has him resides now in your Country, I must desire you will do every Thing in your Power to get him brought to me, Nothing will give me greater Pleasure, than to promote the good Works of Peace, and make my Children the Indians happy, as long as their own Conduct shall deserve it. I did not know what to think of your Conduct for some Time past; but to convince you of my sincere Desire to promote Peace, I receive you as Children, as I have done the other Nations, and hope your future Conduct may be such, as will convince me of your Sincerity.

A Belt.

Children,

Some Times bad People take the

Liberty of stragling into your Country; I desire if you meet with any such People to bring them immediately here; likewise I desire, that none of your young Men may steal any Horses out of this Settlement as they have done formerly. we shall see always strict Justice done to You, and expect the same from you; on that your own Happiness depends, and as long as you continue to merit our Friendship by good Actions in promoting Peace and Tranquility between your young People and His Majesty's Subjects, you may expect to be received here with open Arms; and to convince you further of my Sincerity I give you some Cloaths, Powder, Lead, Vermillion, and two Caggs of Rum for your young People, that you may return home without Shame, as you desired.

Children, I take this Opportunity to tell you, that your Fathers the English are gone down the Ohio from Fort Pitt to take Possession of the Ilinois, and desire you may acquaint all your People of it in your Return home, and likewise desire you will stop your Ears against the Whistling of bad Birds, and mind Nothing else but your Hunting to support your Families, that your Women and Children may enjoy the Blessing of Peace—

A. Bell.

Sir,

In the Situation I was in at Ouiatonon, with great Numbers of Indians about me, and no Neceſsaries such as Paper and Ink, I had it not in my Power to take down all the Speeches made by the Indian Nations, nor what I said to them, in so particular a Manner as I could wish, but hope the Heads of it as I have taken down will meet with your Approbation.

In the Course of this Tour through the Indian Countries, I made it my Study to converse in private with Pondiac, and several of the Chiefs of the different Nations, as often as Opportunity served, in Order to find out the Sentiments they have of the French and English. Pondiac is a shrewd sensible Indian of few Words, and commands more Respect amongst those Nations, than any Indian I ever saw could do amongst his own Tribe. He and all the Principal Men of those Nations seem at present to be convinced, that the French had a View of Interest in stirring up the late Difference between His

Majesty's Subjects and them and call it a Beaver War; for neither Pondiac, nor any of the Indians which I met with, ever pretended to deny, but the French were at the Bottom of the whole, and constantly supplyed them with every Neceſsary they wanted, as far as in their Power, every where through that Country; and notwithſtanding they are at present convinced, that it was for their own Interest, yet it has not changed the Indians Affections to them; they have been bred up together like Children in that Country, and the French have always adopted the Indians Custom and Manners, treated them civilly, and supplyed their Wants generously; by which Means they gained the Hearts of the Indians, and commanded their Services, and enjoyed the Benefit of a very large Furr Trade; as they well knew, if they had not taken this Measure, they could not enjoy any of these Advantages. The French have in a Manner taught the Indians in that Country to hate the Engliſh, by representing them in the worst Light they could on all Occasions; in particular they have made the Indians there believe lately, that the Engliſh would take their Country from them; and bring the Cherokees there to settle, and to enslave them, which Report they easily gave Credit to, as the Southern Indians had lately commenced War against them. I had great Difficulty in removing this Suspicion, and convincing them of the Falsity of this Report, which I flatter myſelf I have done in a great Measure; yet it will require some Time, a very even Conduct in those that are to reside in their Country, before we can expect to rival the French in their Affection. All Indians are jealous, and from their high Notion of Liberty hate Power. These Nations are jealous and prejudiced against us, so that the greatest Care will be neceſsary to convince them of our honest Intention by our Actions. The French sold them Goods much dearer than the English Traders do at present; in that Point we have the Advantage of the French, but they have made that up in large Presents to them for their Services, which they wanted to support their Interest in the Country; and tho' we want none of their Services, yet they will expect Favours, and, if refused, look on it in a bad Light, and very likely think it is done to distreſs them for some particular Advantages we want to gain over them. They are by no Means so sensible a People as the Six Nations or other Tribes

This Way, and the French have learned them for their own Advantage a bad Custom; for by all I could learn, they seldom made them any general Presents, but as it were fed them with Necessaries just as they wanted them Bite by Bite, and never sent them away empty, which will make it difficult and troublesome to the Gentlemen that are to Command in their Country for some Time, to please them and preserve Peace, as they are a rash, inconsiderate People, and don't look on themselves under any Obligations to us, but rather think we are obliged to them for letting us reside in their Country. As far as I can judge of their Sentiments, by the several Conversations I have had with them, they will expect some Satisfaction made them by us, for any Posts that should be established in their Country for Trade. But you will be informed better by themselves next Spring, as Pondiac and some Chiefs of every Nation in that Country intend to pay you a Visit. The several Nations on the Ouabache, and towards the Ilinois, St. Josephs, Chicago, Labaye, Sagina and other Places have applyed for Traders to be sent to their Settlements; but as it is not in the Power of any Officer to permit Traders to go from Detroit or Michillimakinac, either

English or French, I am of Opinion the Indians will be supplyed this Year chiefly from the Illinoes, which is all French Property; and if trading Posts are not established at proper Places in that Country soon, the French will carry the best Part of the Trade over the Mississippi, which they are determined to do if they can; for I have been well informed that the French are preparing to build a strong Trading Fort on the other Side Mississippi, about 60 Miles above Fort Chartres, and have this Summer in a private Manner transported 26 Pieces of small Cannon up the River for that Purpose.

G. Croghan.

APPENDIX.

The following journal is so curious and little known that it has been thought, it would gratify the western public to lay it before them. It is extracted from the Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science, December, 1831, by G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., Philadelphia. The following copy purports to be from the original, in the possession of the Editor of the above work.—AUTHOR.

THE JOURNAL OF COLONAL CROGHAN.*

May 15*th*, 1765. I set off from fort Pitt with two batteaux, and encamped at Chartier's Island, in the Ohio, three miles below Fort Pitt.

16th. Being joined by the deputies of the Senecas, Shawnesse, and Delawares, that were to accompany me, we set off at seven o'clock in the morning, and at ten o'clock arrived at the Log's Town, an old settlement of the Shawnesse, about seventeen miles from Fort Pitt, where we put ashore, and viewed the remains of that village, which was situated on a high bank, on the south side of the Ohio river, a fine fertile country round it. At 11 o'clock we re-embarked and proceeded down the Ohio to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, about ten miles below the Log's Town: this creek empties itself between two fine rich bottoms, a mile wide on each side from the banks of the river to the highlands. About a mile below the mouth of Beaver Creek we passed an old settlement of the Delawares, where the French, in 1756, built a town for that nation. On the north side of the river some of the stone chimneys are yet remaining; here the highlands come close to the banks and continue so for about five miles. After which we passed several spacious bottoms on each side of the river, and came to Little Beaver Creek, about fifteen miles below Big Beaver Creek, A number of small rivulets fall into the river on each side. From thence we sailed to Yellow Creek, being about fifteen miles from the last mentioned creek; here and there the hills come close to the banks of the river on each side, but where there are bottoms, they are very large, and well watered; numbers of small rivulets running through them, falling into the Ohio on both sides. We encamped on the river bank, and find a great part of the trees in the bottom are covered with grape vines. This day we passed by eleven islands, one of which being about seven miles long. For the most part of the way we made this day, the banks of the river are high and steep. The course of the Ohio from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Beaver

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* Not Colonel Croghan of Kentucky.

Creek inclines to the north-west; from thence to the two creeks partly due west.

17th. At 6 o'clock in the morning we embarked: and were delighted with the prospect of a fine open country on each side of the river as we passed down. We came to a place called the Two Creeks, about fifteen miles from Yellow Creek, where we put to shore; here the Senecas have a village on a high bank, on the north side of the river; the chief of this village offered me his service to go with me to the Illinois, which I could not refuse for fear of giving him offence, although I had a sufficient number of deputies with me already. From thence we proceeded down the river, passed many large, rich, and fine bottoms; the highlands being at a considerable distance from the river banks, till we came to the Buffalo Creek, being about ten miles below the Seneca village; and from Buffalo Creek, we proceeded down the river to Fat Meat Creek, about thirty miles. The face of the country appears much like what we met with before; large, rich, and well watered bottoms, then succeeded by the hills pinching close on the river; these bottoms, on the north side, appear rather low, and consequently subject to inundations, in the spring of the year, when there never fails to be high freshes in the Ohio, owing to the melting of the snows. This day we passed by ten fine islands, though the greatest part of them are small. They lay much higher out of the water than the main land, and of course less subject to be flooded by the freshes. At night we encamped near an Indian village. The general course of the river from the Two Creeks to Fat Meat Creek inclines to the south-west.

18th. At 6 o'clock, A. M. we set off in our batteaux; the country on both sides of the river appears delightful; the hills are several miles from the river banks, and consequently the bottoms large; the soil, timber, and banks of the river, much like those we have before described; about fifty miles below the Fat Meat Creek, we enter the long reach, where the river runs a straight course for twenty miles, and makes a delightful prospect; the banks continue high; the country on both sides, level, rich, and well watered. At the lower end of the reach we encamped. This day we passed nine islands, some of which are large, and lay high out of the water.

19th. We decamped at six in the morning, and sailed to a place called the Three Islands, being about fifteen miles from our last encampment; here the highlands come close to the river banks, and the bottoms for the most part—till we come to the Muskingum (or Elk) river—are but narrow: this river empties itself into the Ohio about fifteen miles below the Three Islands; the banks of the river continue steep, and the country is level for several miles back from the river. The course of the river from Fat Meat Creek to Elk River, is about south-west and by south. We proceeded down the river about fifteen miles, to the mouth of Little Conhawa River, with little or no alteration in the face of the country; here we encamped in a fine rich bottom, after having passed fourteen islands, some of them large, and mostly lying high out of the water. Here buffaloes, bears, turkeys, with all other kinds of wild game are extremely plenty. A good hunter, without much fatigue to himself, could here supply daily one hundred men with meat. The course of the Ohio, from Elk River to Little Conhawa, is about south.

20th. At six in the morning we embarked in our boats, and proceeded down to the mouth of Hochocken or Bottle River, where we were obliged to encamp, having a strong head wind against us. We made but twenty miles this day, and passed by five very fine islands; the country the whole way being rich and level, with high and steep banks to the rivers. From here I despatched an Indian to the Plains of Scioto, with a letter to the French traders from the Illinois residing there, amongst the Shawnesse, requiring them to come and join me at the mouth of Scioto, in order to proceed with me to their own country, and take the oaths of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, as they were now become his subjects, and had no right to trade there without license. At the same time I sent messages to the Shawnesse Indians to oblige the French to come to me in case of refusal.

21st. We embarked at half past 8 o'clock in the morning, and sailed to a place called the Big Bend, about thirty-five miles below Bottle River. The course of the Ohio, from Little Conhawa River to Big Bend, is about south-west by south. The country hereabouts abounds with buffalo, bears, deer, and all sorts of wild game, in such plenty, that we killed out of our boats as much as we wanted. We proceeded down the river to the Buffalo Bottom, about ten miles from the beginning of the Big Bend, where we encamped. The country on both sides of the river, much the same as we passed the day before. This day we passed nine islands, all lying high out of the water.

22d. At half an hour past 5 o'clock, set off and sailed to a place, called Alum Hill, so called from the great quantity of that mineral found there by the Indians; this place lays about ten miles from Buffalo Bottom; thence we sailed to the mouth of Great Conhawa River, being ten miles from the Alum Hill. The course of the river, from the Great Bend to this place, is mostly west; from hence we proceeded down to Little Guyondott River, where we encamped, about thirty miles from Great Conhawa; the country still fine and level; the bank of the river high, with abundance of creeks and rivulets falling into it. This day we passed six fine islands. In the evening one of our Indians discovered three Cherokees near our encampment, which obliged our Indians to keep out a good guard the first part of the night. Our party being pretty strong, I imagine the Cherokees were afraid to attack us, and so ran off.

23d. Decamped about five in the morning, and arrived at Big Guyondott, twenty miles from our last encampment: the country as of yesterday; from hence we proceeded down to Sandy River, being twenty miles further; thence to the mouth of Scioto, about forty miles from the last mentioned river. The general course of the river from Great Conhawa to this place inclines to the south-west. The soil rich, the country level, and the banks of the river high. The soil on the banks of Scioto, for a vast distance up the country, is prodigious rich, the bottoms very wide, and in the spring of the year, many of them are flooded, so that the river appears to be two or three miles wide. Bears, deer, turkeys, and most sorts of wild game, are very plenty on the banks of this river. On the Ohio, just below the mouth of Scioto, on a high bank, near forty feet, formerly stood the Shawnesse town, called the Lower Town, which was all carried away, except three or four houses, by a great flood in the Scioto. I was in the town at the time, though the banks of the Ohio were so high, the water was nine feet on the top, which obliged the whole town to take to their canoes, and move with their effects to the hills. The Shawnesse afterwards built their town on the opposite side of the river, which, during the French war, they abandoned, for fear of the Virginians, and removed to the plains on Scioto. The Ohio is about one hundred yards wider here than at Fort Pitt, which is but a small augmentation, considering the great number of rivers and creeks, that fall into it during the course of four hundred and twenty miles; and as it deepens but very little, I imagine the water sinks, though there is no visible appearance of it. In general all the lands on the Scioto River, as well as the bottoms on Ohio, are too rich for any thing but hemp, flax, or Indian corn.

24th, 25th, and 26th. Stayed at the mouth of Scioto, waiting for the Shawnesse and French traders, who arrived here on the evening of the 26th, in consequence of the message I sent them from Hochocken, or Bottle Creek.

27th. The Indians requested me to stay this day, which I could not refuse.

28th. We set off: passing down the Ohio, the country on both sides the river level; the banks continue high. This day we came sixty miles; passed no islands. The river being wider and deeper, we drove all night.

29th. We came to the Little Miame River, having proceeded sixty miles last night.

30th. We passed the great Miame River, about thirty miles from the little river of that name, *and in the evening arrived at the place where the Elephants' bones are found*, where we encamped, intending to take a view of the place next morning. This day we came about seventy miles. The country on both sides level, and rich bottoms well watered.

31st. *Early in the morning we went to the great Lick, where those bones are only found, about four miles from the river, on the south-east side. In our way we passed through a fine timbered clear wood; we came into a large road which the Buffaloes have beaten, spacious enough for two waggons to go abreast, and leading straight into the Lick.* It appears that there are vast quantities of these bones lying five or six feet under ground, which we discovered in the bank, at the edge of the Lick. We found here two tusks above six feet long; we carried one, with some other bones, to our boats, and set off. This day we proceeded down the river about eighty miles, through a country much the same as already described, since we passed the Scioto. In this day's journey we passed the mouth of the River Kentucky, or Holsten's River.

June 1st. We arrived within a mile of the Falls of Ohio, where we encamped, after coming about fifty miles this day.

2d. Early in the morning we embarked, and passed the Falls. The river being very low we were obliged to lighten our boats, and pass on the north side of a little island, which lays in the middle of the river. In general, what is called the Fall here, is no more than rapids; and in the least fresh, a batteau of any size may come and go on each side without any risk. This day we proceeded sixty miles, in the course of which we passed Pidgeon River. The country pretty high on each side of the River Ohio.

3d. In the forepart of this day's course, we passed high lands; about mid-day we came to a fine, flat, and level country, called by the Indians the Low Lands; no hills to be seen. We came about eighty miles this day, and encamped.

4th. We came to a place called the Five Islands; these islands are very long, and succeed one another in a chain; the country still flat and level, the soil exceedingly rich, and well watered. The highlands are at least fifty miles from the banks of the Ohio. In this day's course we passed about ninety miles, the current being very strong.

5th. Having passed the Five Islands, we came to a place called the Owl River. Came about forty miles this day. The country the same as yesterday.

6th. We arrived at the mouth of the Ouabache, where we found a breast-work erected, supposed to be done by the Indians. The mouth of this river is about two hundred yards wide, and in its course runs through one of the finest countries in the world, the lands being exceedingly rich, and well watered; here hemp might be raised in immense quantities. All the bottoms, and almost the whole country abounds with great plenty of the white and red mulberry tree. These trees are to be found in great plenty, in all places between the mouth of Scioto and the Ouabache: the soil of the latter affords this tree in plenty as far as Ouicatonon, and some few on the Miame River. Several large fine islands lie in the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Ouabache, the banks of which are high, and consequently free from inundations; hence we proceeded down the river about six miles to encamp, as I judged some Indians were sent to way-lay us, and came to a place called the Old Shawnesse Village, some of that nation having formerly lived there. In this day's procedings we came about seventy-six miles. The general course of the river, from Scioto to this place, is south-west.

7th. We stayed here, and despatched two Indians to the Illinois by land, with letters to Lord Frazer, an English officer, who had been sent there from Fort Pitt, and Monsieur St. Ange, the French commanding officer at Fort Chartres, and some speeches to the Indians there, letting them know of my arrival here; that peace was made between us and the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawnesse, and of my having a number of deputies of those nations along with me, to conclude matters with them also on my arrival there. This day one of my men went into the woods and lost himself.

8th. At day-break we were attacked by a party of Indians, consisting of eighty warriors of the Kiccapoos and Musquattimes, who killed two of my men and three Indians, wounded myself and all the rest of my party, except two white men and one Indian; then made myself and all the white men prisoners, plundering us of every thing we had. A deputy of the Shawnesse who was shot through the thigh, having concealed himself in the woods for a few minutes after he was wounded—not knowing but they were southern Indians, who are always at war with the northward Indians—after discovering what nation they were, came up to them and made a very bold speech, telling them that the whole northward Indians would join in taking revenge for the insult and murder of their people; this alarmed those savages very much, who began excusing themselves, saying their fathers, the French, had spirited them up, telling them that the Indians were coming with a body of southern Indians to take their country from them, and enslave them; that it was this that induced them to commit this outrage. After dividing the plunder, (they left great part of the heaviest effects behind, not being able to carry them,) they set off with us to their village at Ouattonon, in a great hurry, being in dread of a pursuit from a large party of Indians they suspected were coming after me. Our course was through a thick woody country, crossing a great many swamps, morasses, and beaver ponds. We traveled this day about forty-two miles.

9th. An hour before day we set out on our march; passed through thick woods, some highlands, and small savannahs, badly watered. Traveled this day about thirty miles.

10th. We set out very early in the morning, and marched through a high country, extremely well timbered, for three hours; then came to a branch of the Ouabache, which we crossed. The remainder of this day we traveled through fine rich bottoms, overgrown with reeds, which make the best pasture in the world, the young reeds being preferable to sheaf oats. Here is great plenty of wild game of all kinds. Came this day about twenty-eight, or thirty miles.

11th. At day-break we set off, making our way through a thin woodland, interspersed with savannahs. I suffered extremely by reason of the excessive heat of the weather, and scarcity of water; the little springs and runs being dried up. Traveled this day about thirty miles.

12th. We passed through some large savannahs, and clear woods; in the afternoon we came to the Ouabache; then marched along it through a prodigious rich bottom, overgrown with reeds and wild hemp; all this bottom is well watered, and an exceeding fine hunting ground. Came this day about thirty miles.

13th. About an hour before day we set out; traveled through such bottoms as of yesterday, and through some large meadows, where no trees, for several miles together, are to be seen. Buffaloes, deer, and bears are here in great plenty. We traveled about twenty-six miles this day.

14th. The country we traveled through this day, appears the same as described yesterday, excepting this afternoon's journey through woodland, to cut off a bend of the river. Came about twenty-seven miles this day.

15th. We set out very early, and about one o'clock came to the Ouabache, within six or seven miles of Port Vincent. On my arrival there, I found a village of about eighty or ninety French families settled on the east side of this river, being one of the finest situations that can be found. The country is level and clear, and the soil very rich, producing wheat and tobacco. I think the latter preferable to that of Maryland or Virginia. The French inhabitants hereabouts, are an idle, lazy people, a parcel of renegadoes from Canada, and are much worse than the Indians. They took a secret pleasure at our misfortunes, and the moment we arrived, they came to the Indians,exchanging trifles for their valuable plunder. As the savages took from me a considerable quantity of gold and silver in specie, the French traders extorted ten half johannes from them for one pound of vermilion. Here is likewise an Indian village of the Pyankeshaws, who were much displeased with the party that took me, telling them that "our and your chiefs are gone to make peace, and you have begun a war, for which our women and children will have reason to cry." From this post the Indians permitted me to write to the commander, at Fort Chartres, but would not suffer me to write to any body else, (this I apprehend was a precaution of the French, lest their villany should be perceived too soon,) although the Indians had given me permission to write to Sir William Johnson and Fort Pitt on our march, before we arrived at this place. But immediately after our arrival they had a private council with the French, in which the Indians urged, (as they afterwards informed me,) that as the French had engaged them in so bad an affair, which was likely to bring a war on their nation, they now expected a proof of their promise and assistance. Then delivered the French a scalp and part of the plunder, and wanted to deliver some presents to the Pyankeshaws, but they refused to accept of any, and declared they would not be concerned in the affair. This last information I got from the Pyankeshaws, as I had been well acquainted with them several years before this time.

Port Vincent is a place of great consequence for trade, being a fine hunting country all along the Ouabache, and too far for the Indians, which reside hereabouts, to go either to the Illinois, or elsewhere, to fetch their necessaries.

16th. We were obliged to stay here to get some little apparel made up for us, and to buy some horses for our journey to Ouicatonon, promising payment at Detroit, for we could not procure horses from the French for hire; though we were greatly fatigued, and our spirits much exhausted in our late march, they would lend us no assistance.

17th. At mid-day we set out; traveling the first five miles through a fine thick wood. We traveled eighteen miles this day, and encamped in a large, beautiful, well watered meadow.

18th and 19th. We traveled through a prodigious large meadow, called the Pyankeshaw's Hunting Ground: here is no wood to be seen, and the country appears like an ocean: the ground is exceedingly rich, and partly overgrown with wild hemp; the land, well watered, and full of buffalo, deer, bears, and all kinds of wild game.

20th and 21st. We passed through some very large meadows, part of which belong to the Pyankeshaws on Vermilion River; the country and soil much the same as that we traveled over for these three days past, wild hemp grows here in abundance; the game very plenty: at any time, in half an hour we could kill as much as we wanted.

22d. We passed through part of the same meadow as mentioned yesterday; then came to a high woodland, and arrived at Vermilion River, so called from a fine red earth found here by the Indians, with which they paint themselves. About half a mile from the place where we crossed this river, there is a village of Pyankeshaws, distinguished by the addition of the name of the river. We then traveled about three hours, through a clear high woody country, but a deep and rich soil; then came to a meadow, where we encamped.

23d Early in the morning we set out through a fine meadow, then some clear woods; in the afternoon came into a very large bottom on the Ouabache, within six miles of Ouicatanon; here I met several chiefs of the Kicapoos and Musquattimes, who spoke to their young men who had taken us, and reprimanded them severely for what they had done to me, after which they returned with us to their village, and delivered us all to their chiefs.

The distance from port Vincent to Ouicatanon is two hundred and ten miles. This place is situated on the Ouabache. About fourteen French families are living in the fort, which stands on the north side of the river. The Kicapoos and Musquattimes, whose warriors had taken us, live nigh the fort, on the same side of the river, where they have two villages; and the Ouicatanons have a village on the south side of the river. At our arrival at this post, several of the Wawcottonans, (or Ouicatonans) with whom I had been formerly acquainted, came to visit me, and seemed greatly concerned at what had happened. They went immediately to the Kicapoos and Musquattimes, and charged them to take the greatest care of us, till their chiefs should arrive from the Illinois, where they were gone to meet me some time ago, and who were entirely ignorant of this affair, and said the French had spirited up this party to go and strike us.

The French have a great influence over these Indians, and never fail in telling them many lies to the prejudice of his majesty's interest, by making the English nation odious and hateful to them. I had the greatest difficulties in removing these prejudices. As these Indians are a weak, foolish, and credulous people, they are easily imposed on by a designing people, who have led them hitherto as they pleased. The French told them that as the southern Indians had for two years past made war on them, it must have been at the instigation of the English, who are a bad people. However I have been fortunate enough to remove their prejudice, and, in a great measure, their suspicions against the English. The country hereabouts is exceedingly pleasant, being open and clear for many miles; the soil very rich and well watered; all plants have a quick vegetation, and the climate very temperate through the winter. This post has always been a very considerable trading place. The great plenty of furs taken in this country, induced the French to establish this post, which was the first on the Ouabache, and by a very advantageous trade they have been richly recompensed for their labor.

On the south side of the Ouabache runs a big bank, in which are several fine coal mines, and behind this bank, is a very large meadow, clear for several miles. It is surprising what false information we have had respecting this country: some mention these spacious and beautiful meadows as large and barren savannahs. I apprehend it has been the artifice of the French to keep us ignorant of the country. These meadows bear fine wild grass, and wild hemp ten or twelve feet high, which, if properly manufactured, would prove as good, and answer all the purposes of the hemp we cultivate.

July 25th. We set out from this place (after settling all matters happily with the natives) for the Miames, and traveled the whole way through a fine rich bottom, overgrown with wild hemp, alongside the Ouabache, till we came to Eel River, where we arrived the 27th. About six miles up this river is a small village of the Twightwee, situated on a very delightful spot of ground on the bank of the river. The Eel River heads near St. Joseph's, and runs nearly parallel to the Miames, and at some few miles distance from it, through a fine, pleasant country, and after a course of about one hundred and eighty miles empties itself into the Ouabache.

28th, 29th, 30th and 31st. We traveled still along side the Eel River, passing through fine clear woods, and some good meadows, though not so large as those we passed some days before. The country is more overgrown with woods, the soil is sufficiently rich, and well watered with springs.

August 1st. We arrived at the carrying place between the River Miames and the Ouabache, which is about nine miles long in dry seasons, but not above half that length in freshes. The head of the Ouabache is about forty miles from this place, and after a course of about seven hundred and sixty miles from the head spring, through one of the finest countries in the world, it empties itself into the Ohio. The navigation from hence to Ouicatanon, is very difficult in low water, on account of many rapids and rifts; but in freshes, which generally happen in the spring and fall, batteaux or canoes will pass, without difficulty, from here to Ouicatanon in three days, which is about two hundred and forty miles, and by land about two hundred and ten miles. From Ouicatanon to Port Vincent, and thence to the Ohio, batteaux and canoes may go at any season of the year. Throughout the whole course of the Ouabache the banks are pretty high, and in the river are a great many islands. Many shrubs and trees are found here unknown to us.

Within a mile of the Twightwee village, I was met by the chiefs of that nation, who received us very kindly. The most part of these Indians knew me, and conducted me to their village, where they immediately hoisted an English flag that I had formerly given them at Fort Pitt. The next day they held a council, after which they gave me up all the English prisoners they had, then made several speeches, in all which they expressed the great pleasure it gave them, to see the unhappy differences which embroiled the several nations in a war with their brethren, the English, were now so near a happy conclusion, and that peace was established in their country.

The Twightwee village is situated on both sides of a river, called St. Joseph. This river, where it falls into the Miame river, about a quarter of a mile from this place, is one hundred yards wide, on the east side of which stands a stockade fort, somewhat ruinous.

The Indian village consists of about forty or fifty cabins, besides nine or ten French houses, a runaway colony from Detroit, during the late Indian war; they were concerned in it, and being afraid of punishment, came to this post, where ever since they have spirited up the Indians against the English All the French residing here are a lazy, indolent people, fond of breeding mischief, and spiriting up the Indians against the English, and should by no means be suffered to remain here. The country is pleasant, the soil rich and well watered. After several conferences with these Indians, and their delivering me up all the English prisoners they had,——

On the 6th of August we set out for Detroit, down the Miames river in a canoe. This river heads about ten miles from hence. The river is not navigable till you come to the place where the river St. Joseph joins it, and makes a considerably large stream. nevertheless we found a great deal of difficulty in getting our canoe over shoals, as the waters at this season were very low. The banks of the river are high, and the country overgrown with lofty timber of various kinds; the land is level, and the woods clear. About ninety miles from the Miames or Twightwee, we came to where a large river, that heads in a large lick, falls into the Miame river; this they call the Forks. The Ottawas claim this country, and hunt here, where game is very plenty. From hence we proceeded to the Ottawa village. This nation formerly lived at Detroit, but is now settled here, on accout of the richness of the country, where game is always to be found in plenty. Here we were obliged to get out of our canoes, and drag them eighteen miles, on account of the rifts which interrupt the navigation. At the end of these rifts, we came to a village of the Wyondotts, who received us very kindly and from thence we proceeded to the mouth of this river, where it falls into lake Erie. From the Miames to the lake is computed one hundred and eighty miles, and from the entrance of the river into the lake to Detroit, is sixty miles; that is, forty-two miles upon the lake, and eighteen miles up the Detroit river to the garrison of that name. The land on the lake side is low and flat. We passed several large rivers and bays, and on the 16th of August, in the afternoon, we arrived at Detroit river. The country here is much higher than on the lake side; the river is about nine hundred yards wide, and the current runs very strong. There are several fine and large islands in this river, one of which is nine miles long; its banks high, and the soil very good.

17th. In the morning we arrived at the fort, which is a large stockade, inclosing about eighty houses, it stands close on the north side of the river, on a high bank, commands a very pleasant prospect for nine miles above, and nine miles below the fort; the country is thick settled with French, their plantations are generally laid out about three or four acres in breadth on the river, and eighty acres in depth; the soil is good, producing plenty of grain. All the people here are generally poor wretches, and consist of three or four hundred French families, a lazy, idle people, depending chiefly on the savages for their subsistence; though the land, with little labor, produces plenty of grain, they scarcely raise as much as will supply their wants, in imitation of the Indians, whose manners and customs they have entirely adopted, and cannot subsist without them. The men, women, and children speak the Indian tongue perfectly well. In the last Indian war the most part of the French were concerned in it, (although the whole settlement had taken the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty) they have, therefore, great reason to be thankful to the English clemency in not bringing them to deserved punishment. Before the late Indian war there resided three nations of Indians at this place: the Putawatimes, whose village was on the west side of the river, about one mile below the fort; the Ottawas, on the east side, about three miles above the Fort; and the Wyondotts, whose village lays on the east side, about two miles below the fort. The former two nations have removed to a considerable distance, and the latter still remain where they were, and are remarkable for their good sense and hospitality. They have a particular attachment to the

Roman Catholic religion, the French, by their priests, having taken uncommon pains to instruct them.

During my stay here, I held frequent conferences with the different nations of Indians assembled at this place, with whom I settled matters to their general satisfaction.

September 26th. Set out from Detroit for Niagara; passed Lake Erie along the north shore in a birch canoe, and arrived the 8th of October at Niagara. The navigation of the lake is dangerous for batteaux or canoes, by reason the lake is very shallow for a considerable distance from the shore. The bank, for several miles, high and steep, and affords a harbor for a single batteaux. The lands in general, between Detroit and Niagara, are high, and the soil good, with several fine rivers falling into the lake. The distance from Detroit to Niagara is computed three hundred miles.

A List of the different Nations and Tribes of Indians in the Northern District of North America, with the number of their fighting Men.

Names of the Tribes.	*Nos.*	*Their Dwelling Ground.*	*Their Hunting Grounds.*
Mohocks, *a*	160	Mohock River.	Between that and Lake George.
Oneidas, *b*	300	East side of Onedia Lake, & on the head waters of the east branch of Susquehannah.	In the country where they live.
Tuscaroras, *b*	200	Between the Oneidas and Onandagoes.	Between Oneida Lake & Lake Ontario.
Onandagoes, *b*	260	Near the Onandago Lake.	Between Onandago L. & mouth of Seneca River, near Oswego
Cayugas, *b*	200	On two small Lakes, called the Cayugas, on the north branch of Susquehannah.	Where they reside.
Senecas, *b*	1000	Seneca Country, on the waters of Susquehannah, the waters of Lake Ontario, and on the heads of Ohio River.	Their chief hunting country thereabouts.
Aughquagas, *c*	150	East branch of Susquehannah River, and on Aughquaga.	Where they live.
Nanticokes, *c*	100	Utsanango, Chaghmett, Oswego, and on the east branch of Susquehannah.	Do.
Mohickons, *c*	100		
Conoys, *c*	30		
Monsays, *c*	150	At Diahogo, and other villages up the north branch of Susquehannah.	Do.
Sapoones, *c*	30		
Delawares, *c*	150		
Delawares, *d*	600	Between the Ohio & Lake Erie, on the brch's of Beaver Cr'k, Muskingum and Guyehugo.	Do.
Shawnesse, *d*	300	On Scioto & brch of Muskingum.	Do.
Mohickone, *d*	300	In Villages near Sandusky.	On the head banks of Scioto.
Coghnawages, *d*			

a These are the oldest Tribe of the Confederacy of the Six Nations.
b Connected with New York, part of the Confederacy with New York.
c Connected with, and depending on the Five Nations.
d Dependent on the Six nations, and connected with Pennsylvania.

Names of the Tribes.	*Nos.*	*Their Dwelling Ground.*	*Their Hunting Grounds.*
Twightwees, *e*	250	Miame River, near Fort Miame,	On the ground where they live.
Wayoughtanies, *f*	300	On the branches of Ouabache, near Fort Ouitanon.	Between Outanon & the Miames.
Pyankeshas, *f*	300		
Shockays, *f*	200		
Huskhuskeys, *g*	300	Near the French settlements, in the Illinois Country.	
Illinois, *g*	300		
Wayondotts, *h*	250	Near Fort Detroit.	About Lake Erie.
Ottawas, *h*	400		
Putawatimes, *h*	150		
Chipawas *i*	200	On Saganna Creek, which empties into Lake Huron.	Thereabouts.
Ottawas,			
Chippawas, *j*	400	Near Michilimachinac.	On the north side of Lake Huron.
Ottawas, *j*	260		
Chipawas,* *k*	400	Near the entrance of Lake Superior, and not far from Fort St. Mary's.	Thereabouts.
Chepawas, *k*	550	Near Fort Labay on the Lake Michigan.	Thereabouts.
Mynonamies, *k*			
Shockeys, *k*			
Putawatimes, *k*	150	Near Fort St. Joseph's.	Thereabouts.
Ottawas, *k*	150		
Kicapoos, *l*	4000	On lake Michigan and between it and the Mississippi.	Where they respectively reside.
Outtagamies, *l*			
Musquatans, *l*			
Miscotins, *l*			
Outtamacks, *l*			
Musquaykeys, *l*			
Oswegatches, *h*	100	Settled at Swagatchy in Canada, on the river St. Lawrence.	Thereabouts.
Connesedagoes, *k*	300	Near Montreal.	
Coghnewagoes, *k*			
Orondocks, *k*	100	Settled near Trois Rivers.	
Abonakies, *k*	150		
Alagonkins, *k*	100		
La Suil, †	10,000	South-west of Lake Superior.	

e Connected with Pennsylvania,
f Connected with the Twightwees.
g These two Nations the English had never any trade, or connection with.
h Connected formerly with the French.
i Connected with the Indians about Detroit, and dependent on the commanding officer.
j Always connected with the French.
k Connected with the French.
l Never connected in any trade or otherwise with the English.

* There are several villages of Chipawas settled along the bank of Lake Superior, but as I have no knowledge of that country, cannot ascertain their numbers.

† These are a nation of Indians settled south-west of Lake Superior, called by the French La, Sue, who, by the best account that I could ever get from the French and Indians, are computed ten thousand fighting men. They spread over a large tract of country, and have forty odd villages; in which country are several other tribes of Indians, who are tributaries to the La Sues, none of whom except a very few, have ever known the use of fire-arms: as yet but two villages. I suppose the French don't choose to risk a trade among such a powerful body of people, at so vast a distance.

May 15th 1765 I set off from Fort Pitt with two Batteaux and encamped at Chartiers Island, in the Ohio three Miles below Fort Pitt

16 Being joined by the Deputies of the Senecas Shawneſse and Delawares that were to accompany me we set off at 7 o Clock in the Morning and at ten o Clock arrivd at the Logs Town an old Settlement of the Shawneſs about 17 Miles from fort Pitt where we put aſhore and viewed the Remains of that Village which was ſituated on a high Bank on the North Side of the Ohio River a fine fertile Country round it at 11 o Clock we reimbarked and proceeded down the Ohio to the Mouth of Big Beaver Creek about ten Miles below the Logs Town this Creek empties itſelf betwen two fine rich Bottoms a Mile wide on each Side from the Banks of the River to the highlands About a Mile below the Mouth of Beaver Creek we paſsed an old Settlement of the Delawares where the French in 1756 built a Town for that Nation on the North Side of the River some of the Stone Chimneys are yet remaining here the High Lands come Close to the River Banks and continue ſo about 5 Miles after which we paſsed ſeveral Spacious Bottoms on each side the River and came to little Beaver Creek about 15 Miles

below Big Beaver Creek A number of Small Rivulets
fall into the River on each side From thence we sailed
to Yellow Creek being about 15 Miles from the Last
mentioned Creek here and there the Hills come cloſe to
the Banks of the River on each side but when there are
Bottoms they are vary large and well watered Numbers
of Small Rivulets running thro' them falling into the
Ohio on both sides We encamped on the River Bank and
find a great Part of the Trees in the Bottoms are coverd with
Grape Vines This day we paſsed by eleven Islands one of
which being about Seven Miles Long for the most Part of
the way we made this Day the Banks of the River are high
and Steep The Course of the Ohio from Fort Pitt to the
Mouth of Beaver Creek inclins to the North West from
thence to the two Creeks partly due West—
17 at 6 o Clock in the Morning we embarked and were delighted
with the Prospect of a Fine open Country on each Side
of the River as we paſsed down we came to a place called
the two Creeks about fifteen Miles from Yellow Creek where
we put to Shore Here the Senecas have a Village on a
High Bank on the North Side of the River the
Chief of this Village offered me hiſ Service to go with me
to the Illinoises which I could not refuſe for fear of

giving him Offence altho I Had a ſufficent Number of Deputies with me already From thence we proceeded down the River paſsed many large rich and fine Bottoms the High-Lands being at a conſiderable Diſtance from the River Banks till we came to the Buffuloe Creek being about ten Miles below the Seneca Village and from Buffuloe Creek we proceeded down the River to Flat Meat Creak about Thirty Miles. the Face of the Country appears much like what we met with before large rich and well wattered bottoms then ſucceeded by the Hills pinching close on the River Theſe Bottoms on the ~~South~~ North side that is opposite to us appear rather low and conſequently subject to Inundations in the Spring of the Year when there never fails to be high Freshes in the Ohio owing to the melting of the Snow This day we paſsed By ten fine Island tho the greatest Part of them are Small They lay much higher out of the Water than the Main Land and at Course leſs ſubject to be flooded by the Freshes At Night we encamped near an Indian Village The general Course of the River from the two Creeks to Flat Meat Creek inclines to the south West

18th.. at 6 oClock A. M We set of in our Batteaux the Country on both sides the River appears delightfull the Hills are several Miles from the River Banks and

conſequently the Bottoms large the Soil Timber and Banks
of the River much like those we have before decribed About
50 Miles below the Flat Meat Creek we enter the Long
Reach where the River runs a ſtraight Course for 20 Miles
and makes a delightfull Proſpect the Banks continue high
the Country on both sides level rich and well wartered At
the Lower end of the Reach we encamped This Day we paſsed
nine Islands some of which are large and lay High out of the
Water 19th We decamped at six in the morning and sailed to
a Place called the three Island being about 15 Miles
from our last encampment here the High Lands come
close to the River Banks and the Bottoms for the most
Part till we came to Muſkingum or Elk River are but
narrow this River empties itſelf into the Ohio about 15 Miles
below the three Islands the Banks of the River continues
ſteep and the Country is level for Several Miles back
from the River the Course of the River from Flat
Meat Creek to Elk River is about South West and by
South We proceeded down the river about 15 Miles to
the Mouth of Little Conhawa River with Little or no
Alteration in the Face of the Country here we encamped
in a Fine Rich Bottom after having paſsed 14
Islands some of them Large and mostly lying high out

of the Water here Buffuloes Bears Turkeys with all other kinds of Wild Game are extreamly plenty A good Hunter without much Fatigue to himselfe could here supply daily one Hundred Men with meat. the Course of the Ohio from Elk River to little Shenhawa is about South

20th At 6 in the Morning we embarked in our Boats and proceeded down to the Mouth of Hochocken or Battle River where we ware Oblidge to encamp having a Strong head Wind against us we made but 20 Miles this Day and passed by fife very fine Islands the Country the whole way being rich and level with High and steep Banks to the River From here I dispatched an Indian to the Plains of Scioto with a Letter to the French Traders from the Illionois residing there among the Shawnesse requireing them to come and join me at the Mouth of Scioto in Order to proceed with me to their own Country and take the Oaths of Allegiance to his Britanick Majesty as they ware now become his Subjects and had no Right to trade there without Licence At the same Time I sent Messages to the Shawnesse Indians to oblidge the French to come to me in case of Refusal

21st We embarked at Half past 8 o Clock in the Morning and sailed to a place called the Big Bend about

35 Miles below Battle River the Course of the Ohio from little Conhawa River to the Big Bend is a bout South West and by South The Country hereabouts abounds with — Buffaloes, Bears, Deer and All sorts of Wild Game in such plenty that we Killed out of our Boats as much as we wanted We proceeded down the River to the Buffaloe Bottom about ten Miles from the Beginning of the Big Bend where we encamped; the Country on both Sides the River much the Same as we passed the Day Before This Day we passed nine Islands all Lying high out of the Water

22nd at Half an Hour past 5 o'Clock set off and sailed to a place called the Allum Hill so called from the great Quantity of that Mineral found there by the Indians; this place lays about ten Miles below Buffaloe Bottom: thence we sailed to the Mouth of Great Conhawa River being ten Miles from the Allum Hill The Course of the River from the Great Bend to this Place is mostly West. From hence we proceeded down to Little Guyondat River where we encamped about 30 Miles from Great Conhawa; the Country still fine and level the Banks of the River High, with abundance of Creeks and Rivulets falling into it. This Day we passed 6 fine Islands in the Evening one of our Indians discovered three Cherokees near our encampment which oblidged our Indians to keep out a good Guard the First Part of the Night our party being pretty Strong I immagine the Cherokees were — affraid to Attack us and so ran off

23 Decamped about 5 in the Morning and arrived at Big

Guyondatt 20 Miles from our last Encampment. the Country
as of Yesterday from hence we proceeded down to Sandy River
being 20 Miles Farther: thence we proceeded to the Mouth of
Sciota about 40 Miles from the last mentioned River the —
The General Course of the River from great Kunhawa to
this Place inclines to the South West. The Soil rich the
Country level and the Banks of the River High the
Soil on the Banks of Sciota for a vast Distance up the
Country is prodigious rich the Bottoms very wide and in
the Spring of the Year many of them are Flooded so that
the River appears to be two or three Miles wide Bears Deer
Turkys and most Sorts of Wild Game are very Plenty on the
Banks of this River, on the Ohio just below the Mouth of
Sciota on a High Bank on the South side near forty Feet
formerly Stood the Shawnesse Town called the Lower Town
which was all carried away except three or Four Houses by
a great Flood in the Sciota I was in the Town at the
Time tho the Banks of the Ohio were so high. the Water was
nine Feet on the Top which obliged the whole Town to take
to their Cannoes and move with their Effects to the Hills
The Shawness afterwards built their Town on the opposite
of the River our side which during the French War they
abandoned for fear of the Virginians and removed to the
Plains on Sciota The Ohio is about 100 Yards wider here
than at Fort Pitt which is but a Small Augmentation

cosidering the great Number of Rivers and Creeks that fall into it during the Course of 420 Miles and as it deepens but very little I immagin the Waters Sink tho there is no viſible appearace of it all the Lands on Scioto River as well as the Bottoms on the Ohio are too rich for any thing but Flax Hemp and Indian Corn

24th. 25th and 26th stayed at the Mouth of Scioto waiting for the Shawneſse and French Traders who arrived here on the Evening of the 26th in consequence of the Meſsage I sent them from Hachacken or Battle Creek;

27th The Indians requested me to ſtay this Day which I could not refuſe) 28th.. We ſet off paſsing down the Ohio The Country on both sides the River level the Banks continue high this Day we came 60 Miles paſsed no Iſlands the River being wider and deeper we drove all Night—

29th. We came to the Little Maim River having proceeded 60 Miles Last Night

30th We paſsed the great Maim River about 30 Miles from the Little River of that Name and in the Evening arrived at the Place where the Elephants Bones are found where we encamped— intending to take a View of the Place Next Morning this Day we came about 70 Miles the Country on both sides level and rich Bottoms well wartered

31. Earley in the Morning we went to the great Lick where these Bones only are found about 4 Miles from the River On the South East Side in our Way we paſsed thro' a fine timbered clear Wood, we came into a large road which the Buffoloes have beaten Spacious enough for two Waggons to go a Brest and leading straight into the Lick It appears there are vast Quantities of these Bones lying five or ſix Feet under ground which we discovered in the Bank at the Edge of the Lick. We found here two Tusks about 6 Feet long we carried one with some Other Bones to our Boat and ſett off. This Day we proceeded down the River about 80 Miles Thro a Country much the ſame as already deſcribed Since We paſsed the Sciotto. In this Days Journey we paſsed the Mouth of the River Kentucky or Holstens River

June 1st we arrived within a Mile of the Falls of the Ohio where we encamped after coming about 50 Miles this Day

June 2nd Earley in the Morning we embarked and paſsed the Falls the River being very low we were ablidged to Lighten our Boats and paſs on the North Side of a Little Island which Lays in the middle of the River in general what is called the Falls here is no more than rapids and in the Least Fresh a Batteau of any Size may come and go on each Side without any Risque This Day we proceeded 60 Miles in the Course of which we paſsed Pidgeon River the Country pretty High on each side the River Ohio

3th in the fore part of This Days Course we paſsed high Lands about midday we came to a fine flat and level Country called by the Indians low Lands no Hills to be ſeen we came about 80 Miles this Day and encamped, 4th we came to a place called the 5 Islands these Island are very long and Succeed on another in a Chain the Country still flat and level the Soil exceedingly rich and well watered the high Lands are at least fifty Miles from the Banks of the Ohio In this Days course we proceeded about 90 Miles the Current being very Strong

5th Having passed the 5 Islands we came to a Place called the Cwils River Came about 40 Miles this Day the Country the Same as of yesterday

6th We arrived at the Mouth of the Caubache where we found a Brest Work errected supposed to be done by the Indians the mouth of this River is about 200 yards wide and in its Course runs thro one of the finest Countries in the World the Lands being exceedingly rich and well watered here hemp might be raised in immense Quantities: all the Bottoms and almost the Whole Country abounds with great Plenty of red and White Mulberry Trees These Trees are to be found in great plenty in all places between the Mouth of Scioto and the Caubache the Soil of the Latter affords this Tree in plenty as far as Cautonan and Some few on the Miames River: Several Large fine Islands lie in the Ohio opposite the Mouth of the Caubache the Banks of which are high and consequently free from Inundations hence we proceeded down the River about 6 Miles to encamp as I Judged some Indians were sent to way lay us and came to a place called the Old Shawnesse Village some of that Nation having formerly lived there in this Days proceeding we came about 76 Miles The general Course of the Ohio from Sciota to this Place is South West

7th We Stayed here and dispatched two Indians to the Illinois by land with Letters to Ld Frazer an English Officer who had been Sent there from Fort Pitt & Monsr St. Ange the French Commanding Officer at Fort Chartres and some Speeches to the Indians there letting them Know of my arrival here That Peace was made between us and the Six Nations Delawares and Shawnesse and of my having a Number of Deputies of those Nations along with me to Conclude matters with them as Soon as my arrival there this Day one of my ~~[illegible]~~ men went into the Woods and Lost himselfe

8th June at Day Break we were attacked by a Party of Indians consisting of Eighty Warriors of the Kicapoes and Musquatimes who Killed two of my men & three Indians wounded myselfe and all the rest of my party Except two White Men and one Indian then made myselfe and all the White men Prisoners plundering us of every Thing we had A Deputy of the Shawnesse who was Shot thro the Thigh having Concealed himselfe in the Woods for a few Minuets after he was Wounded not then Knowing but they were Southern Indians who are always at war with the Northward Indians; ~~[illegible]~~ after discovering what Nation they were he came up to them and made a very bold speech telling them that the Whole Northward Indians would join in taking Revenge for the Insult and murder of their People this alarmed those Indians very much they began excusing themselves saying their Fathers the French had spirited them up telling them the English were coming with a Body of Southern Indians to take their Country from them and enslave them that it was this that induced them to commit this Outrage after having divided the plunder they left great Part of the heaviest Effects Behind not Being able to carry them they sett forth with us to their Village at Cautonan in a great Hurry being in dread of a Pursuit from a large Party of Indians they suspected were coming after me: Our Course was thro a thick Woody Country crossing a great many Swamps Morasses and Beaver Ponds we traveled this Day about 42 Miles

9th An Hour before Day we sett out on our March passed thro thick Woods some high Lands and small Savannahs badly watered traveled this Day about 30 Miles

10th We sett out very early in the Morning and marched thro a high Country extreamly well [illegible] timbered for three hours. then came to a Branch of the Guabache which we crossed; the remainder of this Day we traveled thro fine rich Bottoms over grown with Reeds which make the finest Pasture in the World. the Young reeds being preferable to Sheaft Oats here is great plenty of Wild game of all Kinds. Came this Day about 28 or 30 Miles

11th at Day Break we sett off making our way thro a thin Woodland intercepted with Savannahs: I suffered extreamly by Reason of the excessive Heat of the Weather and Scarcity of Water the little Runs and springs being dried up Traveled this Day about 30 Miles

13th About an Hour before Day we set out travelling thro such Bottoms as of Yesterday and some large Meadowes where no Trees for severall Miles are to bee seen: Buffuloes Deers and Bears are here in great Plenty we traveled about 26 Miles this Day

14th The Country we traveled thro this Day appears the same as described Yesterday excepting this afternoons Journey thro Woodlands to cut of a Bend of the River Came about 27 Miles this Day

15th We set out very earley and about one oClock came to the Ouabache within — 6 or 7 Miles of Post Vincent on my arrival there I found a Village of — about 80 or 90 French Families settled on the East Side of this River being one of the finest Situations that can be found the Country is level and — clear and the Soil very rich producing Wheat and Tobacco I think the latter preferable to that of Maryland or Virginia The French Inhabitants hereabouts are an idle lazy people a parcel of — Renegadoes from Canada and are much worse than Indians. They took a secret Pleasure at our Misfortunes and the moment we arrived they came to the Indians exchanging Trifles for their valuable plunder: As the Savages took from me a considerable Quantity of Gold and Silver in Specie the French Traders extorted a halfe Johannes from them for one Pound of Vermillion There is — likewise an Indian Village of the Pyankeshaws who were very much displeased with the Party that took me telling them our and your Chiefs are gone to make peace and you have begun a War for which our Women and Children will have Reason to cry. From this post the Indians permitted me to write to the Commander at Fort Charters but would not permit me to write to any body else This I suppose was a precaution of the French least their Villany should be perceived too soon: altho the Indians had given me permission to write to Sir Wm Johnson and Fort Pitt on our March before I arrived at this Place but immediately after our arrival they had a private Councel with the French in which the Indians urged as they afterwards informed me that as the French had engaged them in so bad an affair which was likely to begin a New War on their Nation they now expected a Proof of their Promise and assistance then delivered the French a Scalp and Part of the Plunder and wanted to deliver some preſents to the Pyankeshaws but they reſused to accept of any and declared they would not be concerned in the affair. This last information I got from the Pyankeshaws as I had been Well acquainted with them several years before this Time. Post Vincent is a place of great conſequence for Trade being a fine hunting Country all along the Ouabache and too far for the Indians which reſide hereabouts to go either to the Illionois or elſewere to fetch their Neceſsaries.

16th. June We were oblidged to ſtay here to get some little apparel made up for us and to buy some Horses for our Journey to Ouiatonan promiſsing Payment at De Troit for we could not procure Horses from the French for Hire tho we were greatly fatigued and our spirits much exhauſted in our late March they would lend us no aſsistance

17th. about Midday we ſet out travelling the first five Miles thro a fine clear wood. we traveled 18 Miles this Day and encamped in a Large beautiful well watered meadow

18th & 19th we traveled thro a prodigious large Meadow called the Pyankeshas hunting ground here is no wood to be seen and the Country appears like an Ocean the ground is exceedingly rich and partly over grown with wild Hemp: The Land well watered and full of

Buffalos & Deer Bears and all Kind of Wild Game

20th & 21st We paſsed thro some very large Meadows part of which belong to the Pyankeshaws on Vermillion River the Country and soil much the same as that we travelled over for these three Days past wild Hemp grows here in Abundance the Game very plenty at any Time in Half an Hour we could Kill as much as we wanted

22nd We paſsed thro' part of the same Meadow as mentioned yesterday then came to a High Woodland and arrived at Vermillion River so called from a Fine red Earth found here by the Indians with which they paint themselves. About half a Mile from the place where we croſsed this this River there is a Village of Pyankeshaws diſtinguiſhed by the Addition of the name of the River: We travelled then about three Hours thro a fine clear high woody Country but a deep and rich soil then came to a large Meadow where we encamped

23d Earley in the Morning we sett out thro a fine Meadow then some clear Woods in the afternoon came into a very large Bottom on the Ouabache within about 6 Miles of Ouiatanon here I met several Chiefs to the Kicapoos and Muſquatimes who spoke to their Young Men that had taken us and reprimanded them ſeverely for What they had done to me after Which they returned to their Village and delivered us all to their Chiefs the Diſtance from Post Vincent to Ouiatonan is 210

Miles this Place is ſituated on the Ouabache; about 14 French Famili are living in the Fort which Stands on the North Side of the River: The Kicapoos & Musquatimes whoſe Warriors had taken us live nigh the Fort on the Same Side of the River where they have two Villages and the Ouiatanons have a Village on the South Side of the River. At our Arrival at this Post ſeveral of the Waw cottonans (or Ouiatanons) with whome I Had been formerly acquainted came to Visit me and ſeemed greatly concerned at what had happened they went immediately to the Kicapoos and Muſquatimes and Charged them to take the greateſt Care of us till their Chiefs should arrive from the Illionois where they were gone to meet me some time ago and who were intirely ignorant of this affair and said the French had ſpirited up this Party to go and Strike us: The French have a very great Influence over these Indians and seldom fail of telling them many lies to the Prejudice of His Majestys Interest by making the English Nation odious and hateful to them I had the greateſt Difficulties in removing these Prejudeces as these Indians are a weak foolish and credulous People they are eaſily imposed on by a desining People who have led them hithorto as they pleased. The French told them that as the Southern Indians had for two Years past made war upon them it must have been at the Instigation of the English who are a bad People. However I have been fortunate enough to remove their Prejudice and in a great Meaſure their ſuſpicions against the English: The Country hereabouts is exceedingly Pleasant being open and clear for many Miles the Soil very rich and well watered all Plants ~~have~~ have a quick Vegetation and the Climate very temperate thro' the Winter: This Post has always been a very considerable Trading place the great Plenty of Furs taken in this Country induced the French to eſtablish this Post which was the First on the Ouabache and by a very advantageous Trade they have been richly recompenſed for their Labour:

On the South Side of the Ouabache runs a High Bank in which are Several fine Coal Mines and behind this Bank is a very Fine Meadow clear for several Miles: It is surprising what False information we have reſpecting this Country some mention these Spacious and Beautiful Meadows as large and Barren Savannahs I apprehend it has been the Artifice of the French to keep us ignorant of the Country These Meadows bear fine Wild Graſs and wild Hemp 10 or 12 Feet High which if properly Manufactured would prove ~~as~~ as good and answer the that Same purposes of the Hemp we cultivate

July 25th We ſett out from this Place (after ſettling all Matters happily with the Natives) for the Miames and travelled the Whole way thro a fine rich Bottom over grown with Wild Hemp along side the Ouabache till we came to the Eel River where we arrived the 27. about 6 Miles up this River is a Small Village of the Twightwees Situated on a very delightful Spot of Ground on the Bank of the River. The Eel River Heads near St. Josephs and runs nearly parralel to The Miames and at some few Miles distant from it thro a fine pleasant Country and after a Course of about 180 Miles empties itſelfe into the Ouabache.

28th 29th 30th & 31st We traveled ſtill along side the Eel River paſsing thro fine clear Woods and some good Meadows tho not so large as those we paſsed ſome Days before. The Country is more overgrown with Woods the soil is ſuffici-ently rich and well watered with Springs

Auguſt 1st We Arrived at the Carrying Place between the River Miames & the Ouabache which is about nine Miles long in dry seasons but not above halfe that Length in Freshes. The Head of the Ouabache is about forty Miles from this Place and after a Course of about 760 Miles from its head Spring thro one of the Finest Countrys in the World it empties itſelfe into the Ohio. The Navigation from hence to Ouiatanon is very dificult in low water on account of the many rapids and rifts. but in Freshes which generally happen Spring and Fall Batteaux or Cannoes will paſs without dificulty from here to Ouiatanon in three Days which is about 240 Miles and by land about 210 Miles. From Oucatanon to Poſt Vincent and then to the Ohio Batteaux and Cannoes may go at any Seaſon of the Year: throughout the Whole Course of the Oubache the Banks are pretty: and in the River are a great many Iſlands: many Shrubs and Trees are found here not Known to us: within a Mile of the Twigtwee Village I was met by the Chiefs of that Nation who received us very kindly the most Part of these Indians Knew me and conducted us to their Village where they immediately hoisted an English Flag which I had formerly given them at Fort Pitt. The Next Day they held a Council after which they gave me up all the English Priſoners they had. then made several speeches in all which they expreſt the great pleasure it gave them to ſee the unhappy Difference which embroiled the several Nations in A War with their Brethren the English, was now so near a happy Conclusion. and that Peace was Established in their Country.

The Twightwee Village is situated ~~is Situated~~ on both Sides of a River called St. Josephs. this River where it falls into the Maime about a ¼ of a Mile from this Place is one hundred Yards wide on the East Side of which Stands a Stuckadoe Fort ſomewhat ruinous

The Indian Village Consists of about 40 or 50 Cabins besides nine or ten French Houses a Runaway Colony from De Troit during the Late Indian War, they were concerned in it and Being affraid of Punishment came to this Post where ever since they have Spiritted up the Indians — aginst the English all the French residing here are a lazy indolent People fond of Breeding Miſchief and Spiritting up the Indians againſt the English and Should by no Means be ſuffered to remain here the Country is pleasant the Soil rich and well watered. After ſeveral Conferences with these Indians and their delivering up all the English Prisoners they had, on the 6th of August we ſet out for De Troit down the Miames River in a Cannoe. This River Heads about 10 Miles from hence the River is not Navigable till you come to the Place where the River St. Joseph it and makes a conſiderable Large Stream neverthelеſs we found a great deal of Difficulty in getting our Cannoes over Shoals as the Waters at this Seaſon were very low The Banks of the River are High and the Country overgrown with Lofty Timber of various Kinds the Lands level and the woods clear about 90 Miles from the Miames or Twightwee we came to where a Large River that Heads in a Large Lick falls into the Miames

River this they call the Forks. the Ottawas claim this Country and hunt here were Game is very Plenty. From hence we proceeded to the Ottawa Village. This Nation formerly lived at De Troit but now settled here on account of the Richneſs of the Country where Game is always to be found in Plenty here we were oblidged to get out of our Cannoes and drag them 18 Miles on Account of the Rifts that interrupt the Navigation at the End of these Rifts we came to a Village of the Weyondetts who receivd us very Kindly and from thence we proceeded to the Mouth of this River where it falls into Lake Erie From the Miames to the Lake is computed 180 Miles and from the Entrance of the River into the Lake to De Troit is 60 Miles that is 42 Miles upon the Lake and 18 Miles up the De Troit River to the Garrison of that Name. The Land on the Lake Side is low & Flat we paſsed several large rivers and Bays and on the 16 of August in the afternoon we arrived at De Troit River the Country here is much higher than on the Lake Side the River is about 900 Yards Wide and the Currant runs very Strong there are several large and fine Islands in this River one of which is nine Miles long its Banks High and the Soil very good the 17. In the Morning we arrived at the Fort which is a large Struckadoe inclosing about 80 Houses it Stands Cloſe on the North Side of the River on a high Bank commands a very pleasant Proſpect for 9 Miles a bove and 9 Miles below the Fort the Country is thick Settled with French their Plantations are laid out 3 or 4 Acres in Breadth on the River and 80 Acres in depth the Soil is good producing Plenty of Grain. all the People here are generally poor Wretches and consist of three or four Hundred Families a lazy idle people depending chiefly on the Savages for their Maintenance. Tho the Land with little Labour produces plenty of Grain they Scarcely raiſs as much as supply their wants. in imatation of the Indians whoſe Manners and Customs they have intirely adopted and cannot Subject without them the Men woman and Children Speak the Indian Tongue perfectly well in the last. Indian War the most Part of the French were concerned in it altho the Whole Settlement had taken the Oath of Allegiance to his Britannic Majesty they have therefore great Reason to bee thankfull to the English Clemency in not bringing them to deſerved Punishment. Before the late Indian War there resided three Nations of Indians at this Place the Puttawattimes whoſe Village was on the West Side of the River about one Mile below the Fort the Ottawas on the East Side about three Miles above the Fort and the Wayondotts whoſe Village lays on the East Side about 2 Miles below the Fort the Former two Nations have removed to a Conſiderable Distance off and the latter ſtill remain where they were and are remarkable for their good Sense and Hospitality they have a particular Attachment to the Roman Catholic Religion the French by their Priest having taken uncommon Pains to instruct them During my stay here I Held frequent Conferencees with the different Nations of Indians aſsembled at this Place with whom I settled matters to their general Satiſfaction Septr 27th. We set out from De Troit for Niagaia paſsed Lake Erie along the North Shore in Birch Cannoe and arrived the 8th of October at Niagaia. The Navagation of the Lake is dangerous for Batteaux or Cannoes by reason the Lake is very Shallow for a Conſiderable Distance from the Shore the Bank for several Miles High and ſteep and affords a Harbour for a Single Batteau The Lands in general betwen De Troit and Niagai are High and the Soil Good with Several fine Rivers falling into the Lake The Distance from De Troit to Niagaia is computed 300 Miles inconceivable pains I have taken to lessen the Expences, tho' lower than that incurred with the smallest Body of Troops &c.—I have always applied the Public money to the Interest of the Public, & studiously applied myself to the true knowledge of that Interest, to which my private concerns, health & amusements have always given way, and I shall continue to discharge my trust in the same manner, nothing doubtfull of your Lordships protection.—I should not have given your Lordships the trouble of reading the last paragraphs, if my character did not oblidge me to it, least I shou'd be hereafter deservedly censured for neglecting to make just & due Representations of all Affairs under my Superintendance.

I flatter myself with a continueance of your Lordships favour, whilst I remain true to the charge reposed in me, and

Your Lordships
most obedient & most
Devoted humble servant
Wm. Johnson.

P. S. I enclose a Copy of a letter from a Frenchman at Fort Vincent[1] on the *Wabache* to his father in Law, the Original was intercepted by Mr Croghan and will serve to shew the sentiments & desire of the French.

Journal of Colonel Croghan's Transactions with the Western Indians.

[Plantations General Papers, XXV.]

Journal & Transactions of George Croghan Esqr Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs with the several Indian Nations on his Journey to the Ilinois as delivered by him to Sir William Johnson Baronet on his return.

May 15th I sett off from Fort Pitt, & next day was joined by the Deputies who were to accompany me on which I continued my journey.

May 19th Sent a Message to the Shawanese by Land for some of them to bring to me the French Traders, that yet remained in their Country to the Mouth of Sciota, that I might take them with me to their own Country, as they would not be suffered to Trade there till they had obtained permission from His Excelley General Gage & Sir William Johnson.

23d We arrived at the Mouth of Sciota where we encamp'd.

26th Several of the Shawanese came there & brought with them 7 French Traders which they delivered to me, those being all that resided in their Villages, & told me there was just six more living with the Delawares, that on their return to their Towns, they would go to the Delaware & get them to send those French Traders home, & told me they were determined to do every thing in their power to convince me of their sincerity & good disposition to preserve a Peace.

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[1] In the year 1735, the post of Vincennes was erected, and in later times was called Post Vincent. *Monette*, I., 165. Thus began the Commonwealth of Indiana. *Bancroft*, III., 346. M. Vincennes, whose name it bears, was a Canadian gentleman who was cruelly put to death by the Chickasaws in 1736. — Ed.

28th Sett off down the River, & on the 6th June we arrived at the Mouth of the Ouabache, where we found a Breastwork put up by the Indians & saw several Tracks which we suspected had been made by some Indians who might be sent there to waylay us, on which we proceeded six miles lower down the River & Encamped.

June 7th I dispatched two Indians off to the Ilinois with a letter to Mr *Frazier* & another to Mr *St. Ange* by which I acquainted Mr Frazier of my success in settleing matters with the different Nations at Fort Pitt.—I furnished those two Deputys with Wampum to acquaint the Nations there of wt had passed at Fort Pitt, which I judged necessary in order to facilitate the service should Mr *La Gutrie* be arrived there.

June 8th At day break we were attacked by a party of 80 Warriors of the Kickapoos & Musquattamies, who killed three of the Shawanese Deputies & wounded another, two of my men were killed, they then plundered us of every thing we had, our Indians as well as us, & then made us prisoners. After this they told us they were sorry for what had happened, that they had been employed by the French their Fathers, who had told them it was Cherokees that was with me & that there was no Peace made with the Shawanese, Delawares & Six Nations, they then sett the Indian Prisoners at liberty taking me & my party with them.

15th We arrived at Post Vincent where there is a French Village of about 80 houses, & an Indian Village of the Pyankeshas, here I met several Indians whom I had been acquainted with, who spoke to the party I was with, and desired them to take great Care of me 'till the Chiefs of the Several Nations would return from the Ilinois where they had gone in order to meet me, and reprimanded this party for their bad Conduct.

Here I was informed by the French of the arrival of Mr LaGutrie & Mr Sinott at the Ilinois, with an account of the bad reception & ill treatment Mr Frazier & Mr Sinnott met with on their arrivall there.

16th The Indians allowed me to write to *Mr St. Ange* but would not suffer me to send a letter to *Mr Sinnott*, nor could I get any Frenchman in that Town to furnish me with Pen, Ink or Paper without the consent of the Indians.

17th We sett off & the 23d arrived at Ouiatonon, where this party had set out from, on my arrival at this place I met numbers of Indians with whom I was formerly well acquainted, & who were extremely civil to me & my party.

30th The several chiefs belonging to those Villages at Ouiatonon arrived from the Ilinois, & there were with them the Chiefs of several other Nations who came to see me, & expressed their great concern at what had happened.

July 1st A Frenchman arrived from the Ilinois with a Pipe and Speech from thence to the Kickapoos & Musquattamies, to have me Burnt, this Speech was said to be sent from a Shawanese Indn who resides at the Ilinois, & has been during the War, & is much attached to the French interest. As soon as this Speech was delivered to the Indians by the French, the Indians informed me of it in Council, & expressed their great concern for what had already happened, & told me they then sett me & my people at liberty, & assured me they despised the message sent them, and would return the Pipe & Belt to their Fathers the French, and enquire into the reason of such a Message being sent them by one of his messengers, & desired me to stay with them 'till the Deputies of the Six Nations, Shawanese & Delawares arrived with Pondiac at Ouiatonon in order to settle matters, to wh I consented.

From 4th to the 8th I had several Conferences with the Wawiotonans, Pyankeeshas, Kickapoos & Musquatamies in which Conferences I was lucky enough to reconcile those

Nations to his Majesties Interest & obtain their Consent and Approbation to take Possession of any Posts in their country which the French formerly possessed, & an offer of their service should any Nation oppose our taking possession of it, all which they confirmed by four large Pipes.

11th Mr Maisonville arrived with an Interpreter & a message to the Indians to bring me & my party to the Ilinois, till then I had no answer from Mr St. Ange to the letter I wrote him of the 16th June, as I wanted to go to the Ilinois, I desired the Chiefs to prepare themselves & set off with me as soon as possible.

12th I wrote to General Gage & Sir William Johnson, to Col° Campbell at Detroit, & Major Murray at Fort Pitt & Major . . . . . at Mobiel or on his way to the Mississipi, & acquainted [them with] every thing that had happened since my departure from . . . . . .

July 13th The Chiefs of the Twightwees came to me from the Miamis and renewed their Antient Friendship with His Majesty & all His Subjects in America & confirmed it with a Pipe.

18th I set off for the Ilinois with the Chiefs of all those Nations when by the way we met with Pondiac together with the Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares & Shawanese, which accompanied Mr Frazier & myself down the Ohio & also Deputies with speeches from the four Nations living in the Ilinois Country to me & the Six Nations, Delawares & Shawanese, on which we return'd to Oŭiatonon and there held another conferance, in which I settled all matters with the Ilinois Indians—Pondiac & they agreeing to every thing the other Nations had done, all which they confirmed by Pipes & Belts, but told me the French had informed them that the English intended to take their Country from them, & give it to the Cherokees to settle on, & that if ever they suffered the English to take possession of their Country they would make slaves of them, that this was the reason of their Opposing the English hitherto from taking possession of *Fort Chartres* & induced them to tell Mr La Gutrie & Mr Sinnott that they would not let the English come into their Country. But being informed since Mr Sinnott had retired by the Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares & Shawanese, that every difference subsisting between them & the English was now settled, they were willing to comply as the other Nations their Bretheren had done and desired that their Father the King of England might not look upon his taking possession of the Forts which the French had formerly possest as a title for his subjects to possess their Country, as they never had sold any part of it to the French, & that I might rest satisfied that whenever the English came to take possession they would receive them with open arms.

25th I set off for Detroit having settled every thing with these several Nations to the Westward, & was accompanied by several Chiefs of those Nations which were going to Detroit to meet Col°. Bradstreet agreeable to his Invitation to them last Winter by Mr Maisonville. As I passed by the Twightwee villages & the Ottawawee villages, on the Miamis River, they delivered me all the English Prisoners they had, & I found as I passed by those Towns, that several of the Indians had set off for Detroit.

August 17th I arrived at Detroit where I found several small Tribes of Ottawas, Puttewatamies & Chipwas waiting in Consequence of Col° Bradstreets Invitation to see him. Here I met *Mr DeCouagne* and *Wabecomicat* with a Deputation of Indians from Niagara, with Messages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac & those Western Nations.

23d Colo Campbell & I had a Meeting with the Twightwees, Wawiotonans, Pyankeshas, Kickapoos and Musquattamies, when they produced the several Belts sent them by Col° Bradstreet, in consequence of which Invitation they came here.

Then they spoake to the Six Nations Delawares & Shawanese on several Belts & Pipes, beging in the most abject manner that they would forgive them for the ill conduct of their Young Men, to take Pity on their Women & Children & grant ym peace.

They then spoake to the Col° & me on several Pipes & Belts Expressing their great satisfaction at a firm and lasting Peace settled between their Bretheren the English, & the several Indian Nations in this Country, that they saw the heavy Clouds that hung over their heads for some time past were now dispersed, and that the Sun shone clear & bright, & that as their Father the King of England had conquered the French in that Country & taken into his Friendship all the Indian Nations, they hoped for the future they would be a happy people, & that they should always have reason to call the English their Fathers & beged we would take pity on their Women & Children, & make up the difference subsisting between them and the Shawanese, Delawares & Six Nations, and said as they were come here in consequence of Col° Bradstreet's Invitation, & that he had not met them th their Fathers would pity their necessity & give them a lit and a little rum to drink on the road, as they had come a great way to see their Fathers. Then the Wyondats spoake to the Shawanese, & all the Western Nations on severall Belts & strings, by which they exhorted the several Nations to behave themselves well to their Fathers the English, who had now taken them under their Protection, that if they did, they would be a happy People, that if they did not listen to the Councils of their Fathers, they must take the Consequences, having assured them that all Nations to the Sun riseing had taken fast hold of their Fathers the English by the hand, & would follow their Advice, & do every thing they desired them, & never would let slip the Chain of Friendship now so happily renewed.

August 24th We had another Meeting with the Several Nations, when the Wawiotonans, Twightwees, Pyankeshas, Rickapoos & Musquatamies made several speeches to Col° Campbell & me, in presence of all the other Nations, when they promised to become the Children of the King of Great Britain & farther acknowledged that they had at Ouiatonon before they came there given up the Soverignty of their Country to me for His Majesty, & promised to support his subjects in taking possession of all the Posts given up by the French their former Fathers, to the English, now their present Fathers, all which they confirmed with a Belt.

25th We had another meeting with the same Indians, when Col° Campbell & I made them several speeches in answer to theirs of the 23 & 24th then delivered them a Road Belt in the name of Sir William Johnson Baronet. to open a Road from the rising to the setting of the Sun which we charged them to keep open through their Country & cautioned them to stop their Ears against the Storys or idle reports of evil minded People & continue to promote the good Works of Peace, all which they promised to do in a most sincere manner.

26th Col° Campbell & I made those Nations some presents, when after taking leave of us, they sett off for their own Country well satisfied.

27th We had a Meeting with Pondiac & all the Ottawa Tribes, Chipwaes & Puttewatamies wth the Hurons of this place & the chiefs of those settled at Sandusky & the Miamis River, when we made them the following Speeches.

Children Pondiac & all our Children the Ottawas, Puttewatamies, Chipways & Wyondatts.

We are very glad to see so many of our Children here present at your Antient Council Fire, which has been neglected for some time past, since those high winds has arose & raised some heavy clouds over your Country, I now by this Belt dress up your Antient Fire & throw some dry wood upon it, that the blaze may ascend to the Clouds so that all Nations may see it, & know that you live in Peace & Tranquility with your Fathers the English A Belt

By this Belt I disperse all the black clouds from over your heads, that the Sun may shine clear on your Women and Children, that those unborn may enjoy the blessings of this General Peace, now so happily settled between your Fathers the English & you & all your younger Bretheren to the Sun setting. A Belt

Children, By this Belt I gather up all the Bones of your deceased friends, & bury them deep in the ground, that the herbs & sweet flowers of the Earth may grow over them, that we may not see them any more. A Belt.

Children with this Belt I take the Hatchet out of your Hands & I pluck up a large tree & bury it deep, so that it may never be found any more, & I plant the tree of Peace, where all our children may sit under & smoak in Peace with their Fathers. A Belt.

Children, We have made a Road from the Sun rising to the Sun setting, I desire that you will preserve that Road good and pleasant to Travel upon, that we may all share the blessings of this happy Union. I am sorry to see our Children dispersed thro' the Woods, I therefore desire you will return to your Antient Settlements & take care of your Council Fire which I have now dressed up, & promote the good work of Peace. A Belt

After which Wapicomica delivered his Messages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac & the rest of the several Chiefs.

Aug. 28th We had a Meeting with Pondiac & the several Nations when Pondiac made the following Speeches.

Father,

We have all smoaked out of the Pipe of Peace its your Childrens Pipe & as the War is all over, & the Great Spirit and Giver of Light who has made the Earth & every thing therein, has brought us all together this day for our mutual good to promote the good Works of Peace, I declare to all Nations that I had settled my Peace with you before I came here, & now deliver my Pipe to be sent to *Sir William Johnson* that he may know I have made Peace, & taken the King of England for my Father, in presence of all the Nations now assembled, & whenever any of those Nations go to visit him, they may smoak out of it with him in Peace. Fathers we are oblidged to you for lighting up our old Council Fire for us, & desiring us to return to it, but we are now settled on the Miamis River, not far from hence, whenever you want us you will find us there ready to wait on you, the reason I choose to stay where we are now settled, is, that we love liquor, and did we live here as formerly, our People would be always drunk, which might occasion some quarrels between the Soldiers & them, this Father is all the reason I have for not returning to our old Settlements, & that we live so nigh this place, that when we want to drink, we can easily come for it.

Gave a large Pipe with a Belt of Wampum tied to it.

Father, Be strong and take pity on us your Children as our former Father did, 'tis just the Hunting Season of our children, our Fathers the French formerly used to credit his Children for powder & lead to hunt with, I request in behalf of all the Nations present that you will speak to the Traders now here to do the same,. my Father, once more I request you will take pity on us & tell your Traders to give your Children credit for a little powder & lead, as the support of our Familys depend upon it, we have told you where we live, that whenever you want us & let us know it, we will come direetly to you A Belt.

Father, You stoped up the Rum Barrel when we came here, 'till the Business of this Meeting was over, as it is now finished, we request you may open the barrel that your Children may drink & be merry.

August 29th A Deputation of several Nations sett out from Detroit for the Ilinois Country, with several Messages from me & the Wyondats, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese & other Nations, in answer to theirs delivered me at Ouiatonon.

30th The Chiefs of the several Nations who are settled on the Ouabache returned to Detroit from the River Roche, where they had been encamped, & informed Col° Campbell & me, they were now going off for their own Country, & that nothing gave them greater pleasure, than to see that all the Western Nations & Tribes had agreed to a general Peace, & that they should be glad how soon their Fathers the English, would take possession of the Posts in their Country, formerly possessed by their late Fathers the French, to open a Trade for them, & if this could not be done this Fall, they desired that some Traders might be sent to their Villages to supply them for the Winter, or else they would be oblidged to go to the Ilinois and apply to their old Fathers the French for such necessarys as they might want.

They then spoke on a Belt & said Fathers, every thing is now settled, & we have agreed to your taking possession of the Posts in our Country. we have been informed, that the English where ever they settle, make the Country their own, & you tell us that when you conquered the French they gave you this Country.—That no difference may happen hereafter, we tell you now the French never conquered us neither did they purchase a foot of our Country, nor have they a right to give it to you, we gave them liberty to settle for which they always rewarded us, & treated us with great Civility while they had it in their power, but as they are become now your people, if you expect to keep these Posts, we will expect to have proper returns from you. A Belt.

Septbr 2d The chiefs of the Wyondatts or Huron, came to me & said they had spoke last Summer to Sir Willm Johnson at Niagara about the lands, on which the French had settled near Detroit belonging to them, & desired I would mention again to him, they never had sold it to the French, & expected their new Fathers the English would do them justice, as the French were become one People with us. A Belt.

4th Pondiac with several chiefs of the Ottawas, Chippawaes & Potowatamies likewise complained that the French had settled part of their country, which they never had sold to them, & hoped their Fathers the English would take it into Consideration, & see that a proper satisfaction was made to them. That their Country was very large, & they were willing to give up such part of it, as was necessary for their Fathers the English, to carry on Trade at, provided they were paid for it, & a sufficient part of the Country left them to hunt on. A Belt.

6th The *Sagina* Indians came here, & made a speech on a Belt of Wampum expressing their satisfaction on hearing that a general Peace was made with all the Western Nations & with Pondiac, they desired a little Powder, Lead & a few knives to enable them to hunt on their way home, & a little rum to drink their new Fathers health. A Belt.

9th *Altewaky* and *Chamindiway* Chiefs of a Band of Ottawas from Sandusky with 20 Men came here and informed me that their late conduct had been peaceable, that on hearing there was a great Meeting of all Nations at this place, they came to hear what would be done, & on their way here they had been informed that a General Peace was settled with all Nations to the Sun setting, & they now came to assure us of their attachment to the English Interest, & beged for some Powder, Lead, some Blankets and a little rum to help them to return to their town. A String.

Septbr 11th Col° Campbell & I gave the above parties some presents & a little rum & sent them away well satisfied

12th The Grand Sautois came with his band and spoke as follows.

Father

You sent me a Belt from the Miamis, & as soon as I received it, I set off to meet you here, on my way I heard what had past between you & the several Tribes that met you here, you have had pity on them, & I beg in behalf of myself & the People of Chicags that you will have pity on us also. 'tis true we have been Fools, & have listened to evil reports, & the whistling of bad birds, we red people, are a very jealous and foolish people, & Father amongst you White People, there are bad people also, that tell us lyes & deceive us, which has been the occasion of what has past, I need not say much on this head, I am now convinced, that I have been wrong for some years past, but there are people that have behaved worse than I & my people, they were pardoned last year at this place, I hope we may meet with the same, that our Women & Children may enjoy the blessings of peace as the rest of our Bretheren the red people, & you shall be convinced by our future conduct that we will behave as well as any Tribe of Indˢ in this Country. A Belt

He then said that the St. Joseph Indians would have come along with him, but the English Prisoner which their Fathers want from them, was some distance off a hunting, & as soon as they could get him in, they would deliver him up and desire forgiveness.

14th I had a private meeting with the grand Sautois when he told me he was well disposed for peace last Fall, but was then sent for to the Ilinois, where he met with Pondiac, & that then their Fathers the French told them, if they would be strong to keep the English out of possession of that Country but this Summer, That the King of France would send over an Army next Spring, to assist his Children the Indians, and that the King of Spain would likewise send troops to help them to keep the English out of their Country, that the English were a bad people, & had a design to cut off all the Indian Nations in this Country, & to bring the Southern Indians to live & settle there, this account made all the Indians very uneasy in their minds, & after holding a Council amongst themselves, they all determined to oppose the English, & not to suffer them to take Possession of the Ilinois, that for his part he behaved as ill as the rest of the English Officers that came there in the Spring, but since he had been better informed of the goodness of the English, & convinced the French had told them lyes for the love of their Beaver, he was now determined with all his people to become faithfull to their new Fathers the English, & pay no regard to any stories the French should tell him for the future.

Sepʳ 15th Col° Campbell & I had a meeting with the Grand Sautois, at which we informed him of every thing that had past with the several Nations & Tribes & told him that we accepted him and his people in Friendship, & would forgive them as we had the rest of the Tribes, & forget what was past provided their future conduct should convince us of their sincerity, after which we gave them some presents, for which he returned thanks & departed very well satisfied.

19th I received a letter by express from Col° Reed acquainting me of Capt Sterlings setting out from Fort Pitt, with 100 men of the 42d Regt to take possession of Fort Chartres in the Ilinois Country

20th I sent of Huron Andrew Express to Capt Sterling[1] at the Ilinois, & with messages to the several Nations in that Country & those on the Ouabache, to acquaint them of Capt Starling's departure from Fort Pitt for the Ilinois Country.

25th The Chiefs of the St Joseph Indians arrived and addressed themselves to Col° Campbell & me as follows,

Fathers

We are come here to see you, altho' we are not acquainted with you, we had a Father formerly, with whom we were very well acquainted, & never differed with him, you have conquered him some time ago, & when you came here first notwithstanding your hands were all bloody, you took hold of us by the hands, & used us well, & we thought we should be happy with our Fathers, but soon an unlucky difference happened, which threw us all in confusion, where this arose we don't know but we assure you, we were the last that entered into this Quarrel, the Inds from this place solicited us often to join them, but we would not listen to them, at last they got the better of our foolish young Warriours, but we never agreed to it, we knew it would answer no end, & often told our Warriors they were fools, if they succeeded in killing the few English in this Country, they could not kill them all because we knew you to be a great People.

Fathers you have after all that has happened, received all the several Tribes in this Country for your Children, we from St. Joseph's seem to be the last of your Children that come to you, we are no more than Wild Creatures to you Fathers in understanding therefore we request you'l forgive the past follies of our young people & receive us for your Children since you have thrown down our former Father on his back, we have been wandering in the dark like blind people, now you have dispersed all this darkness which hung over the heads of the several Tribes, & have accepted them for your Children, we hope you will let us partake with with them of the light, that our Women & Children may enjoy Peace, & we beg you'l forget all that is past, by this belt we remove all evil thoughts from your hearts. A Belt.

Fathers, When we formerly came to visit our late Fathers the French they always sent us home joyfull, & we hope you will have pity on our Women & Young Men who are in great Want of necessarys, & not let us return home to our Villages ashamed.

Col° Campbell & I made them the following answer.

Children, I have heard with attention what you have said, & am glad to hear that you have delivered up the Prisoners at Michillimakinac, agreeable to my desire, as the other Prisoner who I always thought belonged to your Nation does not, but the man who has him resides now in your Country, I must desire you'l do every thing in your Power to get him brought to me, nothing will give me greater pleasure than to promote the good Works of Peace, & make my Children the Indians happy as long as their own Conduct shall deserve it. I did not know what to think of your conduct for some time past, but to convince you of my sincere desire to promote Peace, I receive you as Children as I have done the other Nations, & hope your future Conduct may be such, as will convince me of your sincerity. A Belt.

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[1] Sir THOMAS STIRLING, Bart., obtained his company in July, 1757, in the 42d, or Royal Highland, regiment, which accompanied Abercromby in 1758, and Amherst in 1759 in their respective expeditions on Lakes George and Champlain; was afterwards detailed to assist at the siege of Niagara, and accompanied Amherst from Oswego to Montreal in 1760. *Knox.* Capt. Stirling was appointed a Major in 1770, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 42d in September, 1771. He was in command of his regiment in the engagement on Staten Island, and in the battle of Brooklyn Heights, in 1776; was afterwards at the storming of Fort Washington and accompanied the expedition against Philadelphia. He became Colonel in the army in 1779, and was Brigadier, under Sir Henry Clinton, in the expedition against Charleston, S. C., in 1780. *Beatson.* He succeeded Lt. General Frazer as Colonel of the 71st Highlanders, in Feb. 1782, and in November following, became Major-General. He went on the retired list in 1783, when his regiment was disbanded. In 1796 he was appointed Lieutenant-General; was created a Baronet some time after, and became a General in the army on the 1st January, 1801. He died in 1808. *Army Lists.* — ED.

Children, Sometimes bad people take the liberty of stragling into your Country, I desire if you meet any such people to bring them immediately here, likewise I desire that none of your Young Men may steal any Horses out of this settlement as they have done formerly, we shall see always strict justice done to you, & expect the same from you, on that your own happiness depends, & as long as you continue to merrit our friendship by good actions in promoting Peace & Tranquility between your Young People & His Majesties Subjects, you may expect to be received here with open arms, & to convince you further of my sincerity, I give you some cloaths, powder, lead, vermillion & 2 cags of rum for your young People, that you may return home without shame as you desired.

Children, I take this oppertunity to tell you what your Fathers the English are gone down the Ohio from Fort Pitt to take possession the Ilinois, & desire you may acquaint all your people of it on your return home, & likewise desire you will stop your Ears against the Whistling of bad birds, & mind nothing else but your Hunting to support your Familys, that your Women & Children may enjoy the Blessing of Peace. A Belt

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Colonel Croghan to Sir William Johnson.

Sir

In the scituation I was in at Ouiatonon, with great numbers of Indians about me, & no Necessaries such as Paper & Ink, I had it not in my power to take dowu all the speeches made by the Indian Nations, nor what I said to them, in so particular a manner as I could wish, but hope the heads of it as I have taken down will meet with your approbation.

In the Course of this Tour through the Ind^{n} Countrys I made it my study to converse in private with Pondiac, & several of the Chiefs of the different Nations, as often as oppertunity served, in order to find out the sentiments they have of the French & English, Pondiac is a shrewd sensible Indian of few words, & commands more respect amongst those Nations, than any Indian I ever saw could do amongst his own Tribe. He and all his principal men of those Nations seem at present to be convinced that the French had a view of interest in stirring up the late differance between his Majesties Subjects & them & call it a Bever War, for neither Pondiac nor any of the Indians which I met with, ever pretended to deny but the French were at the bottom of the whole, & constantly supplyed them with every necessary they wanted, as far as in their power, every where through that Country & notwithstanding they are at present convinced, that it was for their own Interest, yet it has not changed the Indians affections to them, they have been bred up together like Children in that Country, & the French have always adopted the Indians customs & manners, treated them civily & supplyed their wants generously, by which means they gained the hearts of the Indians & commanded their services, & enjoyed the benefit of a very large Furr Trade, as they well knew if they had not taken this measure they could not enjoy any of those Advantages. The

French have in a manner taught the Indians in that Country to heat the English, by representing them in the worst light they could on all occasion, in particular they have made the Indians there believe lately, that the English would take their Country from them & bring the *Cherokees* there to settle & to enslave them, which report they easily gave credit to, as the Southern Ind^s had lately commenced war against them. I had great difficulty in removeing this suspicion and convincing them of the falsity of this report, which I flatter myself I have done in a great measure, yet it will require some time, a very even Conduct in those that are to reside in their Country, before we can expect to rival the French in their affection, all Indians are jealous & from their high notion of liberty hate power, those Nations are jealous and prejudiced against us, so that the greatest care will be necessary to convince them of our honest Intention by our Actions. The French sold them goods much dearer than the English Traders do at present, in that point we have the advantage of the French, but they made that up in large presents to them for their services, which they wanted to support their Interest in the Country, & tho' we want none of their services, yet they will expect favours, & if refused look on it in a bad light, & very likely think it done to distress them for some particular Advantages we want to gain over them. they are by no means so sensible a People as the Six Nations or other Tribes this way, & the French have learned them for their own advantage a bad custom, for by all I could learn, they seldom made them any general presents, but as it were fed them with Necessaries just as they wanted them Tribe by Tribe, & never sent them away empty, which will make it difficult & troublesome to the Gentlemen that are to command in their Country for some time, to please them & preserve Peace, as they are a rash inconsiderate People and don't look on themselves under any obligations to us, but rather think we are obliged to them for letting us reside in their Country. As far as I can judge of their Sentiments by the several Conversations I have had with them, they will expect some satisfaction made them by Us, for any Posts that should be established in their Country for Trade. But you will be informed better by themselves next Spring, as Pondiac & some Chiefs of every Nation in that Country intend to pay you a visit. The several Nations on the Ouiabache, & towards the *Ilinois*, *St. Josephs*, *Chicags*, *Labaye*, *Sagina* & other places have applyed for Traders to be sent to their settlements, but as it is not in the power of any Officer to permit Traders to go from Detroit or *Michillimakinac*, either English or French, I am of opinion the Ind^s will be supplyed this year chiefly from the *Ilinois*, which is all French property & if Trading Posts are not established at proper Places in that Country soon the French will carry the best part of the Trade over the *Missisipi* which they are determined to do if they can, for I have been well informed that the French are preparing to build a strong trading Fort on the other side Missisipi, about 60 miles above *Fort Chartres*,[1] and have this Summer in a private manner transported 26 pieces of small cannon up the River for that purpose

November 1765. **G. Croghan.**

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[1] Fort Chartres was situated in the neighborhood of La Prairie du Rocher, (Randolph Co., Indiana,) about a mile and a half originally from the Mississippi. It was built in the year 1720, and much repaired in 1750. Some time after, the river broke over its banks, and formed a channel so near the fort that one side of it and two of its bastions were thrown down, and it was abandoned in 1772. The area of the fort is now covered with trees, and the work exhibits a splendid ruin. *Stoddard's Sketches of Louisiana*, 234.—Ed.

will regulate my Proceedings here relative to my giving any thing to the Indians henceforth. — a great many Traders arrived here lately with plenty of Indian Goods, w^{ch}. I am glad of, as the Indians can now be supplied with every thing they may have Occasion for, without giving me any trouble. —

I am wth. much esteem &c

John Campbell. —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS[1]

[*Johnson Hall, May 17-June 4, 1765*]

May 17th. — All the Mohawk Cheifs assembled at Sir W^{ms}. House;—when Abraham their Cheif & Speaker Spoke as follows. — Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey at y^{e}. General Meeting held here a few days ago wth. y^{e}. 6 Nations they spoke to You something concerning us, & our greiviances which are realy many & great. We then proposed talking farther to You on the Subject of our complaint, but y^{r}. hurry wth. y^{e}. rest prevented us at that time. We are therefore now come to open our Hearts & Minds to You, & beg with these Strings of Wampum You will take proper notice of w^{t}. we are going to say & bury it in y^{r}. breast. —

3 Strings —

Brother

It gave us much pleasure at y^{e}. late Meeting to hear what his Majesty proposed concerning a Boundary between his People & us, as we look upon it to be one of the most effectual Methods could be thought of, to preserve peace between us, As our Bretheren will otherwise be too apt to encroach upon us, from w^{t}. you have told us, & the Six Nations relative thereto, we have not the least doubt of the Kings upright Intentions towards the Indians

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 9; in Sir William's hand. These proceedings are a continuation of the conference, the earlier proceedings of which (April 29 to May 11 inclusive) are printed in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:718-41.

& for our parts we flatter ourselves that we have [*as much*][1] more reason [*if not more*] to expect Indulgence from him than any sett of Ind^s^. whatever. You have been an Eye Witness to our Actions, & conduct these many Years, and think you cannot charge us w^th^. a want of regard, or attachment to his Majesty. Indeed our Small Number now remaining is a Strong proof of it. — wherefore we now most earnestly request You will lay our state before the King, which is as follows, — We hav^g^. given away & Sold the greatest part of our Lands to our Bretheren the White People (whom we could not refuse, on their declaring their poverty & want of them to us,) [*so that we*] are now surrounded entirely by them, who daily tell us that the verry Lands we plant on, are not ours, but belong to the People of Albany, this if true, would be verry cruel to deprive us entirely of our liveing, we therefore entreat you Brother to represent the affair to the Great King, and tell him we beg that he will secure the Place of our Habitations, & the lands around it to Us & our Posterity in such manner as may put it out of the power of any of his People to deprive us or our Children of it. — & that He will also secure to us the Land & House whereon Our Minister formerly lived, so as to remain for the use of a Minister & not be made private property of, as is now intended, Contrary to the intent^n^. of our Cheifs the Donors, & the Ministers Solemn promise of ever remaining am^gst^. us at the time of granting it. If the King will grant our reasonable request herein, we will be contented & Happy, & ever retain a gratefull sense of his goodness. —

A long Belt —

May 20^th^. — Sir W^m^. ordered y^e^. Hostages &^ca^. Cloathing, & Houses to be built for them under y^e^. Guns of the Fort, Gave Each of the Nations a Flag to Hoist in their Encampments. —

D^o^. Die Gave *Sejijoana* a Seneca Cheif a Meddal, p^r^. of Colours, & a Testimonial in lieu of those he had from the French, wh. he readily delivered up, & promised to be for the future a firm freind to the English. — after wh. Sir Wm. made him a handsome present, & Sent him home well Satisfied, & convinced of the upright intentions of the English, —

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[1] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in manuscript.

May 27th. — Capt. Bull & two more of the Ohio Delawares arrived here, in order to return with Killbuck, & the other Ohio Delaware Deputys to their own Country. — & Sir Wm. ordered back the remainder of the Prisrs. (then within 10 Miles of his House under ye. guard of a Serjt. & 12 Men) to Albany until the Susquahana Delawares had performed all their engagements, & delivered up all the Prisoners amongst them. —

May 29th. — Sir Wm. Sent a Message to the Shawanese (by 2 Delawares whom Killbuck dispatched to their Country at Sr. Wms. desire) letting them know that he was surprised at their not coming along with the Delaware Deputys to fulfill their Engagements entered into wth. Coll. Boquet & that if they did not come soon, & comply wth. what should be demanded of them, no Trade would [be] allowed in that Quarter & he would Sett the Westeren Inds. upon them, wh. would end in their Ruin. — on the other hand if they came Soon & delivered up all the Prisrs. in their Country, they should yet be received into the Covenant Chain. —

He also desired the Delawares to Send the Seven Prisrs. yet amongst them imediately to Fort Pitt. so as to be their agst. Killbuck arrived, in wh. case all the Hostages would be delivered up, & allowed to return with Killbuck to their own Country. —

Do. 30th. — Killbuck, Capt. Bull &ca. desired A Meeting wth. Sir Wm., at wh. they returned many thanks for the kind treatment recd. and for delivering up their flesh & Blood, that they could now return wth. pleasure, and Acquaint all their People wth. what good things they had heard here, wh. they were certain would give them all ye. greatest Satisfaction, being convinced that wt. was told them was for their good, & that it was sincere, then they returned his Majesty a thousand thanks for his lenity, & also for appointing a Person to the Management of their Affairs, on whose veracity they could depend, being fully sensible that He told them nothing to deceive them. but spoke what he meant. —

Then with a good Black & White Belt wth. 4 figures He took the Ax out of their hands, & put it where they should never find it without applying to him for it, that they must not think of making war agst. any Nation, without acquainting the English first of their intentions, then gave them a Gun in lieu of the Hatchet, & desired they would apply themselves closely to Hunting & Trade for the future, w^{h}. he Judged their Familys Stood much in need of. —

A Belt —

Then Killbuck &^{ca}. desired time till Evening to answer on the last Belt — So Ended —

At 6 P M Killbuck, Bull & the rest mett thanked Sir W^{m}. for considering their Interest so much, as to recommend Hunting, & the care of their Familys & for giving them a gun for that purpose, assured him that on their arrival in their Country they would faithfully report everry thing given them in charge, & that in a few days after He might expect to see some of their Nation here with the Sentiments of the Whole. —

June 2^{d}. — Wabicommicot With ab^{t}. twenty of their Nation arrived at Johnson Hall. with M^{r}. De Couagne[1] Ottawa Interp^{r}.

Being introduced to Sir W^{m}. in the Council Room. — Wabbicommicot passed a verry freindly Compliment, and went thro y^{e}. usual Ceremony on such Occasions, Which being returned by Sir William they were ordered pipes, Tobacco & a Dram, then got provisions & were shewn to their Encampment. —

D^{o}. Die — Sir W^{m}. rec^{d}. a large Packquet from M^{r}. Croghan at Fort Pitt, also the Treaty held by him there, with y^{e}. Shawanese, Delawares, Seneca's & Sandusky's w^{h}. he communicated to Kilbuck & the rest of the Delawares still here [*Chenussios*] & let Gaustarax the Seneca Cheif know that Deputys of ye. Senecas were coming from this to make Peace &ca. wh. seemed to please him. Sir Wm. then told him, that he expected he (Gaustarax) would acquaint them all of the part his Nation acted at ye. late Treaty. — Which he assured Sir Wm. he would.

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[1] Jean Baptiste de Couagne.

[1] June 4th. — Wabbicommicott, with the rest came into the Council Room & requested a Conference. —

Present Sir Wm. Johnson Bart
Danl. Claus } Esqrs. Dep Agts.
Guy Johnson }
Peter Hasenclever Esqr.

Wabbicommicott Speaker holdg. the belt wch. Sr. Wm. gave them last year

Brother —

Ever since you first took me by the hand after you had taken Niagara, I profited by your Advice (here repeated all that had been said to him in 1759, 1761, & 1764). —

Brother

I have taken particular Notice of your belt, you gave it to me with a pure White heart in it; & I do assure you that my own, & those of all my people [*have*] are the same ever since, & have not a Spot of Red on them. —

Brother,

You are at one Side of the Great house at Niagra & We are at the other side, we shall therefore on our side take particular care of that Great House as you recommended it to us. —

Then put up Sr. Wms. belt. —

Brother

I Saw with pleasure the happiness which [*has*] Reigns round the posts, the Sky is now clear, & the Sun shines bright at Niagara, & the Lake being Smooth I resolved upon Coming down with these my people to [*see how*] enquire into your health, to repeat former Engagements, & to assure You of my Sincerity. I accordingly came to Niagara where I was kindly used, and provided with a boat to come here & it was with great pleasure that I saw the Lakes quite smooth, the Sky Clear, & the Sun bright, which owing to your Management at *Niagra* last Year, & to the Rum which is now mixed with the Waters of the Lake, so as to render it smooth & the Navigation safe. When we came to *Oswego* we met with Good Usage, & found the Sky Clear there & all in peace and from thence we found all the [*Way as*] Rivers Smooth, & the Sky Clear over them, & the Six Nations Quiet & Easy, so that the Communicat^{n}. is safe for all your people, & we found good treatm^{t}. from all Your people on the way, which is w^{t}. [*must*] gives us always great Content, and [*now on*] since our Arrival here we have met with a treatm^{t}. far Exceeding the Rest, & we rejoyce to see You here in this Great house, & to find that the Sky is so Clear over it. — We shall always endeavor to keep it so from hence to our Country.

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[1] From here in Guy Johnson's hand.

Brother —

We have always found you ready to hear us. We hope you will continue so, and take compassion on our wants, We are now settled near Niagara as you recommended to us on a Long River, and we are greatly distressed for a Smith to mend our Guns, and Axes, at present we are obliged, to go to the Smith at Detroit, which being at a Great distance, we beg you will let us have one at Niagara. —

Brother

[*You advised*] [*We Can't but act*] We have been greatly in Want of Ammunition all last Winter. Last year you ordered us some, but when you went Away, we could not get it as Co^{ll}. Bradstreet had ordered that none [*of it*] should be given out. We now hope you will consider us now, & that you will Likewise give a paper to get provisions on the Road when we return. —

A belt

Then Kinisshikapoo[1] a Cheif of y^e^. Chippawaes spoke as follows. —

Brother —

I heard that there was bad news about *Detroit* & therefore I went to enquire about it & to endeavor to preserve peace. I must Confess I found many Indians who were Drunk in that Quarter, & Pondiac is not yet quite Sober, & I acknowledge I have been a little drunk myself which I attribute to this French Medal (taking it off), but notwithstand^g^. I had always a great Esteem for it I have resolved to give it up since it has made me drunk. I left Detroit on seeing that some of the Ind^s^. heads were turned, & came to the place I live where all are at peace & Quietness & from Niagara I came here with my Brother *Wabbicommicott*, to assure you of my fixed resolution to observe & follow your Advice & the Engagements I entered into —

Then delivered up a large french Medal. —

Sir W^m^. told them he had heard what they had said & was Glad to see them, & to find that he had not forgotten his Words, and that he would Give them an Answer to their Speech tomorrow —

This day several Onondagas arrived at Johnson-hall from their Nation. —

Same time Joseph, & Hermanus two Conajohare Indians who had been Seduced to England, Ireland &c by one Myer.[2] — arrived from London, Via N York, & brought Sir W^m^. Johnson a Letter from the Lords of Trade, & the following Resolutions[3] of the House of Lords relative to the Inviegling the Indians.

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[1] "The person who took ye. Traders Battoes in 1763, & killed Wendall." — Note in the manuscript, in Sir William's hand.

[2] See *New York Historical Society Collections, 1923*, p. 23.

[3] See *Ibid.*, p. 23.

the other Posts shewing them Instructions.

Sixthly you are to take particular care by Night & by Day that none of those delivered up shall make their Escape, and if such an Accident should ever so happen they must be forthwith restored, otherwise the Treaty must be considered as Void.—

Given under my hand & Seal at Johnson Hall the [illegible] Day of May 1765

May 26th Sir Wm ordered ye Hostages the Clothing, & Houses to be built for them under ye Guns of the Fort, Gave Each of the Nations a Flag to Hoist in their Encampments.—

Do. He Gave Tepiskoka a Seneca Chief a Meddal, Comn of Colonel & a Testimonial in lieu of those he had from the French, wch he readily delivered up, & promised to be for the future a firm friend to the English.— afterwds Sir Wm made him a handsome present, & sent him home well satisfied & convinced of the upright Intentions of the English,—

May 27th Capt. Bull & two more of the Ohio Delawares arrived here in order to return with Killbuck, & the other Ohio Delaware Deputys to their own Country.— & Sir Wm ordered back the remainder of the Prisrs. then within 10 Miles of his House under ye Charge of Serjt. & 12 Men sent to Albany until the Susquahana Delawares had performed all their engagements, & delivered up all the Prisoners amongst them.—

May 29th Sir Wm. Send a Message to the Shawanese (by 2 Delawares whom Killbuck dispatched to their Country at Sr. Wms desire) letting them know that he was surprised at their not coming along with the Delaware Deputys to fulfill their Engagements entered into wth. Colll. Bouquet & that if they did not come soon, & comply wth. what should be demanded of them, no Trade would allowed in that Quarter & he would sett the Western Inds. upon them, wch. would end in their Ruin. —— on the other hand if they came soon & delivered up all the Prisrs. in their Country, they should yet be received into the Covenant Chain. ——

He also desired the Delawares to send the Seven Prisrs. yet amongst them imediately to Fort Pitt so as to be there agst. Killbuck arrived, in wch. case all the Hostages would be delivered up, & allowed to return with Killbuck to their own Country. ——

Do. 30th Killbuck, Capt. Bull &ca. desired a Meeting wth. Sir Wm., at wch. they returned many thanks for the kind treatment recd., and for delivering up their flesh & Blood, that they would now return wth. pleasure, and acquaint all their People wth. what good things they had heard here, wch. they were certain would give them all ye. greatest satisfaction, being convinced that wt. was told them was for their good, & that it was sincere, then they returned his Majesty a thousand thanks for his Lenity, & also for appointing a Person to the Management of their Affairs, on whose veracity they could depend, being fully sensible that He told them nothing to deceive them. but spoke what he meant. ——

Sir Wm. then with a Good Black & White Belt wch. he gave, He took the Sword of their hands, & put it where they should never find it without applying to him for it, that they must not think of making War agst. any Nation, without acquainting the English first of their intentions. then gave them a Gun in lieu of the Hatchet, & desired they would apply themselves closely to Huntg & Trade for the future, wch he judged their Familys stood much in need of. —— A Belt ——

Then Killbuck &ca desired time till Evening to answer on the last Belt — So Ended ——

Att 6 o'C P.M Killbuck Bull & the rest met

Thanked Sir Wm for considering their Interest so much, as to recommend Hunting, & the care of their Familys & for giving them a Gun for that purpose, Assured him that on their arrival in their Country they would faithfully report every thing given them in charge, & that in a few days after He might expect to see some of their Nation here with the Sentiments of the Whole. ——

June 2d. Webicomenicot

With abt twenty of their Nation arrived at Johnson Hall, with Mr De Couagne Ottawa Interpr.

Being introduced to Sir Wm in the Council Room. — Wabbicommicot passed a very friendly Compliment, and went thro' ye usual Ceremony on such Occasions, Which being returned by Sir William They were ordered Pipes Tobacco & a Dram, then got provisions & were shewn to their Encampment. ——

Do. Die Sir Wm recd a large Packet from Mr Croghan at Fort Pitt, also the Treaty held by him there with ye Shawanese, Delawares, Seneca's & Sanduskys, wch he communicated to Killbuck & the rest of the Delawares still here, ~~likewise~~ & ye Kanustaray the Seneca Chief know that Deputys of ye Senecas were coming from thence to make Peace &ca, wch seemed to please him. Sir Wm then told him, that he expected he (Kanustaray) would acquaint them all of the part his Nation acted at ye late Treaty. — Which he assured Sir Wm he would.

(55)

ly concerned

close you a Copy of the Tr

which I hope you will approve,
Chearfullness and Seeming Desire, - I
well as of my Speech to them, I take
always persons who can explain it; -
Deputys, will set out in Two or three d
Indians are already gone, except about 2
who are to remain till the Prisoners &c are
receive whom my Interpreter with a few
about 8 days ago, and I hope he will be a
his orders. - Gaustrax one of the Seneca hostage
only the Chief of that Nation, but may b
most Leading Man of any Individual, betwe
Nations, and even there I have accts of his
Influence, as far as the Illinois, he is very
acknowledgements of the part he lately acted,
Sevl. occasions, but says that if these reasons
he will exert the utmost Influence to preserve peace hereafter
~~[illegible] to Secure Peace~~, and he ~~has~~ is now with the
Different Nations to acquaint them [illegible] which will doubtless have the
arrive in time; - and Indeed I am of opinion
General Meeting with the Sevl. Natns ~~to~~ this Summer a
Westward, ~~might~~ would tend to prove a Cement! the sd. Tr
Case. -

From Thomas Gage

New York May 26th 1765

Sir,

I have the Pleasure to acquaint you that the Shawnese with many other Tribes have been lately at Fort Pitt where they brought in all the Prisoners remaining with them, except a few on the Hunt, and two or three sick. They amount to Forty in Number which are delivered up; many of them taken young and some of them had been Prisoners Ten Years and can speak no Language but Indian. They have sent off some of their best and Principal Chiefs to Sr Wm Johnson, and put others into the Fort as Hostages: Declaring their Resolution to perform all the Engagements they made, and that they greatly disapproved of the Flight of their Hostages last winter. The Delawares were a good deal divided amongst themselves, and at first shewed no great Desire to accomodate Matters, insisting they would treat only with the Quakers. They found at length this would not do, being treated with Contempt when they talked of the Quakers; and then settled their affairs Mr Croghan is gone to the Ilinois with some Principal Chiefs who promise to make Peace for us with those Indians. I don't know the Particulars of Sr Wm Johnson's Conference, but he tells me, every thing has ended to his satisfaction. I am with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

Thos Gage

The Honble Govr Colden
Flushing

From Sir William Johnson

Johnson Hall May 29th 1765

Dear Sir

Your favour of the 22d Ulto. I received some time ago, which I was prevented from answering by the Six Nations, Delawares &ca being here to the amount of 900.

The Ohio Delawares have chearfully Subscribed to the General Articles of Peace proposed. The Susquahana's have done so likewise, & leave me their two Cheifs also till all the Prisoners & Negroes are restored which is to be in 40 Days. I think I may rely on it.

What I had further to propose agreable to the plan from the Lords of Trade met w^th^ some opposition the whole Six Nations spoke loudly about *Kayadarusseras* & made it the point on which they would come to a proper Settlement, they said that the English did not deal fairly w^th^ them, that they were more cunning, they got their names upon paper verry fast, & that they often did not know for what, that the Mohawks were going to be cheated out of almost all the Land between the two Rivers by People at Albany to whom they never made any public Grant, nor received anything for it, that they (the Six Nations) had spoken to me before upon it, & that the Mohawks told them they had applied to me twelve times, that they had been promised Justice at Albany Several Years ago, & had sent letters i.e. Belts to the King but heard nothing satisfactory, that they expected I would Send again to the King, for their Young Men could not be persuaded that we were at peace, till Justice was obtained, in short thro y^e^ course of Several conferences they touched upon it so Warmly as to induce me to chide them for interrupting other business by introducing that Affair. and to tell them that it being under consideration at Home they must wait with patience till it could be settled, and that if they made that Patent any obstruction to what was recommended I should not think them well disposed. Upon the whole it is obvious that the Six Nations are deeply interested in this Affair, as it may prove a means of throwing the Mohawks on them, from which One may reasonably conclude they will not rest here, unless they are satisfied. You see Sir how I am circumstanced, I cannot acquaint the Indians with the real cause of the Delay as it might prove of fatal consequence & overset all my endeavours hitherto Successfull, & on the other hand I am treated with all the little Scurrility of the interested, because I hear the Complaints of the Indians. I will readily allow that had such Persons the Management "An End would be put to all claims" & the Indians would redress themselves, & shew the World that the pretended Patriots had imposed upon the public. It is my Duty to ward off the Danger, & I shall continue to do so in everry case which requires it, in spight of all calumny & falshood whatsoever. I have in all such cases acted the same part in different Provinces & I am Confident the Public will applaud my Conduct. I beleive if ever the Indian Affairs are managed upon the old Plan, the principles will be adopted which first caused their defection from our Interest, laid them open to the bribery of the French, & oblidged us to fall into the Same method to effect our purposes, which with a former Gener^ls^ Commissions for Capt^s^ on Capt^s^ Pay &ca have made such a change in the Indians that nothing can be now effected without great largesses & expence, in so much that all the Bull feasts ever given at Albany would not now draw down *Ten* Indians of the Six Nations, *nor*, would all the Managers understanding keep them in peace at home, even tho they knew that a War would prove their destruction. Before I conclude it is necessary for me to inform You, that the *Oneidaes* have represented their desire to know whether any, and w^t^ Lands are claimed in their Country, which you know is Westward of the German Flatts. this was partly occasioned by their remarks on Kayadarusseras, & partly because a German has settled lately at *Orisco* whose House they would have burned, but that I forbade them; this leads me to observe that formerly there were many fraudulent grants obtained, with which tho the Indians might not be unacquainted, yet as the Patentees Judged it prudent to neglect settling or making any use of them, the Indians (as I have heard them declare a thousand times) concluded that no advantage would have been made of them, or at least of more than a small part, & therefore neglected concerning themselves about them, 'till some steps were taken w^h^ convinced them of the contrary, add to this that sometimes a few Indians have signed a Deed for Lands which they had no right to convey, and therefore kept their transactions private, to prevent y^e resentment of the rest, which I have known them to feel on $Sevr^l$ occasions of that nature. I cannot determine what to do ab^t Kayadarusseras, because of the great uncertainty of its Issue at Common Law, which does not appear calculated to make a proper decision between Whites & Indians, because tho the fraud may be perceptible, as well as the necessity for Vacating, the Patent may nevertheless be good in Law, and if it be deemed so, which I should not be surprised at, it had better never to have been undertaken. A fraud it certainly is, and such it is universally considered by the whole Six Nations, & therefore I know them too well, to imagine the nice Points on which its validity might be considered, would prove any ways satisfactory to them for these reasons, must beg leave to submit it farther to your consideration, whether a Suit should be undertaken, or that it rest until his Majestys pleasure be known.

With regard to the Oneidaes request, I shall be glad to hear from you, whatever Tracts may admit of any Dispute, I shall use all the endeavours I can to accommodate them because I apprehend they are neither so extensive or so scituated as to affect the Oneidaes in any great Degree, & that I shall always be desireous to shew that I have the Interest of the Public as much at heart as any pretended Patriot whatsoever.

I am with great Esteem
Sir Your most obedient Humble $Serv^t$
W^m. JOHNSON

P.S. enclosed you have the treaty
of Peace with y^e Delawares. this
moment heard that my Interpreter
from Niagra will be here in a day
or two w^{th} ab^t 20 Ottawaes &ca
on business

The Hon^{ble}
$Lieu^t$ Gov^r COLDEN

Copy

My Lords,

My last Letter of the 24th of May contained my Transactions with the Delawares, who came to enter into peace, since which, in consequence of what passed at the Conference the Senecas & Delawares of Susquahanna have delivered up to me 25 persons of both Sexes being the last that remained prisoners in their Hands, and a few Days ago arrived several Deputies from the Shawanese to enter into a peace, accompanied by several Chiefs of the Six Nations, with the Mingoes & Delawares of Ohio the former to subscribe to the peace together with the Shawanese, & the latter to confirm and strengthen the Treaty signed by Killbuck and the rest, of which I lately sent your Lordships a Copy. I have now the Honor to enclose you my proceedings & Treaty with these Indians, which I hope your Lordships will approve of.—

My Deputy Mr. Croghan, who thro' the Malice of some persons was charged with some private Interest with the Traders going to the—

The Rt. Honble the Lords of Trade.

the Illinois has since cleared up his affairs
to the entire Satisfaction of the General;
but having the Neighbouring Nations to
aſsemble and treat with, he was not able
to leave Fort Pitt and proceed for the
Illinois till the 14th of May, when he set
out accompanied by several Chiefs and
leading Men of the Shawanese, Mingoes
and Delawares, who appeared to expreſs
a fixed Resolution to support him in
effecting the purposes on which he was
sent; this favourable Disposition of
theirs was the effect of his Negotiations
with them, at which time he so far
prevailed on the Shawanese, as to induce
them to deliver up to him 44 prisoners.

Lt. Fraser, the Officer who was to
accompany Mr. Croghan to the Illinois,
being too Zealous, set out before Mr.
Croghan had effected the neceſsary points
with the Indians, and from the Accounts
lately received from Detroit there is

reason to think he has been put to Death, together with those that accompanied him by Pondiac's party.

I have great Cause to think, that Mr Croghan will succeed in his Enterprize, unless circumvented by the Artifices of the French, or thro' the late licentious Conduct of our own people, Altho' his Excellency Genl. Gage has wrote the Ministry on that Subject; yet I think I should not be silent thereupon, as it may be productive of very Serious Consequences. ~

The Frontier Inhabitants of Pensilvania Mary Land and Virginia, after having attacked and destroyed the Goods which were going to Fort Pitt, (as in my last) did form themselves into parties, threatning to destroy all Indians they met, or all White people who dealt with them, they likewise marched to Fort Augusta, and from thence over the West Branch of Susquahana beyond the Bounds of the last purchase made by the Proprietaries, where they declare they will form a Settlement in defiance of Whites or Indians; they afterwards attacked a small party of His Majesty's Troops on the Road, but were happily obliged to retire with the loss of One or two Men, however from their Conduct and threats since there is Reason to think they will not stop here; neither is this licentiousness confined to the provinces I have mentioned, the People of Carolina having cut off a party of Indians coming down under a pass from Col. Lewis, of the particulars of which your Lordships have been doubtless informed.

Your Lordships may easily conceive what Effects this will have upon the Indians, who begin to be all acquainted therewith, I wish it may not have already gone too great a length to receive a timely check, or prevent the Indian's Resentmt. who see themselves attacked, threatned and their property invaded by a Sett of Ignorant misled Rioters, who defy Government itself, and all this at a time when we have just treated with some, & are in Treaty with other Nations.

It will appear Evident that, whatever might otherwise be the consequence of my Negotiations, little can be expected therefrom, or from any thing else, whilst counteracted, and defeated by the misconduct of these, or such like people, who if suffered to pursue their Designs, must not only involve themselves, but the whole Frontier Inhabitants in the Distresses attending a general Indian War.

My last gave your Lordships an account of the Intelligence from Detroit &ca, the motions of the Indians and the Intrigues of the French, since that time the Commanding Officer there h been alarmed with a Report of a large Body assembling to attack that, and the other Garrisons, but the same has since proved premature.

About that Time I receiv'd a Visit from Wabbicommicot a Missisagey Chief (well affected towards the English) who with near thirty Others came to repeat their Engagemts. and assurances of preserving Peace, and using their Influence with the other Nations to abide thereby on their parts; this Chief with his party, I have since dismissed with a handsome

Pres

Present and some Belts and Meſsages to Pondiac, acquainting him that as all Nations in this Quarter are now at peace, it is expected (if he hopes for favour or forgiveneſs) He will immediately come in, I have likewise sent some proper Belts to the western Indians, to shew them the Folly they commit in suffering themselves to be led away by the designing interested French, or ambitious Indians.

The Six Nations have likewise sent Belts of the like Nature in their own Names, threatning these Nations with a Confederacy against them, should they offer to disturb the publick tranquility. I have accompanied these Indians with an Interpreter well qualified and acquainted with these Nations, to see that, the whole is properly and fully expreſsed to them, & the Senecas, Delawares, Shawanese &c have withdrawn the War Belts they formerly sent to the Westward.

Pondiac is certainly very Busy amongst the Indians backed and supported by the French, yet I dont despair of convincing him of his Folly and Rashness, provided an Interview can be effected either by me, or my Deputy, which his apprehensions, heightened by the suggestions of the French, has induced him hitherto to avoid.—

When Matters wear so promising an Aspect as they now really do, it must be a great Mortification to me, should the State of affairs be overthrown thro' the Intrigues of the French, or the misconduct of ourselves; yet both the Causes at present greatly conspire to destroy the tranquility of the Colonies.—

It is a misfortune attending Indian affairs, that your Lordships must of course hear so many different Sentiments and contrary Opinions relative thereto. Every Man, who goes from these parts, presumes to give his Opinion from Experience & Knowledge, and therefore many are given in England which the Authors would not be so absurd as even to hint, before those acquainted with the Indians in this Country, and which they could not entertain, if in the smallest degree versed in that difficult Subject. —

The different Governments will — likewise expreſs themselves variously on that head, arising from their confirmed prejudices, private Interests and Ignorance of the matter. The Sentiments daily — expreſsed are a sufficient Proof of this, — to which I might add the many puerile — Questions and Remarks which I have — from time to time been a witneſs of from the Lips of some, who might be thought best acquainted with these matters.

Officers cannot be thought to be — acquainted with the Subject from their — short Residence & Ignorance of the — Indian Language. The Traders are — allowed on all hands to be the worst — Judges, and the Inhabitants of our Colonies don't chuse to venture amongst them, or could they conquer their Fears, would not chuse to purchase a knowledge little — Interesting to them, at the Expence of — their —

their Time, Ease & good Living; yet amongst all these are Men who pretend to know more than a Superintendant; whilst this remains the Case, whilst so many different Systems are daily talked of, and whilst most Men are desirous to represent the Management of Indians as a matter of no more difficulty, and perhaps less Importance than that of a Company of Soldiers, my Opinion must be greatly weakened, but as I have never yet had reason to think it had suffered at your Lordships Board, I shall take the Liberty to offer it occasionally, and I now with pleasure assure your Lordships, that I have at length (with great Pains and a considerable Expence) effected a pacification with almost all the Indian Nations in my Department, that I am confident of this, and persuaded it will remain so, if proper measures are speedily and Effectually taken, and if I have it in my power to put that plan in Execution, which is calculated for that end; but should it so have happened, that your Lordships met with any Disappointment or Opposition therein, so that a proper attention cannot be shewn for our

Numerous Alliances, I am as confident and as fully persuaded, that no Individual nor any Number of Persons whatsoever will be able to maintain a Harmony between us and the Indians; but on the Contrary that a Rupture more general and infinitely more calamitous than the former must be the consequence of such neglect. Why the Indians would act that part, or why they expect all that attention & Notice from us, I have repeatedly explained in several former Letters, and it only remains to aver my Sentiments and State the Fact, the result of Experience, of continual application and Study, and of my recent discoveries concerning their Secret thoughts, and Resolutions; So that if different Conduct from that proposed will by them be considered as a Neglect, if this Neglect will operate upon them as a proof of our dislike & Ill designs against them, and consequently terminate in a Quarrel, which, tho' accomodated in One year, may be commenced in that following; there then only remains for us with a large Body of good Troops, supported by such Indians as may be induced to engage in the War, to secure our Communications, then enter their Country and leave the affair to the Decision of several Campaigns, in which case a few Indians may fall, but the much greater Number will fly Westward, where we cannot follow them; but from whence they will occasionally issue with all the Rancour of enraged & desperate Savages to the Ruin of our Frontiers, and the Destruction of our Trade. —

If the Causes already aſsigned do not produce the before mentioned Consequences, my Opinion will justly deserve to be despised, which your Lordships will, I flatter myself, suppose I sho.d be most unwilling to risque, and as my Conscience aſsures me of my uprightneſs and Zeal for the true Honour & Interest of my Sovereign, it inspires me with a Value for my Character, which I would not forfeit by misrepresentation, or sacrifice for any Office under the Crown. This will I hope stamp a Credit on my Remarks, whilst your Lordships Friendship will indulge me in the honest Declaration of my Sentiments, unprejudiced, uninterested, the Effects of a thorough Conviction founded on Experience, the Result of a long and laborious Application to the Duties of my Office, & the Polity of the Indians within my Department.

The Situation of a Superintendant here will not admit of any Comparison with your Lordships beyond that of Servants to the same Monarch, who are mutually bound to declare, what their respective Stations enable them to judge most necessary for promoting one Common Interest, what is inseparable from the true Interest of the Crown. An Argument I have reason to think will apologize for the Liberty I have taken, and for the Freedom with which I have declared my Thoughts on this and former Occasions.

I had wrote so far, when I received the agreable News from Lieut. Col. Vaughan Commanding at Niagra, that Mr. Croghan had arrived at the Illinois, and settled all matters, the Informant is a Frenchman newly returned from that place, who he writes me is a Man of Credit, and I have reason to think it true; I have also received a Letter from Mr. Croghan dated at the mouth of Scioto the 26th of May, wherein he informs me he was there met by a Number of Ottawaes, Shawanese &ca whom he so far prevailed with, as to induce them to deliver up to him seven French Traders from the Illinois, who were in their Towns, and had been very busy in promoting the war, and creating a misunderstanding between us and the Indians; they have likewise promised to deliver Five more who are in their Country. This Conduct of theirs is a Convincing Proof that they are at present sincere, or otherwise they would never have delivered up persons so dear to them, which with their Behaviour here, and that of the rest of the Nations, gives me the pleasing prospect of a firm peace, which I can venture to insure, if impowered to act accordg to your Lordship's plan, and enabled to make such appointments as may render the management of Indian affairs uniform and regular. which cannot be expected till then, more especially as the late orders and Restrictions not only prohibit the undertaking any thing without previous approbation, but have necessitated me to disburse my own money, as well to take up several Sums upon Credit for carrying on some very essential parts of the Service, which would not admit of delay.

I flatter myself with the Expectation of informing Your Lordships in a little time of the Certainty of Mr. Croghan's Success in the very important affair on which he has been dispatched.—

and I remain with the greatest Esteem,

My Lords,

Your Lordships

Most Obedient &

Most humble Servant

Wm. Johnson—

Pennsylvania 1765.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 4th June 1765.
Present
The Honorable John Penn Esqr. Lieutenant Governor &c
Lynford Lardner Benjamin Chew } Esqrs.
Richard Penn

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he last Week received from George Croghan Esqr. deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, inclosing his Journal and Minutes of several Friendly Conferences he had held at Fort Pitt with sundry tribes of the Western and Northern Indians, wherein they had renewed and confirmed their Engagements made with Brigadier Genl. Bouquet last Fall at Muskingham. The said Letter & Journal &c were read & ordered to be entered in the Minutes of Council & follow in these Words viz.

A Letter to the Governor from George Croghan Esqr.

Fort Pitt. May 12th: 1765

Sir,

The several Nations of Indians here has been much longer coming to this Post than I expected, owing to the Jealousy of each other, each wanting to lead the other, & disputes subsisting amongst themselves; however I have at length got them together, & tho' some of the Delawares tribes seemed discontented seeing the Shawanese bring in their Prisoners and agree to every thing that his Excellency General Gage required of them, with the Senecas, then the Delawares came into the same Measures. They have all appointed Deputy's of their Chiefs to go to Sr. Will. Johnson, and replace Hostages there, amongst which is a Chief of each Nation. They have given me my Choice of their Nations to go with me to the Illinois, and from the disposition of the Nations where I am going (by what I can learn) my Journey would have been but of little Service if I had not settled matters with those Nations first, and got a Deputation from them to go with me. Inclosed I send your Honour a Copy of my Journal since I came here, to which I refer you, for my transactions with the Indians. I am

Your Honours most Obedt.
humble Servant
Geo: Croghan

The Honble. John Penn Esqr.

NOTE: THERE ARE NO PAGES NUMBERED 41 TO 44, INC.

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Pennsylvania 1765.

George Croghan Esq^{rs} Journal of Transactions with the Indians at Fort Pitt.

February 28th: 1765 Lieutenant Frazier and I arrived at Fort Pitt, where Major Murray informed us, that Mr. McKee had a fortnight before sent a Meſsage to the Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas and Sandusky Indians, desiring them immediately to come to this Post to meet me, but as yet received no Answer and further acquaints me, there has been but few Indians here during the Winter.

I then went and spoke to the Hostages, who informed me, that they had heard from Custologa, and his Tribe who was Hunting near Tuskerawas and that they believed they would soon come into this post, but heard nothing from the other two Tribes.

March 1st........ Six Seneca Indians came here from one of the Shawanese Towns, and informs me as follows.

That the Deputation from the Shawanese and Delawares which was sent last Summer to the Illinois to Council with the French, and Indians in that Country was returned; That they had been well received by the French, who on their Arrival cloathed them and told them they would supply them with every neceſsary they wanted to carry on the War against the English, and would send traders with them to their Towns when they set off. That they had held a Council with nine Indian Nations settled on the Ouabache and Illinois Country, who had all engaged to support them with their whole Force, should they continue the War against the English.

That on those deputys return to the plains of Sioto and being informed of the Terms of accommodation agreed on by their Nations (during their absence) with Col^{o} Bouquet, they then in Council with the Sandusky and Seneca Indians agreed to abide by their people's engagements and perform the whole on their part provided the English would open a free trade & intercourse with them and supply them with Ammunition, Goods and Rum as usual and not prohibit the Sale of powder and Liquors as they had done before the late differences happened. Those Indians further say that the Shawanese had sent a Meſsage to the French traders who was then following them to their Towns to return home (I much doubt the truth of this) and that they had sent a Meſsage likewise to the nine Nations in that Country acquainting them that they were about accommodating matters with the English desiring them to sit still till they heard further from them in the Spring

March 2d...... I dispatched a Meſsenger to the Shawanese and Senecas and another to the Delawares and Sandusky Indians to acquaint them of my Arrival here in Company with Lieut^{t} Frazier with Meſsages from the Kings Commander in Chief & Sir William Johnson, to their Nations, and desired their several Chiefs would immediately come here to meet me, I likewise sent a Meſsage to Pondiac, who I hear is among the Twightwees, to meet me at the Mouth of the Sioto on my way down the River

4th

1th...... Two Senecas came here from Venango (where a Hundred of their people was Hunting) to know if a Trade was opened here for the Indians as they had heard from the Seneca Country there was, all differences being settled by their Nation and the English last Fall by Sir William Johnson.

Delivered a String of Wampum

5th..... Major Murray and I acquainted them there was no trade open'd yet, nor could there be any till the Shawanese & Delawares had come to perform their Engagements with Colo. Bouquet; that we had sent for them & expecte they will be here before the last of this Month, gave them a Belt of Wampum desiring them to rest Satisfied till that time & likewise desired some of their Chiefs to come down & hear what would pass between us & those Nations

17th...... Andrew, a Huron Indian & a Frenchman, one Alexander Maisonville came here with dispatches from Colo. Campbell at Detroit to the General.

20th...... Lieutent. Frazier informed Major Murray & me, that the Genls. Instructions to him was to be at the Illinois at all Events the beginning of April that as the Indians was not met here, he proposed to set off down the River in two or three days, as the Service he was sent on was of a different nature from mine, and desired I would employ Mr. Maisonville and Andrew to go with him, that the Service he was going on might not suffer.

21st..... With the approbation of Major Murray I employed Andrew & Mr. Maisonville (Interpreters) with a Shawanese, Seneca Indians to accompany him, and furnished him with Wampum, Silver Truck, & other necessaries for his Journey, that the Service might not suffer, by any delay the Indians might give me here, or his want of any assistance in my power to give him.

22d.... Two Delaware Runners came here from Custologa to let us know that he had forwarded the Messages sent him & expected that all the Nations would be on their way here by this time, & that he would come in a few days

23d.... Several Delawares came here to trade with what peltry they had for Goods, but not being suffered they seem'd very Sulky.

25..... Several Senecas from Venango came here expecting the Shawanese Delawares & Sandusky Indians was come, but finding they were not, determined to wait their arrival.

28..... Three Shawanese and one Seneca came here from the lower Shawanese at the plains of Sioto with a Message to let me know that my Message had come to their Town two days before they left it, and that their Chiefs had sent them off to acquaint me they were collecting all our Flesh & Blood together (meaning the English Prisoners) and were to set off in two days after they left it and would make all the haste in their power up with them, but as the Weather was so severe and the Waters high, they could not make that dispatch they could wish

April 1st. Four Delawares came here from one of their Towns where two of their Tribes was collected together in Council and said they were

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were sent by their Chiefs to inform us; That altho' Custologa had sent word their Chiefs would come here, yet their two Tribes could not; One of their Men having been called up to Heaven by the Great Spirit of Life, who told him that he must acquaint his Nation that before they made peace with the English they must consult with the Quakers of Philadelphia, who would direct them how to make a lasting Peace, & desired I would send for some of them to come here, then their Nation would come in & make a peace; And as the great Spirit had told this man several things of great Consequence to them desired that Mr McKee might go there & commit it all to Writing —

2d... Major Murray and I made those four Delawares the following Answer on a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren. We are surprized at the Message you delivered us Yesterday from the Chiefs of the Delawares, the Man you mention, who says he spoke to the great Spirit you may be assured is deceiving your people as we are persuaded he never spoke to him. Your Nation agreed to terms of accommodation last Fall with Col Bouquet, in part they have complied with those Terms. They begged of him for peace in the most submissive manner, and your Brethren the English thought your Nation would be the first to come here when sent for — We have received Messages from the Senecas, Shawanese and Sandusky Indians that they are now on their way here, there is the Messengers that brought us those accounts, and are to stay here till they arrive You will therefore return to your Chiefs & let them know that no people whatever in this Country can give you peace but the Kings Commander in Chief, and we desire them to come here with the other Nations and comply with your Engagements, to Col Bouquet & not suffer themselves to be amused by Idle Dreams or Stories that may be told them by any body. A Belt —,

6th... Four Six Nations arrived here in a Canoe down the Monaungahela River with five Cherokee Scalps, they met a number of Virginia Hunters, on the heads of New River who had like to have killed them.

13... Several Munsie Indians came here in Canoes down the Ohio from their Village above Venango and brought two English Prisoners which they delivered up, both Girls, one about twelve, the other about Nine Years of age, they were taken Young, can't speak a word of English, one was taken near Shippensburg, the other near Juniatta in Cumberland County Pennsylva

14... About Eighty Seneca Indians came here from their Town at the Two Creeks and brought ~~have~~ with them a quantity of Skins & Furrs expecting to trade.

In a private conversation with Major Murray & me, they informed me that two Tribes of the Delawares were very much aversed to making peace with the English till the return of Kill Buck from Sir William Johnson, & then if they liked the terms they would stand to them but not otherwise, that they called Custologa an old Woman for agreeing to the Terms he did, with Col Bouquet, that they wanted to fight & would have cutt off that Army had it not been for him & they have been striving all this Spring to prevent the Shawanese Senecas & Sandusky Indians from coming here with the English

Prisoners, telling the Indians in publick Council as the French and the Nine Nations living on the Ouabache and Illinois Country have agreed to supply & support us in the War against the English, as we shall be able to drive them out of this Country in leſs than two Years.

But those Indians say that Giaſhutha with the rest of the Senecas Shawanese and Sandusky Indians, with all the English Prisoners in their Nations are now on their way here, & would have arrived by this time had it not been for the Delawares; Custologa and his Tribe being the only people of that Nation willing to be at Peace with the English.

18th. .... Two Delaware Runners came here from their Chiefs, to inform us they had accepted of the invitation I had sent them. & was now on their way here, and would endeavour to be here, as soon as the other Nations.

19th. ... The several Indians now here, which is about Two hundred seem very Sulky, on account of their not being suffered to Trade, notwithstanding I have made use of every Argument in my power, to explain to them the Reason of it.

20th. .. I dispatched four Indian Runners to meet the several Chiefs with Meſsages to preſs them to make all the dispatch poſsible here.

In the Afternoon the Beaver with several Delawares came here, with several horses loaded with peltry in order to trade, when I informed them that no Trade could be permitted till the several Nations had performed their engagements to Colonel Bouquet.

21st. .... A Number more Delawares arrived here with several Horse load of peltry in order to Trade.

23d. ... Four Senecas came here, who informed me they see a Battoe with several White Men going down this River about 25 days ago, and asked me where they was going, on which I told them, they then said I was wrong in letting them go, as they knew the French had incensed the Indian Nations that way against the English, and that unleſs a number of the Shawanese & Delawares would undertake to reconcile those Nations to the English, they were of Opinion it would be very difficult to do it any other way.

24th. .... The Newcomer or Noatwhelama arrived here with most of the Warriors of his Tribe, when he made a long Speech to Major Murray & me by way of Compliment.

25: .... Custologa arrived here, when he and his Tribe saluted the Garrison, with Three discharges of their Guns, which Major Murray ordered to be returned with Three Cannons.

26th. .... Six delaware Indians arrived here from Sir William Johnson and brought a Letter to the Chiefs of the Delawares which I interpreted and explained to them in a Meeting, which Major Murray & I had with them on that occasion.

In the Evening about twenty more Delawares came here with several horses loaded with Skins & Furs.

28th. ... Four Shawanese Runners came here with the Callimutt of peace belonging to their Nation, and after Smoaking out of it they informed Major Murray & Me, that the Chiefs of their Nation was on their way here with all the English Prisoners, which was the reason of their being so long on the road, the Prisoners not being able to travel fast; but that they would be here in three or four days, & desired us not to be uneasy till they arrived

29th. .... I had a private Meeting with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Three Tribes of the Delawares. When they brought the Indian they say had been lifted up to Heaven, and had spoke to the great Spirit or giver of Life; I spoke to him and desired to know what the great Spirit had told him; He remained silent for some time, and then spoke as follows. —

Brethren,

It is now one hundred & fifteen days since I saw and spoke with our Father which is in Heaven, by which I know every thing on Earth, and Good from bad, I have likewise been informed how far our great Father allows us to know his Will, and in what manner we ought to proceed in order to make a firm and lasting Friendship between one another, and the persons amongst the White people to whom we are to speak to on this head, by order of our Father are the Quakers: We are sensible of the misunderstanding that has been between us and know we ought to be as one people, having but one Father: God when he first made us and seated us on this Earth, considered us as his people and gave us directions in what manner to live; And now this second time has discovered himself to me, acquainting me with the method we ought to pursue, to live agreeable to his desire, he spoke to me concerning all the people which inhabit this Continent.

Now Brethren, We have got as much of his Sentiments as will be sufficient to direct us to live in firm Friendship, and it will be happy Brethren if we adhere to the advice our Father has given us; it will do us both good: As we are people of different Colours who inhabit this Continent, our Father has likewise spoke to my Chiefs by me, giving them an advice in what manner to behave as Kings, and now they will act as Kings. ——

Brethren,

We are fully determined to comply with the Orders of our Great Father, as we dont think it would be right to disobey him; and desire you will join us, and let us both comply with his request, it will be better for us. We are his people & he is our Father, You know Brethren if we do not do as he desires Us, it will not be good for either of us.

30th .... Several Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Delawares, in a private Meeting told me, that the great Spirit had told them, as they were the first Nation that met the Quakers when first they came to Philadelphia, they ought to be the first apply'd to, in making a lasting peace for all other Nations in this Country and if they would agree to that, they would make a peace & bring all other Nations into it.

I told them I was well acquainted by other Nations that this was what they wanted, that I was much surprized at their Conduct after what they had promised to Col. Bouquet, and that the Quakers could not make peace with them. that as soon as the Shawanese come, I would deliver the Generals Messages to them, which if they complied with; It would be well for themselves, as all other

Nations had made their peace with Sir William Johnson except them & the Shawanese, — That the Shawanese was now coming in order to go to Sir William Johnson to make theirs, and if they would not they must go to the Quakers, or sit alone in the Woods, for it was out of my power to comply with their request.

May 1st. Two Indians from Sandusky came here and says that about 30 days ago a Frenchman from the Ilinois paſsed by the Miamies Village towards Detroit and told all the Indians he saw, that the King of France their Father had sent a large Quantity of Goods to New Orleans, for to supply his Children the Indians in this Country, & would send them more next Year.

Last Night, two principal Warriors of the Delawares differed in Council & stabbed each other, in such a manner that their Lives is despaird of which throw'd all the Tribes of that Nation, in such Confusion that Major Murray & I was obliged to speak to them on three Belts of Wampum to reconcile them to each other.

2d.... A number of the Shawanese arrived here, with part of the English Prisoners, and saluted the Garrison with a discharge of their Guns which was returned by three Cannon, after which they came over the River & informed, that the rest of their people would be here to Morrow.

5th.... The Meſsenger that I sent to meet part of the Shawanese returnd & says that some of the Prisoners was sick, which delayed them so long on their way here, but that they expected them to Morrow Evening.

6th. A Number of Senecas arrived here, and say, the Shawanese would not get here till to Morrow Morning.

7th. The Shawanese arrived with the last of the White prisoners & saluted the Garrison with two Rounds, which was returned by three Cannon, then made several Compliments to Major Murray & me for their delay on the Road and the time it took them to collect the prisoners together before they sett off, being determined not to come till they could deliver them up and comply with their other engagements, as their whole Nation was resolved to make a lasting peace with their Brethren the English which shall never be broke on their side, and hoped their Brethren would not give any occasion for the future to excite their Jealousy or suspicion (meaning the English).

In the Evening two Senecas arrived here from Chenesies on busineſs to the Senecas, Shawanese & Delawares, and by what I can learn, their Busineſs is to enquire what Succeſs the Shawanese Delawares and Senecas had last Fall at the Ilinois with the French and Indians there, those two Men has told the Senecas here that the Six Nations are so divided in their Councils that they had not agreed to go to Sir William Johnson when they left home tho' he had sent several Meſsages for them.

8th.... The Shawanese & Senecas sent for Major Murray & me and performed all the Ceremonies of Condolence as usual on Meetings of this Nature.

At

Pennsylvania, 1765.

At a Meeting with the Chiefs of the Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas & Sandusky Indians at Fort Pitt.

Present,

Major William Murray & several Officers of the Garrison

Delawares

Neallawatways	Chiefs
Custologa	
The Beaver	
Latort	
Tepiscochan	
Kelopum	
Spoagusa	
Nesseulethum	
Cuscalethon	
Kehevenum	
Captn Jacobs	Chief Warriors
Wingenum	
Cut finger peter	
Captn pipe	
Captn Johnny	
Captn Grey Eyes	
Turtle Heart	
Sun Fish	
White Wolf	
John peters	
Thomas Hickman	
Keekolan	
Opeloawethin	
Wesoaux	
Simon Girty	

With 215 Warriors besides Women and Children

Shawanese

Kisinoutha	Chiefs.
Lawoughqua	
Thaminusque	
Lawisimo	
Wapecamsa	
Ossitahiwa	
Metholahela	
Beniwesica	
Mamsehigh	
Weconna[illegible]thaca	Chief Warriors
Thecomma	
Wapemoga	
Nichebucketha	
Niekmwhoa	

With 105 Warriors besides Women and Children

Senecas

Ouchista	Chiefs
Kyashuta	
Opaughkee	
Connaduntohas	
Couidgeaiate	
Ginisuran	Chief Warriors
Sohays	

With 125 Warriors besides Women & Children.

Sandusky Indians

Onadegoss	Chiefs
Thusnedasgo	
Thanissisa	Chief Warriors
Captn John	

With 38 more Warriors besides Women & Children

Munsies

38 Men, besides Women & Children.

Brethren,

I have sent here two Months ago by his Majesty's Commander in Chief, & Sir William Johnson Bart. with Messages to your several Tribes; and have sent several Messengers to Summon you together; and to my great surprize you have by your delays obliged me to stay here waiting for you, thirty days longer than I expected.

A String.

Brethren,

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Brethren,

His Excellency General Gage has ordered me to inform you that he expects you will immediately perform all the engagements you made last Fall to Col Bouquet, one of which was to deliver up all the English prisoners and Negroes which was in your several Villages; this Article in part you then performed, and was to deliver the rest here early this Spring, and I hope as you have delayed so long after I sent for you, that you have brought them agreeable to your Promiſses. Two Belts. —

Brethren,

At the same time you promised solemnly to Col: Bouquet, that you would send Deputys of your Nations fully impowered to settle a peace with Sir William Johnson, and at the same time leave such a number of Hostages here till their return. How you have comply'd with this Article I need not inform you; You have sent but one Man to Sir William Johnson, and he not a Chief of any of your Tribes. And the Hostages you delivered to Col^{l} Bouquet, has all shamefully run away except three, tho' they was all as well used here as any of our own people and never confined. This conduct Brethren, has given all your Brethren the English a suspicion of your Sincerity, therefore His Excellency General Gage expects that you will immediately send proper Deputys to Sir William Johnson to ratify and confirm a lasting peace, and replace Hostages here, till that is done; As till you perform those your engagements to Col^{l} Bouquet, no trade can be opened for your Nations. Two Belts

Brethren,

His Excellency General Gage & Sir William Johnson has ordered me to aſsure you, that as soon as you perform those Articles that, a free Trade and Intercourse will be allowed you and all other Nations of Indians to the Sun setting so long as they continue to behave well to his Majesty's Subjects. Two Belts.

Brethren,

His Majesty, the King of Great Britain having con=quered the French in this Country, which you are well acquainted with, all the Forts and Settlements the French had is now become the property of the King of England. The French Troops are to be sent to France, and the Planters to become Subjects to England, therefore the General has ordered me to inform you that the King of Great Britain will take under his protection all the Nations of Indians in this Country to the Sun Setting & restore tranquility amongst all Nations that your Children unborn may enjoy the bleſsings of a lasting peace. Two Belts.

Brethren,

I am now going by his Excellency Gen^{l} Gage's orders to visit all the Indian Nations settled on the Oabache, and in the Ilinois Country, and to offer them the friendship of the King of Great Britain and his Subjects, as he is now become their Father, and the General expects that you will send a Deputation of your Nations with me, to aſsist in reconciling those Nations, with

whom we have had but little Intercourse) to his Majestys interest
Two Belts.

Then Kashuta spoke in behalf of the Seneca and Sandusky Indians to the Shawanese & Delawares. — Nephews the Delawares, & Brethren the Shawanese, you have heard what your Brethren the English has said to you, they have desired nothing of you but what you solemnly promised last fall to Col^{l}. Bouquet, all which you ought to perform; For our parts we are determined to take the advice of our Brethren the English as we know it will be for our good, and we desire you Friends to do the same, as you are under engagements to do so. If you do not you must take the consequences for we are determined to comply with what our Brethren desires of us. — Deliverd a String to the Shawanese and Delawares.

Then a Chief of the Shawanese got up and taking all the Belts delivered to them in his hand, addressed himself to the Delawares as follows.

Grandfathers the Delawares, You have heard what our Father the King of England has said to us, and likewise what your Uncles the Six Nations has said, they desired nothing but what is right. We behaved wrong last Fall, but we are determined to do right, therefore we desire you to consider well, what has been said to you, as you have not complied with all you promised, no more than we have done, let us act like Men, and convince our Father the King of England of our Sincerity, & answer those Belts tomorrow.

Then Custologa spoke for the Delawares, and addressed himself to the Shawanese, saying Grandchildren, you say right, we will consider those Speeches & answer them tomorrow.

At a Meeting with the same Indians
May the 10th 1765

Present

Major William Murray & several Officers of the Garrison

The Shawanese came over the River with the English Prisoners beating a Drum and singing their peace Song, agreeable to the Ancient Custom of their Nation, which they continued till they entered the Council House

Lawoughqua, speaking for the Shawanese got up and addressed himself to the English. —

Fathers, for so we will call you henceforward listen to what we are going to say to you.

It gave us great Satisfaction Yesterday to be called the Children of the King of England, and convinces us that your intentions towards us is upright, as we know a Father will be tender of his Children, and they more ready to obey him than a Brother, therefore we now hope our Father will take better care of his Children than has heretofore been done.

You likewise put us in mind of our promises to Col. Bouquet, which was to bring your Flesh and Blood to be delivered at this place. — Father you have not spoke for nothing, we are come prepared, you see we have brought them with us: You desire us now to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to confirm a Peace, we have appointed a Deputation to go there and also the Hostages who are to remain here till their return. You then informed us you was ordered to go to the Illinois Country, to invite the several Nations there to join in Friendship with our Father the King of Great Britain & his Subjects and desired some of us to accompany you there. In this you have done well, those Nations are our Allies, we will go with you, and do every thing in our power to promote the good work of Peace between our Father and them, with whom you have no acquaintance as yet. — A Belt, 8 Rows.

Father,

Here is your Flesh and Blood except a few that was out with some of our hunting parties, & those will be brought here as soon as they return; They have been all tied to us by adoption, and altho' we now deliver them up to you, we will always look upon them as our Relations whenever the great Spirit is pleased that we may visit them.

A large String

Father

We have taken as much care of these Prisoners as if they were our own Flesh and Blood, they are now become unacquainted with your Customs & Manners, & therefore Fathers we request you will use them tenderly & kindly, which will be a means of inducing them to live contentedly with you. A Bell, 6 Rows

Father,

We will now comply with every thing you have asked of us, & aſsure you we are sincere in every thing we have said. Here is a Belt with a figure of our Father the King of Great Britain at one end, and the Chief our Nation at the other; This represents them holding the Chain of Friendship & we hope that neither side will slip their hands from it so long as the Sun and Moon gives light.

A Belt Seven Rows.

Custologa speaker for the Delawares

Brethren,

Yesterday you put us mind of our engagements to Col: Bouquet, we now aſsure you we are ready to perform every part, which we have not yet complied with. — A String.

Brother,

You desire we may again leave Hostages at this place, and send other Deputies to Sir William Johnson, this we will likewise do. A String

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He then addreſsed himself to the Six Nations. Uncles, Yesterday You desired us to be strong in complying with every thing our Brethren the English might require of us, this we are determined to do, and hope you will also do every thing on your parts to forward a good peace.

a Belt

Brother,

Addreſsing himself to me; as you told us you were ordered to visit the Western Nations, I now wipe your Eyes and open your Ears that you may see and hear those Nations with pleasure when they speak to you: I likewise clear the way that you may have a safe Paſsage to the place you are going —

a Belt

Brother,

Don't imagine what I have said comes from my lips only. I aſsure you it proceeds from the bottom of our Hearts, and now by this Belt I remove every evil thing from your heart and make it like those of our Ancestors when they thought of nothing but peace; and I also wipe the outside of your Body clean that not the least remains of any thing which might give you trouble may ever again appear and by this Belt we take fast hold of you our Brethren in peace.

Delivered a Friendship Belt of 20 Rows
with the figure of two Men representing
the English and themselves. —

Kyashuta, then spoke to the Delawares

Nephews,

You told us your Uncles the Six Nations that you were determined to do every thing that was requested of you by us and our Brethren the English we are glad to hear you are come to such a Resolution, & we desire you to be strong & do so.

a String

Kyashuta then addreſsed himself to us,

Brethren,

I am going now to speak to you in behalf of all the Nations present and those to the Sun setting, You told us Yesterday, that the General and Sir William Johnson ordered you to aſsure all Nations to the Sun setting that if they performed their engagements we should enjoy a free ~~Course~~ Trade and intercourse; I hope this comes from your heart as you see your Brethren the Delawares & Children the Shawanese are willing to comply with every thing you required of them. Now Brethren, do not act as you have done for a Year or two before those late Troubles when you prohibited the Sale of powder, Lead and Rum, This conduct gave all Nations in this Country a suspicion that you had bad designs against them and was contrary to your first promises when you came here to settle and build this Fort on our Ground. — You make Rum and have taught us to drink it, you are fond of it yourselves, therefore dont deprive us of it or the liberty of purchasing Goods; Open the Trade and let us sell our Skins which we have brought here for that purpose, otherwise we must think you speak from your Lips, and not from your Hearts

A Belt

Brethren,

When you first come to drive the French from this place, the Governor of Pennsylvania sent us a Message that we should withdraw from the French, & that when the English was settled here we should want for nothing. Its true you did supply us very well, but it was only while the War was doubtful, & as soon as you conquer'd the French you did not care how you treated us, as you then did not think us worth your Notice; we request you may not treat us again in this manner, but now open the Trade and do not put us off with telling us you must first hear from your great Man before it can be done; If you have but little Goods let us have them for our Skins, and let us have a part of your Rum, or we cannot put dependance on what you tell us for the future. A large Belt

He then added that he did not speak for himself, but was appointed by all the Tribes present, & that what he had said was the Sentiments of the whole.

Then Kyashuta spoke to the Delawares on behalf of the English & Six Nations giving them an invitation to return to their old Settlements &c at the same time desiring them to hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English & Six Nations A Belt

Then Ogista, an old Seneca Indian, spoke to the Shawanese & invited them to return to their old Settlements, where they would be near their Fathers the English, & their Brethren the Six Nations

A Belt

At a Meeting with the same Indians

Fort Pitt May 11th 1765

Present,

Major William Murray, & several Officers in the Garrison.

Brethren, of the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares & Sandusky Indians,

You Yesterday answered the several Speeches I delivered you the day before from his Excellency General Gage, and you have agreed to comply with every thing he desires of you, Brethren, you have done right in complying with the General's request, & you may be assured I will represent your readiness on this occasion to him, & Sir William Johnson, in a proper manner.

Brethren, When first your Brethren the English settled here, they kindled a Council Fire for all the Nations of Indians to the Sun setting, but for two Years past, this Fire has been neglected and was near going out. — Now Brethren, I put some good dry wood on your Council Fire, that it may blaze up to the Sky so that all Nations may see it, and come here to smoke with their Brethren in peace.

Brethren,

Now I have kindled your Council Fire, and made it burn clear, I again with this Belt diſperse all the dark Clouds that has been hanging over your heads for some time past, that you may see the Sun clear.

Brethren,

You have now appointed a Deputation to go to Sir William Johnsons of your several Nations to confirm a lasting peace as you promis'd Col Bouquet last fall, You have made a good Choice. I am well acquainted with your Tribes and I know these to be Chiefs & Men of consequence in your Nations. I approve of them, therefore Brethren I now make the Road smooth and easy to their Feet & remove any Logs that may have fallen acroſs it, that you may Travel safe to Sir William Johnson's.

Brethren, the Shawanese. You yesterday delivered to Major Murray & me a number of our people agreeable to your promiſses, & say the few remaining which was out a Hunting, should be brought here as soon as poſsible. Your conduct in this is very agreeable & convinces us of your Sincerity, & be aſsured I will represent it properly to the General and Sir William Johnson, & I desire you will as soon as poſsible, bring in those you left behind.—

Brethren, Yesterday you made two Speeches concerning our past conduct in Trade, I must observe to you that had we a mind to recapitulate Injuries, we could convince you that we have much more reason to complain of your Conduct than you have of ours, but we have thrown away from our Remembrance every thing that gave us any Trouble, and hope your future conduct will be such as will give us no reason to repeat past Offences and to convince you of our Sincerity the Commanding Officer here, tho' he has no orders for it will take upon himself to open the Trade and suffer you to purchase such neceſsaries as is here, which is but little, owing to your own backwardneſs in not coming here early in the Spring, as you promised, but as soon as the General is made acquainted with your Conduct at this meeting he will order our traders to supply you with all neceſsaries you may want.

Brethren, You desire that Rum may be sold to you, the Traders here have none, but as soon as you have sold your Peltry and is setting out for your own Country, Major Murray will make you a present of some.

Brethren. I have now finished every thing I had to say to you only to acquaint you that the General, willing to convince you of the Sincerity he has towards you, has ordered Major Murray & me, on your complying with what he ordered me to require of you, to make you a present of Goods to Cloath your Women & Children which we now deliver to your several Tribes—

After the presents was delivered, Kyashuta spoke to the Delawares and Shawanese.

Nephews, the Delawares and younger Brethren the Shawanese,

You have now heard every thing your Fathers the

English had to say to you; and as you have assured them that you will comply with every thing they desired, be strong. We have appointed Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson's and Men to attend Mr. Croghan on his Journey, here is one of our Chiefs, who is to stay here with his Family to assist our Brethren the English in Council.

Then he addressed himself to Major Murray & me, & pointed to the Chief, saying this is the Man to stay here with you, till our return

Then Custologa spoke to the Six Nations in behalf of ye Delawares

Uncles, You yesterday desired us to return to our old Settlements, & live in peace with our Fathers the English, this I assure you we will do, & you shall see us kindle our Fire again at our old places

Gave a Belt

Then addressing himself to the English.

Fathers, I must now call you: It's your desire that we appoint Deputies, this is done, and we send such Men, as are best acquainted with the Affairs of our Nation.

A true Copy from
Mr. Croghan's Journal,
Alexander McKee

The Board having taken the said Letter and Journal into Consideration, as well as the favourable State of Indian Affairs in general, were of Opinion that a free Intercourse and Trade ought to be immediately opened & established between his Majesty's Subjects of this Province and the several Nations and Tribes of Indians now in Amity with the Crown of Great Britain. – A Draught of a Proclamation being accordingly prepared, was read & approved & ordered to be published this week in the Pennsylvania Gazette & Journal – 200 Copies of the same were also directed to be printed in separate Sheets & dispersed thro' the Province. — The Proclamation follows in these words vizt.

By the Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent & Sussex on Delaware

A Proclamation.

Whereas His Majesty by his Royal Proclamation given at St. James's the Seventh day of October 1763, in the third Year of his Reign was graciously pleased to declare and enjoin that the Trade with the several Nations or Tribes of Indians, with whom he is connected & who live under his protection should be free and open to all his Majesty's Subjects whatever: provided that every person who might incline to trade with the said Indians should take out a Licence for carrying on such

Trade from the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of his Colonies respectively where such person should reside, and also give Security to observe such regulations as his Majesty should at any time think fit, by himself or by his Commiſsaries, to be appointed for that purpose to order and direct for the benefit of the said Trade: And his Majesty did thereby authorize, enjoin and require the Governors & Commanders in Chief of all his Colonies respectively, as well those under his immediate Government, as those under the Government and direction of Proprietaries, to grant such Licences without Fee or reward, taking especial care to insert therein, a condition that such Licence should be void and the security forfeited, in case the person to whom the same is granted should refuse or neglect to observe such Regulations as his Majesty should think proper to prescribe as aforesaid. — And Whereas by my Proclamation dated the 5th Day of December last a Ceſsation of all Hostilities between his Majesty's Subjects in this Province and the several Tribes of Northern and Western Indians, was strictly enjoined and required; since which great numbers of the said Indians have lately aſsembled at Fortpitt, & there renewed and confirmed with George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, their engagements, formerly made with Brigadier General Bouquet, to cultivate the strictest harmony & friendship, with all his Majesty's Subjects, and have given sufficient Hostages as a security for the faithful performance thereof, and desired that they might again enjoy the Benefit of a trade with the Inhabitants of this Province: — I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice of the Council to issue this Proclamation, hereby publishing & declaring to all his Majesty's Subjects within my Government, that from and after the 20th day of June instant, all intercourse and trade with the several Nations and Tribes of Indians in Amity with the Crown of Great Britain and living under his Majesty's protection shall be free and open to all persons residing in this province who shall apply for and obtain my Licence to carry on such Trade under the Provisions and Restrictions mentioned in the said Royal Proclamation. — And Whereas I have received information that sundry persons have at several times lately aſsembled themselves in armed Bodies on the Western Frontiers of this Province, and have in a most riotous and illegal manner presumed to interrupt the Paſsage of all kinds of Goods to Fortpitt by which the Garrison there hath been greatly distreſsed; and that small parties are now encamped and lying in wait for the same purpose on the Road of Communication to that post: I do hereby strictly charge and command all Persons whatsoever so aſsembled forthwith to disperse themselves and desist from all such illegal proceedings and practices as they will answer the Contrary at their peril: And I do further enjoin & require all his Majesty's Subjects within this Government to suffer every person hereafter travelling towards Fortpitt, with Goods, Wares or Merchandizes and having my Licence to trade with the Indians, as also all persons transporting Goods and Military Stores for the use of any of his Majestys Garrisons & having a Paſsport for the same from the Commanding Officer of one or more of the Posts to proceed and paſs with the said Goods, Wares, Merchandizes & Military Stores freely and safely without offering Violence or injury to their persons, or any Goods under their Charge, or giving them the least Molestation whatsoever, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. — And I do further enjoin & require all Magistrates Sheriffs and other Officers to use their utmost Endeavours at all times to quell and suppreſs all Riots, Tumults and disorderly proceedings tending to disturb the Peace & Quiet of his Majestys Subjects, and also to be aiding & aſsisting in discovering & apprehending all Persons that may be in any manner concerned therein, that the Offenders may be prosecuted according to due Course of Law.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia the fourth day of June, in the fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign & in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and Sixty five.

John Penn

By his Honour's Command
Joseph Shippen Junr.
Secretary

God save the King.

It being represented to the Governor that there is a neceſsity for a Magistrate in Muspillion Hundred Kent County, & Mr. Robert Killen being recommended as a fit Person for that purpose a Special Commiſsion was ordered to be made out accordingly.

A Letter from his Excell.y Genl Gage to Governor Penn

New York June 2d. 1765

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that Sir William Johnson has finished his Congreſs with the Delawares, Senecas &ca in a very satisfactory manner, & he says beyond his Expectations. It is not neceſsary for me to relate to you what has paſsed with the Delawares and Shawanese at Fort Pitt, as I am informed from thence that a Copy of the Conferences held there was transmitted to you. As the Shawanese have punctually complied with the Engagements made with Col Bouquet, and as Sir William has settled affairs on the Mohawk River with the Tribes who met him there to as much advantage as could be desired, I am only to make application to you that the Trade may be opened on the side of the Ohio as soon as poſsible. This seems the more neceſsary to be done immediately as the Indians desire it very strenuously as a proof of Sincerity on our part, having themselves complied with all the Conditions imposed upon them by us. And the Trade is already opened in every other part.

The Indians have appeared so well disposed that there is great reason to expect the Country will enjoy a Series of peace and Tranquility unless interrupted by the riotous and Lawless Proceedings of the people upon the Frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland & Virginia. I have the honor to inclose you extracts of three Letters on the Subject of the Violences they have been guilty of, and unless some measures are taken to restrain their Licentiousness, to punish them for the Murders they have committed, and keep them in subjection to the Laws; There is too much reason to apprehend our Affairs will soon be thrown into worse Confusion than they have ever been in. I have the honor to be, with great Regard, Sir

Your most Obedient humble Servant

Honble Lieut. Governor Penn. Thos. Gage.

Memorandum 7th June 1765 The Governor this day issued a Commission appointing John Vining, Jacob Vanbebber, Richard McWilliams and John Clowes Esqrs. Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the Government of the Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

At a Council held at Philada. the 26 June 1765.

Present,

The Honorable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca.

Benjamin Chew, Lynford Lardner } Esqrs.
Richard Penn,

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he received from his Excellency Major General Gage dated the 16: June 1765 inclosing extracts of 2 Letters, and a Copy of an Advertisement he had received from Lieutenant Colonel Reid complaining of the riotous Conduct of the Inhabitants of Cumberland, their Insults & abuses to his Majesty's Troops &ca. which were severally read & are as follow; viz:

A Letter from General Gage to the Governor

New York June 16: 1765.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you some Extracts of Letters which I have received concerning the Proceedings of the Inhabitants of Cumberland County who appear daily in Arms, and seem to be in an actual State of Rebellion. It appears likewise that the Rebels are supported by some of the Magistrates, particularly one

Smith,

The Speaker then acquainted the Governor that the House proposed to adjourn till the 9th of September next, if it was agreeable to his Honour; to which the Governor answered that he had no objection.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 4th June, 1765.

PRESENT:

The Honorable JOHN PENN, Esq$^{r.}$ Lieutenant Governor, &c.

Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, } Esq$^{rs.}$
Richard Penn,

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he last Week received from George Croghan, Esq$^{r.}$ deputy Agent for Indian affairs, inclosing his Journal and minutes of several Friendly Conferrences he had held at Fort Pitt, with sundry tribes of the Western and Northern Indians, wherein they had renew'd and Confirmed their Engagements made with Brigadier Gen$^{l.}$ Bouquet last Fall at Muskingham. The said Letter & Journal, &c., were read, & ordered to be entered in the minutes of Council, & follow in these Words, viz$^{t.}$

A Letter to the Governor from George Crogham, Esqr.

FORT PITT, May 12th, 1765.

"Sir:

"The several Nations of Indians here has been much longer coming to this Post than I expected, owing to the Jealousy of each other, each wanting to lead the other, & disputes Subsisting amongst themselves; however, I have at length got them together, & tho' some of the Delaware's tribes seemed discontented, seeing the Shawanese bring in their prisoners and agree to everything that his Excellency General Gage required of them, with the Senecas, then the Delawares came into the same measures. They have all appointed Deputys of their Chiefs to go to S$^{r.}$ Will$^{m.}$ Johnson, and replace hostages there, amongst which is a Chief of each Nation. They have given me my Choice of their Nations to go with me to the Illinois, and from the disposition of the Nations where I am going (by what I can learn), my Journey would have been but of little Service if I had not settled matters with those Nations first, and got a Deputation from them to go with me. Inclosed I send your Honour a Copy of my Journal since I came here, to which I refer you, for my transactions with the Indians. I am

"Your Honours most Obed$^{t.}$
"humble servant,
"GEO. CROGHAN.

"The Hon$^{ble.}$ JOHN PENN, Esq$^{r.}$"

George Croghan, Esq'rs. Journal of Transactions with the Indians at Fort Pitt.

"February 28th, 1765. Lieutenant Frazier and I arrived at Fort Pitt, where Major Murray informed us that Mr. McKee had, a fortnight before, sent a Message to the Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, and Sandusky Indians, desiring them immediately to come to this Post to meet me, but as yet received no answer, and further acquaints me there has been but few Indians here during the Winter.

I then went and spoke to the Hostages, who informed me that they had heard from Custaloga, and his Tribe, who was Hunting near Tuskerawas, and that they believed they would soon come into this Post, but heard nothing from the other two Tribes.

March 1st. Six Seneca Indians came here from one of the Shawanese Towns, and informs me as follows:

"That the Deputation from the Shawanese and Delawares, which was sent last Summer to the Illinois, to Council with the French and Indians in that Country, was returned; That they had been well received by the French, who, on their arrival cloathed them, and told them they would supply them with every necessary they wanted to carry on the War against the English, and would send traders with them to their towns when they set off; That they had held a Council with nine Indian Nations settled on the Ouabache and Illinois Country, who had all engaged to support them with their whole force, should they continue the War against the English; That on those Deputys return to the Plains of Sioto, and being informed of the Terms of accommodation agreed on by their Nations (during their absence), with Col. Bouquet, they then in Council with the Sandusky and Seneca Indians, agreed to abide by their People's engagements, and perform the whole on their part, provided the English would open a free trade & intercourse with them, and supply them with Ammunition, Goods, and rum, as usual, and not prohibit the sale of Powder and Liquors, as they had done before the late differences happened. Those Indians further say that the Shawanese had sent a Message to the French Traders who was then following them to their Towns, to return home; (I much doubt the Truth of this), and that they had sent a Message likewise, to the nine Nations in that Country, acquainting them that they were about accommodating matters with the English, desiring them to sit still 'till they heard further from them in the Spring."

March 2d. I dispatched a Messenger to the Shawanese and Senecas, and another to the Delawares and Sandusky Indians, to acquaint them of my Arrival here in Company with Lieut. Frazier, with Messages from the King's Commander-in-Chief, & Sir William Johnson, to their Nations, and desired their several Chiefs would immediately come here to meet me; I likewise sent a Message to Pondiac, who, I hear, is among the Twightwees, to meet me at the Mouth of the Sioto, on my way down the River.

4th. Two Senecas came here from Venango, (where a Hundred of their people was Hunting), to know if a Trade was opened here for the Indians, as they had heard from the Seneca Country there was, all differences being settled by their Nation and the English last Fall, by Sir William Johnson.

Delivered a String of Wampum.

5th. Major Murray and I acquainted them there was no trade open'd yet, nor could there be any till the Shawanese & Delawares had come to perform their Engagements with Col^o. Bouquet; that we had sent for them, & expect they will be here before the last of this Month; gave them a Belt of Wampum, desiring them to rest Satisfied till that time, & likewise desired some of their Chiefs to come down, & hear what would pass between us & those Nations.

17th. Andrew, a Huron Indian, & a Frenchman, one Alexander Masonville, came here with dispatches from Col^o. Campbell, at Detroit, to the General.

20th. Lieuten^t. Frazier informed Major Murray & me, that the Gen^l's Instructions to him was to be at the Illinois at all Events, the beginning of April; that as the Indians was not met here, he proposed to set off down the River in two or three days, as the Service he was sent on was of a different nature from mine, and desired I would employ Mr. Maisonville and Andrew to go with him, that the Service he was going on might not suffer.

21st. With the approbation of Major Murray, I employed Andrew & Mr. Maisonville (Interpreters), with a Shawanese, Seneca Indians, to accompany him, and furnished him with Wampum, Silver Truck, & other necessaries for his Journey, that the Service might not suffer by any delay the Indians might give me here, or his want of any assistance in my power to give him.

22d. Two Delaware runners came here from Custalogo, to let us know that he had forwarded the Messages sent him, & expected that all the Nations would be on their way here by this time, & that he would come in a few days.

23d. Several Delawares came here to trade with what peltry they had, for Goods, but not being suffered, they seem'd very sulky.

25. Several Senecas from Venango came here, expecting the Shawanese, Delawares, & Sandusky Indians was come, but finding they were not, determined to wait their Arrival.

28. Three Shawanese and one Seneca came here from the lower Shawanese at the plains of Sioto, with a Message to let me know that my Message had come to their Town two days before they left it, and that their Chiefs had sent them off to acquaint me they were collecting all our Flesh & Blood together, (meaning the English Prisoners), and were to set off in two days after they left it, and would make all the haste in their power up with them, but, as the Weather was so severe and the Waters high, they could not make that dispatch they could wish.

April 1st. Four Delawares came here from one of their Towns, where two of their Tribes was collected together in Council, and said they were sent by their Chiefs to inform us, That altho' Custalogo had sent word their Chiefs would come here, yet their two Tribes could not, one of their Men having been called up to Heaven by the Great Spirit of Life, who told him that he must acquaint his Nation that before they made Peace with the English, they must consult with the Quakers of Philadelphia, who would direct them how to make a lasting peace, & desired I would send for some of them to come here, then their Nation would come in & make a Peace; And as the great Spirit had told this man several things of great Consequence to them, desired that Mr. M'Kee might go there & commit it all to writing

2d. Major Murray and I made those four Delawares the following answer on a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"We are surprized at the Message you delivered us Yesterday from the Chiefs of the Delawares; the man you mention who says he spoke to the Great Spirit, you may be assured is deceiving your people, as we are persuaded he never spoke to him. Your Nation agreed to terms of accommodation last Fall with Col. Bouquet; in part they have complied with those Terms. They begged of him for peace in the most submissive manner, and your Brethren, the English, thought your Nation would be the first to come here when sent for. We have received Messages from the Senecas, Shawanese, and Sandusky Indians, that they are now on their way here; there is the Messengers that brought us those accounts, and are to stay here till they arrive. You will, therefore, return to your Chiefs, & let them know that no People whatever, in this Country, can give you Peace but the King's Commander-in-Chief; and we desire them to come here with the other Nations, and comply with your Engagements to Col. Bouquet, & not suffer themselves to be amused by Idle Dreams or Stories that may be told them by any body."

A Belt.

6th. Four Six Nations arrived here in a Canoe down the Monaungahela river, with five Cherokee Scalps; they met a number of Virginia Hunters on the heads of New river, who had like to have killed them.

13. Several Munsie Indians came here in Canoes down the Ohio, from their Village above Venango, and brought two English Prisoners, which they delivered up, both Girls; one about twelve, the other about Nine Years of age; they were taken Young; can't speak a word of English; one was taken near Shippensburg, the other near Juniata, in Cumberland County, Pennsylv^{a}.

14. About Eighty Seneca Indians came here from their Town at the Two Creeks, and brought with them a quantity of Skins & Furs, expecting to Trade.

In a private conversation with Major Murray & me, they informed me that two Tribes of the Delawares were very much aversed to making peace with the English, till the return of Kill Buck from Sir William Johnson, & then if they liked the terms, they would stand to them, but not otherwise; that they called Custalogo an old Woman for agreeing to the Terms he did with Col. Bouquet; that they wanted to fight, & would have cutt off that Army had it not been for him, & they have been striving all this Spring to prevent the Shawanese, Senecas, & Sandusky Indians from coming here with the English Prisoners, telling the Indians, in Public Council, as the French and the Nine Nations, living on the Oquabache and Illinois Country, have agreed to supply & support us in the War against the English, as we shall be able to drive them out of this Country in less than two Years.

But those Indians say that Giashutha, with the rest of the Senecas, Shawanese, and Sandusky Indians, with all the English prisoners in their Nations, are now on their way here, & would have arrived by this time had it not been for the Delawares, Custaloga and his Tribe being the only people of that Nation willing to be at peace with the English.

18th.—Two Delaware runners came here from their Chiefs, to inform us they had accepted of the invitation I had sent them, & was now on their way here, and would endeavour to be here as soon as the other Nations.

19th.—The several Indians now here, which is about Two hundred, seem very sulky, on account of their not being suffered to Trade, notwithstanding I have made use of every argument in my power to explain to them the reason of it.

20th.—I dispatched four Indian runners to meet the several Chiefs with the messages, to press them to make all the dispatch possible here. In the afternoon the Beaver, with several Delawares, came here, with several horses, loaded with peltry, in order to Trade, when I informed them that no Trade could be permitted till the several Nations had performed their engagements to Colonel Bouquet.

21st.—A number more Delawares arrived here with several Horse loads of peltry, in order to Trade.

23d.—Four Senecas came here, who informed me they see a Battoe, with several White men, going down this river about 25 days ago, and asked me where they was going, on which I told them; they then said I was wrong in letting them go, as they knew the French had incensed the Indian Nations that way against the English, and that unless a number of the Shawanese & Delawares would undertake to reconcile those Nations to the English, they were of opinion it would be very difficult to do it any other way.

24th.—The Newcomer or Noatwhelama, arrived here, with most of the Warriors of his tribe, when he made a long speech to Major Murray, & me by way of Compliment.

25th—Custalogo arrived here, when he and his Tribe saluted the Garrison with Three discharges of their Guns, which Major Murray ordered to be returned with three Cannon.

26th—Six Delaware Indians arrived here from Sir William Johnson, and brought a Letter to the Chiefs of the Delawares, which I interpreted and explained to them in a meeting which Major Murray & I had with them on that occasion.

In the Evening, about Twenty more Delawares came here with several horses loaded with Skins & Furs.

28th.—Four Shawanese runners came here with the Callimutt of peace, belonging to their Nation, and atter smoaking out of it, they informed Major Murray & me, that the Chiefs of their Nation was on their way here with all the English prisoners, which was the reason of their being so long on the road, the prisoners not being able to travel fast, but that they would be here in three or four days, & desired us not to be uneasy till they arrived.

29th.—I had a private meeting with the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the three Tribes of the Delawares. When they brought the Indians they say had been lifted up to Heaven, and had spoke to the great spirit or giver of Life, I spoke to him and desired to know what the great Spirit had told him; He remained Silent for some time, and then spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"It is now one hundred & fifteen days since I saw and spoke with our Father which is in Heaven, by which I know every thing on Earth, and good from bad; I have likewise been informed how far our great Father allows us to know his Will, and in what manner we ought to proceed in order to make a firm and lasting Friendship between one another, and the persons amongst the White people to whom we are to Speak to on this head, by order of our Father, are the Quakers. We are sensible of the misunderstanding that has been between us, and know wq ought to be as one people, having but one Father. God, when he first made us and seated us on this Earth, considered us as his people, and gave us directions in what manner to live; and now this second time has discovered himself to me, acquainting me with the method we ought to pursue to live agreeable to his desire; he spoke to me concerning all the people which inhabit this Continent.

"Now, Brethren:

"We have got as much of his Sentiments as will be sufficient to direct us to live in firm Friendship, and it will be happy, Brethren, if we adhere to the advice our Father has given us; it will do us both good; As we are people of different Colours who inhabit this Continent, our Father has likewise spoke to my Chiefs by me, giving them an advice in what manner to behave as Kings, and now they will act as Kings.

"Brethren:

"We are fully determined to comply with the Orders of our Great Father, as we don't think it would be right to disobey him; and desire you will join us, and let us both comply with his request; it will be better for us. We are his people, & he is our Father;

you know, Brethren, if we do not do as he desires Us, it will not be good for either of us."

30th.—Several Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Delawares, in a private Meeting, told me that the great Spirit had told them, as they were the first Nation that met the Quakers when first they came to Philadelphia, they ought to be the first apply'd to in making a lasting peace for all other Nations in this Country, and if they would agree to that, they would make a peace & bring all other Nations into it.

I told them I was well acquainted, by other Nations, that this was what they wanted, that I was much surprized at their Conduct after what they had promised to Col. Bouquet, and that the Quakers could not make peace with them; That as soon as the Shawanese come, I would deliver the General's messages to them, which if they complied with, It would be well for themselves, as all other Nations had made their peace with Sir William Johnson, except them & the Shawanese; That the Shawanese was now coming in order to go to Sir William Johnson to make theirs, and if they would not they must go to the Quakers or sit alone in the Woods, for it was out of my power to comply with their request.

May 1st.—Two Indians from Sandusky came here and says that about 30 days ago a Frenchman from the Ilinois passed by the Miamies Village towards Detroit, and told all the Indians he saw that the King of France, their Father, had sent a large quantity of Goods to New Orleans, for to supply his Children, the Indians in this Country, & would send them more next Year.

Last Night, two principal Warriors of the Delawares, differed in Council & stabbed each other in such a manner that their Lives is despair'd of, which throw'd all the Tribes of that nation in such confusion that Major Murray & I was obliged to speak to them on three Belts of Wampum, to reconcile them to each other.

2d—A number of the Shawanese arrived here, with part of the English prisoners, and saluted the Garrison with a discharge of their Guns, which was returned by three Cannon, after which they came over the river & informed that the rest of their people would be here to-morrow.

5th.—The Messenger that I sent to meet part of the Shawanese return'd, & says that some of the prisoners was sick, which delayed them so long on their way here, but that they expected them to morrow Evening.

6th.—A number of Senecas arrived here, and say the Shawanese would not get here till to-morrow morning.

7th—The Shawanese arrived with the last of the White prisoners, & saluted the Garrison with two rounds, which was returned by three Cannon, then made several Compliments to Major Murray & me for their delay on the road and the time it took them to collect the prisoners together before they sett off, being determined not to come till they could deliver them up and comply with their other engagements, as their whole Nation was resolved to make a lasting peace with their Brethren, the English, which shall never be broke on their side, and hoped their Brethren would not give any occasion for the future to excite their Jealousy or suspicion (meaning the English.)

In the Evening two Senecas arrived here from Chenessies on business to the Senecas, Shawanese, & Delawares, and by what I can learn, their Business is to enquire what Success the Shawanese, Delawares, and Senecas had last Fall, at the Illinois, with the French and Indians there, those two men has told the Senecas here that the Six Nations are so divided in their Councils, that they had not agreed to go to Sir William Johnson when they left home, tho' he had sent several Messages for them.

8th.—The Shawanese & Senecas sent for Major Murray & me and performed all the Ceremonies of Condolence, as usual on Meetings of this Nature."

—

At a meeting with the Chiefs of the Shawanese, Delawares, Senecas, & Sandusky Indians, at Fort Pitt.

PRESENT:

Major William Murray, & several Officers of the Garrison.

Delawares.

Neattawatways,
Custaloga,
The Beaver,
Latort,
Tepiscochan,
Kelopum,
Spoagusa,
Nessculetham,
Cuscalethon,
Kehewenum,
Captn. N. Jacobs.
} Chiefs.

Wingenuna,
Cutfinger Peter,
Captn. Pipe,
Captn. Johnny,
Captn. Grey Eyes,
Turtle Heart,
Sun Fish,
White Wolf,
John Peters,
Thomas Hickman,
Kecholan,
Opeloawethin,
Wessoaux,
Simon Girty,
} Chief Warriors.

With 215 Warriors, besides Women and Children.

Shawanese.

Kisinoutha,
Lawoughgua,
Thaminusque,
Lawisimo,
Wapecawpa,
Assitahiwa,
Metholahela,
Beniwesica,
Mamsehigh,
} Chiefs.

Weconna thaca,
Thecoma,
Wapemoga,
Nichebucketha,
Nichmwhoa,
} Chief Warriors.

With 105 Warriors, besides Women & Children.

Senecas.

Ouchista,
Kyashuta,
Opaughkee,
Connaduntohas,
Couidageiate,
} Chiefs.

Giniswean,
Sohays,
} Chief Warriors.

With 125 Warriors, besides Women & Children.

Sandusky Indians.

Onadegoss, Thusnedasgo,	Chiefs.	Thanissisa, Capt^{n} John,	Chief Warriors.

With 38 more Warriors, besides Women & Children.

Munsies.

38 Men, besides Women & Children.

"Brethren:

"I have sent here two Months ago, by his Majesty's Commander-in-Chief, & Sir William Johnson, Bar^{t}, with Messages to your several Tribes, and have sent several messengers to summon you together, and to my great surprise you have, by your delays, obliged me to stay here waiting for you, thirty days longer than I expected.

A string.

"Brethren,

"His Excellency General Gage has ordered me to inform you that he expects you will immediately perform all the engagements you made last Fall to Col. Bouquet, one of which was to deliver up all the English prisoners and negroes which was in your several Villages; this article in part you then performed, and was to deliver the rest here early this spring, and I hope as you have delayed so long after I sent for you, that you have brought them agreeable to your promises.

Two Belts.

"Brethren,

"At the same time you promised solemnly to Col. Bouquet, that you would send Deputys of your nations fully empowered to settle a peace with Sir William Johnson, and at the same time leave such a number of Hostages here till their return; How you have comply'd with this Article I need not inform you; you have sent but one Man to Sir William Johnson, and he not a Chief of any of your Tribes; and the Hostages you delivered to Col^{l} Bouquet, have all shamefully run away except three, tho' they was all as well used here as any of our own people, and never confined. This conduct Brethren, has given all your Brethren the English a suspicion of your Sincerity, therefore His Excellency General Gage expects that you will immediately send proper Deputys to Sir William Johnson to ratify and confirm a lasting peace, and replace Hostages here, till that is done; as till you perform those your engagements to Col. Bouquet, no trade can be opened for your nations.

Two Belts.

"Brethren,

"His Excellency General Gage & Sir William Johnson has ordered me to assure you, that as soon as you perform those articles that a free Trade and Intercourse will be allowed you and all other nations of Indians to the Sun Setting, so long as they continue to behave well to his Majesty's Subjects.

Two Belts.

"Brethren,

"His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, having conquered the French in this Country, which you are well acquainted with, all the Forts and Settlements the French had is now become the property of the King of England. The French Troops are to be sent to France, and the planters to become Subjects to England; therefore, the General has ordered me to inform you that the King of Great Britain will take under his protection all the nations of Indians in this Country to the Sun Setting, & restore tranquility amongst all nations, that your Children unborn may enjoy the blessings of a lasting peace.

Two Belts.

" Brethren,

"I am now going by his Excellency General Gage's orders to visit all the Indian nations settled on the Oabache, and in the Illinois Country, and to offer them the friendship of the King of Great Britain and his Subjects, as he is now become their Father, and the General expects that you will send a Deputation of your nations with me, to assist in reconciling those nations (with whom we have had but little Intercourse) to his Majesty's interest."

Two Belts,

Then Kashuta spoke in behalf of the Seneca and Sandusky Indians to the Shawanese & Delawares: "Nephews, the Delawares, & Brethren the Shawanese, you have heard what your Brethren the English have said to you; they have desired nothing of you but what you solemnly promised last fall to Col^{l.} Bouquet, all which you ought to perform. For our parts, we are determined to take the advice of our Brethren, the English, as we know it will be for our good, and we desire you Friends to do the same, as you are under engagements to do so; If you do not, you must take the consequences; for we are determined to comply with what our Brethren desires of us."

Delivered a string to the Shawanese and Delawares.

Then a Chief of the Shawanese got up, and taking all the Belts delivered to them in his hand, addressed himself to the Delawares as follows:

" Grandfathers, the Delawares, You have heard what our Father, the King of England, has said to us, and likewise what your Uncles, the Six Nations, has said; they desired nothing but what is right. We behaved wrong last Fall, but we are determined to do right, therefore we desire you to consider well what has been said to you, as you have not complied with all you promised, no more than we have done; let us act like Men, and convince our Father, the King of England, of our Sincerity, & answer those Belts to-morrow."

Then Custaloga spoke for the Delawares, and addressed himself to the Shawanese, saying:—"Grandchildren: You say right; we will consider those speeches & answer them to-morrow."

—

At a Meeting with the same Indians, May the 10th, 1765.

PRESENT:

Major William Murray & several Officers of the Garrison.

The Shawanese came over the river with the English prisoners, beating a Drum and singing their peace song, agreeable to the Ancient Custom of their Nation, which they continued till they entered the Council House.

Lawoughgua, speaking for the Shawanese, got up and addressed himself to the English:

"Fathers: for so we will call you henceforward, listen to what we are going to say to you.

"It gave us great Satisfaction Yesterday to be called the Children of the King of England, and convinces us that your intentions towards us is upright, as we know a Father will be tender of his Children, and they more ready to obey him than a Brother, therefore we hope our Father will now take better care of his Children than has heretofore been done.

"You likewise put us in mind of our promises to Col^o. Bouquet, which was to bring your Flesh and Blood to be delivered at this place. Father: you have not spoke for nothing; we are come prepared; you see we have brought them with us. You desire us now to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to confirm a peace; we have appointed a Deputation to go there, and also the Hostages who are to remain here till their return. You then informed us you was ordered to go to the Illinois Country, to invite the several Nations there to join in Friendship with our Father, the King of Great Britain & his Subjects, and desired some of us to accompany you there. In this you have done well; those nations are our Allies; we will go with you and do every thing in our power to promote the good work of peace between our Father and them, with whom you have no acquaintance as yet.

A Belt, 8 Rows.

"Father, Here is your Flesh and Blood, except ———, a few that was out with some of our hunting parties, & those will be brought here as soon as they return. They have been all tied to us by adoption, and altho' we now deliver them up to you, we will always look upon them as our relations whenever the great Spirit is pleased that we may visit them.

A large String.

"Father:

"We have taken as much care of these prisoners as if they were our own Flesh and Blood; they are now become unacquainted with your Customs & manners, & therefore, Fathers, we request you will use them tenderly & kindly, which will be a means of inducing them to live contentedly with you.

A Belt, 6 Rows.

" Father:

" We will now comply with every thing you have asked of us, & assure you we are sincere in every thing we have said. Here is a Belt with a figure of our Father, the King of Great Britain, at one end, and the Chief of our Nation at the other; This represents them holding the Chain of Friendship, & we hope that neither side will slip their hands from it so long as the Sun and Moon gives light."

A Belt, Seven Rows.

Custologa, speaker for the Delawares:

" Brethren:

" Yesterday you put us mind of our engagements to Col. Bouquet; we now assure you we are ready to perform every part which we have not yet complied with.

A String.

" Brother:

" You desire we may again leave Hostages at this place, and send other Deputies to Sir William Johnson; this we will likewise do."

A String.

He then addressed himself to the Six Nations: " Uncles, yesterday you desired us to be strong in complying with every thing our Brethren, the English, might require of us; this we are determined to do, and hope you will also do every thing on your parts to forward a good peace."

A Belt.

" Brother:"

Addressing himself to me, "as you told us you were ordered to visit the Western Nations, I now wipe your Eyes, and open your Ears, that you may see and hear those Nations with pleasure when they speak to you. I likewise clear the way, that you may have a safe passage to the place you are going.

A Belt.

" Brother:

" Don't imagine what I have said comes from my lips only; I assure it proceeds from the bottom of our Hearts, and now, by this Belt, I remove every evil thing from your heart, and make it like those of our Ancestors when they thought of nothing but Peace; and I also wipe the outside of your Body clean, that not the least remains of any thing which might give you trouble, may ever again appear, and by this Belt we take fast hold of you, our Brethren, in Peace."

Delivered a Friendship Belt of 20 Rows, with the figure of two men, representing the English and themselves.

Kyashuta then spoke to the Delawares:

"Nephews:

"You told us your Uncles, the Six Nations, that you were determined to do every thing that was requested of you by us and our Brethren, the English; we are glad to hear you are come to such a Resolution, and we desire you to be strong & do so."

A String.

Kyashuta then addressed himself to us:

"Brethren:

"I am going now to speak to you in behalf of all the Nations present, and those to the Sun Setting. You told us yesterday that the General, and Sir William Johnson, ordered you to assure all Nations to the Sun Setting, that if they performed their engagements we should enjoy a free Trade and intercourse; I hope this comes from your Heart, as you see your Brethren, the Delawares, and Children, the Shawanese, are willing to comply with every thing you required of them. Now, *Brethren*, do not act as you have done for a Year or two before those late Troubles, when you prohibited the sale of Powder, Lead, and Rum. This conduct gave all Nations in this Country a suspicion that you had bad designs against them, and was contrary to your first promises, when you came here to settle and build this Fort on our Ground. You make Rum, and have taught us to drink it; you are fond of it yourselves; therefore, don't deprive us of it, or the liberty of purchasing Goods; Open the trade, and let us sell our skins which we have brought here for that purpose, otherwise, we must think you from your lips, and not from your Hearts.

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"When you first come to drive the French from this place, the Governor of Pennsylvania sent us a Message that we should withdraw from the French, & that when the English was settled here, we should want for nothing. It's true, you did supply us very well, but it was only while the War was doubtful, & as soon as you conquer'd the French you did not care how you treated us, as you then did not think us worth your Notice; we request you may not treat us again in this manner, but now open the Trade and do not put us off with telling us you must first hear from your great man before it can be done; If you have but little Goods, let us have them for our Skins, and let us have a part of your Rum, or we cannot put dependance on what you tell us for the future."

A Large Belt.

He then added that he did not speak for himself, but was appointed by all the Tribes present, & that what he had said was the Sentiments of the whole.

Then Kyashuta spoke to the Delawares on behalf of the English & Six Nations, giving them an invitation to return to their old

Settlements, & at the same time desiring them to hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English & Six Nations.

A Belt.

Then Ogista, an old Seneca Indian, spoke to the Shawanese, & invited them to return to their old Settlements, where they would be near their Fathers, the English, & their Brethren, the Six Nations.

A Belt.

At a meeting with the same Indians.

Fort Pitt, May 11th, 1765.

PRESENT:

Major William Murray, & Several Officers in the Garrison.

"Brethren of the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, & Sandusky Indians:

"You Yesterday answered the several Speeches I delivered you the day before from his Excellency General Gage, and you have agreed to comply with every thing he desires of you; Brethren, you have done right in complying with the General's request, & you may be assured I will represent your readiness on this occasion to him, & Sir William Johnson, in a proper manner.

"Brethern:

"When first your Brethren, the English, settled here, they kindled a Council Fire for all the Nations of Indians to the Sun Setting, but for two Years past, this Fire has been neglected and was near going out. Now, Brethren, I put some good dry wood on your Council Fire, that it may blaze up to the Sky, so that all Nations may see it, and come here to smoke with their Brethren in peace.

"Brethren:

"Now I have kindled your Council Fire, and made it burn clear, I again, with this Belt, disperse all the dark Clouds that has been hanging over your heads for some time past, that you may see the Sun clear.

"Brethren:

"You have now appointed a Deputation to go to Sir William Johnson's, of your several Nations, to confirm a lasting peace as you promis'd Col. Bouquet last fall; You have made a good choice; I am well acquainted with your Tribes, and I know these to be the Chiefs & Men of consequence in your Nations; I approve of them; Therefore, Brethren, I now make the Road smooth and easy to their Feet, & remove any Logs that may have fallen across it, that you may Travel safe to Sir William Johnson's.

"Brethren, the Shawanese:

"You Yesterday delivered to Major Murray & me a number of our people, agreeable to your promises, & say the few remaining, which was out a hunting, should be brought here as soon as possible; your conduct in this is very agreeable, & convinces us of your Sincerity, & be assured I will represent it properly to the General & Sir William Johnson, & I desire you will, as soon as possible, bring in those you left behind.

"Brethren:

"Yesterday you made two Speeches concerning our past conduct in Trade. I must observe to you that had we a mind to recapitulate Injuries, we could convince you that we have much more reason to complain of your Conduct than you have of ours, but we have thrown away from our remembrance every thing that gave us any trouble, and hope your future conduct will be such as will give us no reason to repeat past offences, and to convince you of our Sincerity, the Commanding Officers here, tho' he has no orders for it, will take upon himself to open the Trade and suffer you to purchase such necessaries as is here, which is but little, owing to your own backwardness in not coming here early in the spring, as you promised, but as soon as the General is made acquainted with your Conduct at this meeting, he will order our Traders to supply you with all necessaries you may want.

"Brethren:

"You desire that rum may be sold to you; the traders here have none, but as soon as you have sold your peltry, and is setting out for your own Country, Major Murray will make you a present of some.

"Brethren:

"I have now finished every thing I had to say to you only to acquaint you that the General, willing to convince you of the Sincerity he has towards you, has ordered Major Murray & me, on your complying with what he ordered me to require of you, to make you a present of Goods to Cloath your Women & Children, which we now deliver to your several Tribes"

After the presents were delivered, Kyashuta spoke to the Delawares and Shawanese:

"Nephews, the Delawares and younger Brethren the Shawanese:

"You have now heard every thing your Fathers, the English, had to say to you, and as you have assured them you will comply with every thing they desired, be strong. We have appointed Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson's and men to attend Mr. Croghan on his Journey; here is one of our Chiefs, who is to stay here with his Family to assist our Brethren, the English, in Council."

Then he addressed himself to Major Murray & me, & pointed to the Chief, saying, this is the man to stay here with you till our return."

Then Custologa spoke to the Six Nations in behalf of yᵉ Delawares:

"Uncles: You yesterday desired us to return to our old Settlements, & live in peace with our Fathers, the English; this, I assure you, we will do, & you shall see us kindle our Fire again at our old places."

Gave a Belt.

Then addressing himself to the English:

"Fathers: I must now call you; It's your desire that we appoint Deputies; this is done, and we send such men as are best acquainted with the Affairs of our Nation."

A true Copy from Mr. Croghan's Journal.

ALEXANDER M'KEE.

The Board having taken the said Letter and Journal into consideration, as well as the favourable State of Indian Affairs in general, were of Opinion that a free Intercourse and Trade ought to be immediately opened & established between his Majesty's Subjects of this Province and the several Nations and Tribes of Indians now in Amity with the Crown of Great Britain. A Draught of a Proclamation being accordingly prepared, was read & approved, & ordered to be published this week in the Pennsylvania Gazette & Journal. 200 Copies of the same were also directed to be printed in seperate Sheets, & dispersed thro' the Province.

The Proclamation follows in these words, vizᵗ:

"*By the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, & Sussex, on Delaware.*

"A PROCLAMATION:

"WHEREAS, His Majesty, by his Royal Proclamation, given at Sᵗ James's the Seventh day of October, 1763, in the third Year of his reign, was graciously pleased to declare and enjoin, that the Trade with the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom he is connected, & who live under his protection, should be free and open to all his Majesty's Subjects whatever: provided that every person who might incline to trade with the said Indians, should take out a License for carrying on such Trade, from the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of any of his Colonies, respectively, where such person should reside, and also give Security to observe such regulations his Majesty should at any time think fit, by himself or by his Commissaries, to be appointed for that purpose, to order and direct, for the benefit of the said Trade; And his Majesty did thereby authorize, enjoin, and require the Governors & Commanders-in-Chief of all his Colonies, respectively, as well as those under his immediate Government as those under the Government and direction of Proprietaries, to grant such Licenses without Fee or reward, taking especial care to insert therein a condition that such Licence should be void and the Security forfeited, in case the person to whom the same is granted should refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as his Majesty should think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

"*And Whereas*, by my proclamation, dated the 5th Day of December last, a Cessation of all Hostilities between his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and the several Tribes of Northern and Western Indians, was strictly enjoined and required; since which great numbers of the said Indians have lately assembled at Fort Pitt, & there renewed and confirmed with George Groghan, Esq$^{r.}$ Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, their engagements, formerly made with Brigadier General Bouquet, to cultivate the strictest harmony & friendship with all his Majesty's Subjects, and have given sufficient Hostages as a security for the faithful performance thereof, and desired that they might again enjoy the Benefit of a trade with the Inhabitants of this Province: I have, therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, to issue this proclamation, hereby publishing & declaring to all his Majesty's Subjects within my Government, that from and after the 20th day of June instant, all intercourse and trade with the several Nations and Tribes of Indians in amity with the Crown of Great Britain, and living under his Majesty's protection, shall be free and open to all persons residing in this Province, who shall apply for and obtaining my Licence to carry on such trade, under the provisions and restrictions mentioned in the said Royal Proclamation. *And Whereas*, I have received information that sundry persons have, at several times lately, assembled themselves in armed Bodies on the Western Frontiers of this Province, and have, in a most riotous and illegal manner, presumed to interrupt the passage of all kinds of Goods to Fort Pitt, by which the Garrison there hath been greatly distressed; and that small parties are now encamped and lying in wait for the same purpose, on the road of Communication to that post; *I do hereby* strictly charge and command all persons whatsoever, so assembled, forthwith to disperse themselves, and desist from all such illegal proceedings and practices, as they will answer the Contrary at their peril; *And I do* further enjoin & require all his Majesty's Subjects within this Government, to suffer every person hereafter travelling towards Fort Pitt with Goods, wares, or Merchandize, and having my Licence to trade with the Indians; as also, all persons transporting Goods and military Stores for the use of any of his Majesty's Garrisons, & having a passport for the same, from the Commanding Officer of one or more of the posts, to proceed and pass with the said Goods, Wares, merchandizes, & military Stores, freely and safely, without offering Violence or injury to their persons, or any Goods under their Charge, or giving them the least Molestation whatsoever, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; *And I do* further enjoin & require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers, to use their utmost Endeavors at all times to quell and suppress all riots, tumults, and disorderly proceedings, tending to disturb the peace & quiet of his Majesty's Subjects, and also to be aiding & assisting in discovering & apprehending all persons that may be in any manner concerned therein, that the Offenders may be prosecuted according to due Course of Law.

" *Given* under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, At Philadelphia, the fourth day of June, in the fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty-five.

"JOHN PENN.

" By His Honour's Command.

" JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junr. Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

It being represented to the Governor that there is a necessity for a Magistrate in Muspellion Hundred, Kent County, & Mr. Robert Killen being recommended as a fit person for that purpose, a Special Commission was ordered to be made out accordingly.

A Letter from his Excell'cy Genl. Gage to Governor Penn.

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1765.

" Sir :

" I have the pleasure to acquaint you that Sir William Johnson has finished his Congress with the Delawares, Senecas, &ca., in a very satisfactory manner, & he says beyond his Expectations. It is not necessary for me to relate to you what has passed with the Delawares and Shawanese at Fort pitt, as I am informed from thence that a Copy of the Conferences held there was transmitted to you. As the Shawanese have punctually complied with the Engagements made with Col. Bouquet, and as Sir William has settled affairs on the Mohawk River with the Tribes who met him there, to as much advantage as could be desired, I am only to make application to you that the Trade may be opened on the side of the Ohio as soon as possible. This seems the more necessary to be done immediately, as the Indians, desire it very strenously as a proof of Sincerity on our part, having themselves complied with all the Conditions imposed upon them by us, And the Trade is already opened in every other part.

"The Indians have appeared so well disposed that there is great reason so expect the Country will enjoy a Series of peace and Tranquility, unless interrupted by the Riotous and Lawless proceedings of the people upon the Frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland & Virginia. I have the honor to inclose you extracts of three Letters on the subject of the violences they have been guilty of, and unless some measures are taken to restrain their Licentiousness, to punish them for the murders they have committed, and keep them in subjection to the Laws, There is too much reason to apprehend our Affairs will soon be thrown into worse confusion than they have ever been in. I have the honor to be, with great regard, Sir,

"Your most Obedient humble Servant,
"THOS. GAGE.

"Honble Lieut$^{t.}$ GOVERNOR PENN."

MEMORANDUM, 7th June, 1765.

The Governor this day issued a Commission appointing John Vining, Jacob Vanbeber, Richard M^{c}Williams and John Clowes, Esq$^{rs.}$ Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery for the Government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

At a Council held at Philad$^{a.}$ the 26th June, 1765.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieuten$^{t.}$ Governor, &ca.

Benjamin Chew, Lynford Lardner, } Esq$^{rs.}$
Richard Penn,

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he received from his Excellency Major General Gage, dated the 16 June, 1765, inclosing extracts of 2 Letters, and a Copy of an Advertisement he had received from Lieutenant Colonel Reid, complaining of the riotous Conduct of the Inhabitants of Cumberland, their Insults & Abuses to his Majesty's Troops, &ca., which were severally read & are as follows, viz$^{t.}$:

A Letter from General Gage to the Governor.

"NEW YORK, June 16, 1765.

"Sir:

"I have the honor to transmit to you some Extracts of Letters which I have received concerning the Proceedings of the Inhabitants of Cumberland County, who appear daily in Arms, and seem to be in an actual State of Rebellion. It appears, likewise, that the Rebels are supported by some of the Magistrates, particularly one Smith, a Justice of the Peace, and headed by his Son. Unless these Insurrections are immediately quelled, and the Authors and

I shall let you know as soon as I can what success I may have in dissuading the Indians from resettling the Great Isleand, &c., and

I am,
with great Esteem, Sir,
Your most obedient
& most humble Servant,
W^{M}. JOHNSON

DIRECTED:
The Hon'ble Lieu^{t}. Gov^{r}. PENN

AN INDIAN CONGRESS

A. D.[1]

At a Conference with the Chipeweighs *June 7th. 1765.*

Present

Sir W^{m}. Johnson Bar^{t}.

Sir W^{m}. addressed them

Brethren,

I am glad to see you all safe here after your Long Journey, and that you have found the Roads pleasant & safe, I now bid you heartily Welcome, & desire you to attend to what I shall say in Ans^{r}. to your Speech: —

Brethren

I am well pleased that you have so well remembered, what I said to you at the reduction of Niagara & since at our sev^{l}. Conferences, & that you have kept your heart pure & free from blood, & I hope you will use all your Influence to take care of the Great house at Niagara, & to preserve the Communication thereto, & to every other place where the English have occasion to Go. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 9; part in hand of Guy Johnson, the rest in that of Sir William.

You say the Sky is now Clear, the Waters of the Lake smooth & the whole Communicat^{n}. safe and Easy. Let it be the study of Your Nation, to keep it so for then you will live in Quietness & Enjoy the benefits of Trade. You See all is Quiet here, & you see the Cheifs of the Senecas here in my hands as hostages for the performance of their Engagements, so that, there is no War in these parts. — & I expect your Nation will use the utmost endeavours for the preservation of peace throughout all y^{r}. Country

Breth^{n}. —

I always consider the Wants of those Indians who by their faithfullness, & peaceable disposition become Worthy his Majestys Notice. I shall therefore give you some Marks of his Majesty bounty and Esteem. —

It is not as yet in my power to appoint a Smith at Niagara — the King intends one for that place, & he is now settling a plan for the benefit of all the Ind^{s}. Whenever I receive orders about it I shall appoint one for that Fort. — I am sorry you did not get the Ammunition last year, which I intended for you. It must be owing to the hurry attending the Movement of the Army. I shall now give you some ammunition, & when you go away shall Give you a pass w^{ch}. will intitle you to provisions on the Road

A belt

Then addressed *Kinishikapo*. —

Brother,

I have heard what you said & I am glad to hear of your Endeavors for preserving peace. As for those Indians who Continue drunk I recommend it to you, & all your people to bring them to their Senses before it be too Late; — You have done Wisely in Casting away that Medal which was the Cause of Your Drunkenness. I now present you with a Medal of the Great King of England, which I desire you to Wear near your Heart, to Look often upon it & thereby rem^{r}. your Engagements. Whilst you follow this advice You need not fear being any more

Drunk, but should you cast your Eyes off of it to regard any thing Else, Your head may become Giddy past Cure, — take Care then to respect this Medal, to consider it as a Badge of the Kings Esteem & your Gratitude, & shut your Ears against all News but what Comes from his Majesty, or the persons in Authority Under him —

Gave an English Medal

Brethn.

I have now Ansd. what you Said to me, it remains that I give your Nation a piece of Good Advice & Instructns. You have been told all that passed at the late Congress — A peace is made with sevl. Nations, & the Shawanese are on their Way to Treat with me upon that Subject. As peace is therefore thus Established it must be the fault of some Indn. Nation, if ever we have a War again. I desire therefore your will Acquaint yor. Nation that I Expect as they are a Strong people to the Westward, they may appear a Wise people & not regard any little disturbers of the peace who may go abt. to tell them Lyes, but Severely to reprimand any Nation who shall begin to Stir up a spirit of discontent for the future amongst them, and if they don't regard your Admonitns. You should Join heartily in punishing them, Considering them as your Worst Enemys. — You should take particular care of the Communicatn. to the Westward, 'tis thereby you are to Expect Cloathing, Arms &c, and if you suffer it any more to be obstructed, I can't answer for your ever Enjoying that Trade again. Whenever you hear any idle reports, turn your face to me, or those under me, & then you will hear truth, & all Mistakes will be rectified, and so soon as the Good Work in which the King is now Employed is finished, persons will then be appointed, to hear & redress small Complaints & a more regular System will be pursued, than heretofore, by which our Correspondence will become more General, and the peace will be firm & lasting until disturbed thro' the restless disposition, & ill Grounded Jealousys of some of the Indn. Nations. —

The English are very powerfull. [*If procurred to*] If farther provoked, You may dearly Experience it. — They have no designs either on your Libertys or possesns. all they require is to live at peace with you, & carry on a Trade with the Sevl. Nations, the Garrisons are necessary for the Security of Goods & Stores, & will not Affect you, Nor will his Majesty Suffer any of his Subjects to oppress you, whilst you live in freindship with him & fullfill your Engagemts. — Remr. these my Words, Repeat them to your people at home & Recommend it to them to observe them with the utmost Strictness —

A belt —

[1]After Sir Wm. had finished, Gaustarax Cheif of ye. Senecas Spoke to the Chippawaes as follows —

Bretheren

I am quite pleased to hear & see so much freindship between Your Nation & the English, & I hope it may continue. — Our Nephews ye. Delawares now present have Acted agst. the English lately, as has also my Nation for which we are both sorry, and have agreed to make all ye. Satisfaction required, for ye. performance of which, I, and my Son in Law remain Hostages here, as do also ye. two Cheifs of the Susquahana Delawares. When all ye. Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen, & Negroes are delivered up by Us, We are to be at liberty, & then peace will I hope Spread over the Land, and I desire You will on yr. Return acquaint all yr. People & Allies wth. what You have now heard me declare in yr. presence & that of the other Nations now met.

3 Strings

Then Killbuck Spoke to the Chippawaes on behalf of the Ohio Delawares & Susquahana Do. as follows.

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[1] From this point in Sir William's hand.

Grand Children

I was Sent here a Deputy by the 3 Head Men of my Nation, empowered to treat with & Enter into [*a Treaty of*][1] Peace with Sir W^{m}. Johnson, The Affair is Settled to my Satisfaction, & that of y^{e}. English I hope; and thankfull we are, for y^{e}. indulgence shewn Us by the Great King, which, by this Belt of Wampum we would have You (on y^{r}. return) make known to all the Nations of y^{r}. Confederacy, and to assure them likewise that we are so sensible of the evil we have done, & of the uprightness and Clemency of the English, that we will not for y^{e}. future let Slip y^{e}. Chain of freindship w^{h}. we are now admitted into by them, neither shall any Nation ever deceive us again or be able to prevail on us to quarrel with so good a People

A Belt

Then Wabicommicat Addressed Sir W^{m}. and the Nations present.

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey

It gives me & my Nation y^{e}. utmost pleasure to See You all so united in freindship, & hope it may ever continue —

Brother

This unexpected Meeting of so Many Nations here, is y^{e}. more agreable as I find them all of the same mind with us, the consequence or w^{h}. will be a general & I hope a lasting peace all over this Isleand. —

Severall Cheifs of Conajohare came here in the name of all their People to acquaint Sir W^{m}. of their distressfull Scituation of the want of provisions, owing to their Corn being destroyed Last Season by Worms, &^{ca}. & begging in the most earnest Manner relief, otherwise that they must inevitably perish before their presant Crop could be of any Service to them, — and this request they the more urged as their Men were all the last Year on Service. —

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[1] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in the manuscript.

Sir Wm. told them he was sorry to find them so distressed, and promised in a few days to send them some releif. — for wh. they [*then*] returned Sir Wm. a great many thanks.—& parted highly pleased. —

FROM THOMAS GAGE

Contemporary Copy[1]

Copy./ *New York June 10, 1765.* —

SIR,

I Am glad to find by Your Letter of the 2d. Instant,[2] that the Ottawa's and Chippewas are comeing to You. They should no doubt be well treated, they may be a means of Settling all matters about Detroit, upon a Peaceable footing, I wonder that Lieut. Colonel Campbell[3] has not mentioned it. The Affair of the Miamies having carried of a Man of the 17th. Regiment, seems to Me a Consequence of the Conduct of last Year. That Nation lay at a Distance observing Us, was neither attacked as Enemies, or treated with as People whose Friendship We desired, or do I find they have every been at Detroit, or invited thither. If You have Answered Lieut. Colonel Campbells Letter, and given Him Advice on these Matters I dare say He will soon bring Them to Terms. They seemed to stand aloof, not knowing whether They should Act as Friends or Foes; and of Course extreamly Jealous of our Designs towards them. I find We have committed a Mistake in the Number of Indians sent up. They could not themselves determine who were Ohio Indians, and who not. Lieut. Prevost[4] will take care of those You have Stopped at Albany; And there are Three more in this Place, who shall be sent You on Demand.

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[1] In William L. Clements Library.

[2] *Johnson Papers*, 4:755.

[3] Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell of the 17th regiment, commandant at Detroit.

[4] Lieutenant Augustine Prevost.

TO JOHN VAUGHAN

Contemporary Copy[1]

Extract of a Letter from Sir Wm. Johnson to the honble Col. Vaughan[2] dated

Johnson Hall, June 16th. 1765.

SIR. —

Although the accounts from Detroit as yet want Confirmation, yet there is great reason to believe them to be true from Mr. Fraser's[3] having proceeded for the Illenois before the Point was settled with the Indians, the necessity of which Mr. Croghan was aware of, and therefore had waited until he had brought the neighbouring Nations to agree to his Journey, and to send their Chiefs with him, all which he has at length effected, and has set out for Fort Pit the 14th. of May. So that we may be able in a few days to hear the Result of his Journey which I wish may prove favorable. — I am Sr. —

Yours &c —
W. JOHNSON —

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Fort Pitt, June 16-17, 1765*]

Fort Pitt the 16th. of June 1765.

Ogista a Seneca Chief with a Number of other Indians waited upon Col. Reid,[5] and addressed him as follows. — vizt.

Brother —

By this String of Wampum we received your Message acquainting us of a white man being killed by an Indian of our

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 7.

[2] Lieutenant Colonel John Vaughan, of the 46th regiment, commandant at Niagara.

[3] Lieutenant Alexander Fraser of the 78th regiment.

[4] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 7.

[5] Lieutenant Colonel John Reid of the 42d regiment.

Nation. Brother, we hope this will not disturb the friendship so lately made between us by Mr. Croghan. —

A String. —

Brother —

By this String of Wampum I bury the blood that has been lately shed, under ground, that it may no more be remembered. —

A String. —

Brother —

Some of your foolish men have made a breach of the Chain of friendship by murdering three Indians of our Nation, but we do not desire them to be punished, — only that you advise them to do better for the future, and endeavor to preserve the friendship so lately made for us —

A String. —

Brother —

When Mr. Croghan left this, he delivered this Belt to us, by which he told us to continue to hold fast by the Peace then concluded between us, and not to listen to any bad Stories which we might hear, but to observe what might be said to us by the Commanding Officer, or Alexander McKee, who he said was to have the Care of us 'till his Return, and that then nothing wou'd make us uneasy. —

A Belt.

Brother —

We are informed that several white Families are settled on Red Stone Creek, and have planted Corn, with *Peter*, a Mohawk Indian. — We do not desire they should lose their Labour; but when they have reaped their Corn, we hope they will be removed. — The Mohawk Indian, we have no Objection to his living there with his Family, as he is one of ourselves. — Brother — there is also a Number of White Hunters in the Woods that way, who we desire may be Ordered to return immediately. —

Col. Reids Answer to the foregoing Speech on June the 17th. 1765.

Brother —

I have heard with Attention what you have said, and am satisfied that your Desire is to live in Peace, and friendship with the English, which we shall not be the first to break. — but that the Peace may subsist for ever between us, and you, which is likewise our Desire, it will be absolutely necessary that we should mutually agree not to allow Persons guilty of Murder, whether English, or Indians to escape the Punishment they deserve. —

A String. —

Brother —

By our Laws, all Persons convicted of Murder are to suffer Death, and therein we make no Distinction between White Men, and Indians. — If a white man shall be Convicted of killing an Indian, he will certainly be hanged, and as a Satisfaction due to the Relations of the murdered Indian, they will be called upon to witness the Execution. — On the other hand, if an Indian shall be convicted of killing a White Man, we do expect that the Nation he belongs to, will deliver him up to suffer Death in the Same manner (As this has been always one of the first Articles agreed upon between us in all former Treaties) and if they should fail in the Performance of this, we must consider them as a Nation unwilling to do us Justice, consequently look upon them as Enemies, & prohibit any trade to be Carried on with them. — We therefore expect as a Proof of your Inclination to do Justice, and of the Sincerity of your good Intentions towards your Brothers, the English, that you will exert yourselves in apprehending, and delivering up the Murderer of the White Man, who was lately killed at this Place, which will convince us that you wish to live in Peace with us —

A Belt. —

Brother —

You have told us that three men of your Nation have been murdered by some of our People, but we are informed that these Murders were Committed by some of your own People in Consequence of a disagreement among themselves, which we desire you will enquire into, and endeavor to find out the truth. — but if contrary to our hopes, it should appear that any White Men are concerned in these Murders, (though we are sensible of your Humanity in desiring they may not be punished) it will be absolutely necessary they should be made examples of, if discovered, to prevent others, in the same manner, from disturbing the Peace that now subsists between us. — Colonel Bouquet Issued a Proclamation near four years ago, forbidding any of our Inhabitants to settle, or Hunt on the West Side of the *Alligeny* Mountains, — And that you may have no Cause of Complaint on that head, I shall immediately Issue a Proclamation to the same purpose. — but it is not meant to extend to such Persons who under proper Restrictions shall be allowed to settle upon the Road to *Fort Pitt* for the Accommodation of Traders, or of the Troops on their March, his Excellency the Commander in chief having been pleased to give Permission for that purpose. — Such persons, therefore having leave from me, or in my Absence from the commanding Officer at Fort Pit, are not to be molested. — That you may be convinced that our desire is to live in Peace, and Harmony with the several Nations of Indians, who resort to this Place, and likewise to do them Justice in the way of Trade, we promise on our part, that in case Complaints shou'd at any time be made by the Indians to the Commanding Officer at this place of any unfair Dealings of the Traders, that they shall, if proved, obtain immediate redress, and the Traders punished according to the nature of the Offence. —

Delivered a String of Wampum. —

Ogista the Seneca Chief then spoke as follows — viz^{t}.

Brother —

I spoke to you yesterday, and as we're now again met together, am glad to hear your answer, and return you thanks by this String of Wampum in the name of the Indians present for the good Speeches you have now delivered —

A String. —

A Mohawk Chief residing among the Weyandots spoke as follows — vizt. —

Brother —

It gives me a great deal of satisfaction to hear what you have now Said to the several Nations present, and it will give our young Men pleasure when I return home to tell them what I have heard from you. — I speak this from my heart, & not from my Lips. —

A String. —

ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER JR TO FRANCIS WADE

Contemporary Copy

[ ] made at *Trenton June 17th* [*1765*]

SIR

I purpose to set out for [ ]
[ ] however next monday fully determ[ined]
[ ] there provided the lands are good & [ ]
[ ] with suitable Encouragement, I will [ ]
[ ] to take with me a number of wealthy [ ]
[ ]ers who are desirous to provide for [ ]
[ ] Children & have desir'd me to make [ ]
[ ] for them if I determine to move there [ ]
[ ] your power to inform Sr. Willm. [ ]
[ ] as you know my Connections you [ ]
[ ] be assur'd of my preserveing your goo[d]
[opini]on of me and that I shall Carefully [ ]
[ ] if you are pleas'd to give it, your [ ]
recommendation of me Docks & Cadw[ ]
[ ] will forward your lettr. to me

I am
Sr.
Your most Hble Ser[vant]
ROBT. LETTIS HOOPER [Jun'r]

True Copy —

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL June 20th 1765

Dear Sir

I have had your favours of the 27th Ult° and 1st of this Inst., the former relating to the 2 Inds who came from England. My letters from the Lords of Trade by them contained the Resolutions of the House of Lords on yt Subject and I shall acquaint the Indians of his Majestys treatment & Protection afforded to those Indians who arrived safe here a few days ago.

I have had Lord Adam Gordon & Lady Susan OBryen & her Husband here, the Two latter spoke to me a good deal, on the Subject of their Land in so much that from the Hint you gave me in your last, & some other points I took notice of, I have proposed to him, that if He fails in his projects in other Quarters, I should procure an Additional Tract to that of mine at Conajohare, which I should divide with him, provided his Majesty would grant the Whole. As I apprehend their Connections at home can verry easily procure this, I realy dont know a better step to take than to interest them therein, at the same time I shewed him my Deed for the part already surveyed, and Assured him that in case the Government did not think proper to grant the only favour I ever asked I was persuaded the Indians would always consider it as mine & that therefore no other Settlement would be made upon it. I can without much difficulty I think obtain a good addition to this Tract from the Oneidaes, which divided will leave sufficient for me, & for what I formerly proposed to you.

As the Noble Persons you mean seem to have cast their Eyes on this part of the Country, they might know many obstacles in the way of my obtaining it, but after what I have proposed I imagine they will rest satisfied, for they certainly will not attempt to take away the Indians Lands without their consent which I am verry certain they cannot obtain, unless they close with my proposal, I shall be glad to know wt you think of the Step I have taken. I am extremely thankfull to you for the manner in which you have been pleased to represent the Affair to the Board of Trade, & I leave you to consider what farther should be done about it, possibly they may be induced at home to make me the Grant without farther hesitation, if not, the Step I have taken promises the Secureing a verry Handsome Tract.

The Shawanese &ca have behaved verry well at the late Congresses at Fort Pitt, their Deputys are now on their way to treat with me, & M^r^ Croghan after having engaged them & the other Neighbouring Indians to give Him their Assistance on his intended Journey, has set out for the Illinois the 14th Ulto Accompanied by their Cheifs. I fear M^r^ Frasier was in too great a hurry, & that he has fallen a Sacrifice as there part goes, on Acc^tt^ of his having marched before the Ind^s^ consent was obtained.

M^r^ Croghans Journey seems to promise Success, if not overset thro the Licentious Conduct of the back Inhabitants of Pensilvania &ca who unless Speedily checked, will involve us in a Worse War than the former by raising a Generall Confederacy of Indians against Us. I must apologize for not answering y^r^ Sons Letter by this Post on Acc^tt^ of my Hurry with the Chippawaes &ca whom I am dispatching with Belts & Messages to Pondiac & the Westeren Nations. I am with great truth & Esteem

Dear Sir

Your most Sincere Welwisher & Humble Servant

W^m^. JOHNSON

P.S. One of my Interpreters is
Just arrived from the Chenussio Country
& tells me the Senecas & Delawares have
delivered up everry Pris^r^. w^h^ was amg^st^
them, even y^e^ Children got by the Ind^s^
that they will be here in 3 or 4 Days,
as will also the Shawanese &ca whom he
passed at Cayuga. So that all goes on
well, if not overset by some of Us.

The Honb^le^
L^t^ Gov^r^ COLDEN

the subject of the violences they have been guilty of, and unless some measures are taken to restrain their Licentiousness, to punish them for the murders they have committed, and keep them in subjection to the Laws, There is too much reason to apprehend our Affairs will soon be thrown into worse confusion than they have ever been in. I have the honor to be, with great regard, Sir,

"Your most Obedient humble Servant,

"THOS. GAGE.

"Honble Lieut GOVERNOR PENN."

MEMORANDUM, 7th June, 1765.

The Governor this day issued a Commission appointing John Vining, Jacob Vanbeber, Richard McWilliams and John Clowes, Esqrs. Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery for the Government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

At a Council held at Philada. the 26th June, 1765.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutent. Governor, &ca.

Benjamin Chew,	Lynford Lardner, } Esqrs.
Richard Penn,	

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he received from his Excellency Major General Gage, dated the 16 June, 1765, inclosing extracts of 2 Letters, and a Copy of an Advertisement he had received from Lieutenant Colonel Reid, complaining of the riotous Conduct of the Inhabitants of Cumberland, their Insults & Abuses to his Majesty's Troops, &ca., which were severally read & are as follows, vizt.:

A Letter from General Gage to the Governor.

"NEW YORK, June 16, 1765.

"Sir:

"I have the honor to transmit to you some Extracts of Letters which I have received concerning the Proceedings of the Inhabitants of Cumberland County, who appear daily in Arms, and seem to be in an actual State of Rebellion. It appears, likewise, that the Rebels are supported by some of the Magistrates, particularly one Smith, a Justice of the Peace, and headed by his Son. Unless these Insurrections are immediately quelled, and the Authors and

Abettors of them brought to punishment, it is impossible to say where they will end. If the King's Troops are fired upon, and his Forts threatned with Assaults by Men in Arms, headed by Magistrates, who refuse the ordinary Course of justice demanded of them by the Officers, I can't pretend to answer for the Consequences. It belongs to you to point out the Measures proper to be taken in such Circumstances, but it is my duty to represent these matters to you, and to offer you every assistance in my power for the support of Government, and to enforce an Obedience to the Laws, both which seem in danger of entire Subversion.

"It is proper to acquaint you that a very large Convoy of Goods went from New Orleans for the Illinois last February, & that it is probable they are by this time arrived there. This makes it necessary for us to open the Trade at Fort Pitt as soon as it is possible, & that the Officers commanding there should be made acquainted when the Traders may be expected, that he may give notice of it to the Indians of Ohio, and prevent their going to the Illinois for their necessarys. If the Trade is postponed at Fort pitt, the Indians will soon discover where supplys are to be had, & we shall drive them again into the Arms of the French.

"I am, with great regard, Sir,
"Your most Obed$^{t.}$ humble Serv$^{t.}$
"THO$^{s.}$ GAGE.

"Hon$^{ble.}$ Gov$^{r.}$ PENN."

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Reid to General Gage.

Dated "CARLISLE, 1st June, 1765.

"I received Letters from Lieutenant Grant, Commanding at Fort Loudon, complaining much of some late Insults received from the Rioters near that post. He says on the 28 Ultimo he was taking the air on Horseback, and about half a mile from his post was surrounded by Five of the Rioters, who presented their pieces at him; the person who commanded them to shoot the Bougar, that one of them fired at him, which frightned his horse, who run into the Bushes, & occasioned his being thrown upon the Ground. They then disarmed him, carried him fifteen Miles into the Woods, and threatned to tye him to a Tree and leave him to perish, if he would not give them up some Arms, which, by his Orders, were taken from the first party of Rioters that appeared at his post. When he saw they were determined to put their threats into Execution, he thought it was best to promise them their Arms, and was made to give Security to deliver them up in five Weeks, under a penalty of Forty Pounds, which being obtained in that manner, certainly cannot be binding. Mr. Grant has also sent me a Copy of a very singular Advertisement, which was found pasted up by the rioters at some distance from his post, which I have taken the liberty to inclose. The Express who brought the dispatches from Loudon tells me he was stopt by some of the Fellows on the road, who would have taken his Letters from him, but being Armed with a Broad Sword, & his Companion having a Pistol, they stood on their defence & wou'd not Submit."

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Reid, Commanding his Majesty's Forces in the district of Fort Pitt, to his Excellency Gen'l. Gage, Commander-in-Chief, &ca., &ca., &ca., Dated Fort Loudon, 4th June, 1765.

"The first rendezvous of the Rioters was at Justice Smith's, about 5 Miles from Fort Loudon, the 6 day of March last; From thence they followed the first Convoy of Goods, consisting of eighty-one horse loads, twelve miles further, and burnt and pillaged Sixty-three loads. Captn. Callender applied to Lieut. Grant for a Sergeant and 12 Men, which he agreed to, who saved the remaining loads, chiefly consisting of Liquor, and made some of the rioters prisoners, who were afterwards released upon Bail, and took eight rifles, in all which Lieut. Grant is justified by Brigr. Bouquet, in his Letter of the 14th of March, who desires him to keep the rifles in his possession till the Owners' names shall be found out, which he has accordingly done. Lieut. Grant, in his Letter to Brigadier Bouquet, of the 9th of March, informs him that he was threaten'd, if he did not deliver up his prisoners, that 200 Men in Arms would come and burn the Fort and rescue them by Force, which obliged Lieutt. Grant to keep his Garrison under Arms a whole night, being in expectation of an Assault; and upon their being admitted to Bail, Smith, the ringleader of the Rioters, had the Assurance to come into the Fort and told Lieutenant Grant that they were determined to fire upon the Troops, in case they attempted to carry these Men Prisoners to Carlisle.

"Several Horses loaded with Liquors and Necessaries for the Troops, on the Communication belonging to Joseph Spears, arrived at Fort Loudon, where the Goods were deposited, and the Drivers carried their Horses as usual into the Woods to Feed, where they were attacked by about thirty of the Rioters in disguise, with their faces blacked, who tied them up and flogged them severely, Killed five of their horses, wounded two more, and burnt all their Saddles. One of the drivers who made his Escape, returned to the Fort and implored the Protection and assistance of the Commanding Officer, in rescuing his Companions and preventing the Horses from being killed. Lieutt. Grant thought it his duty to send a Sergeant & 12 men for that purpose; the Rioters finding themselves pursued, fired upon the Party, who returned the Fire, & Slightly wounded one of them in the Thigh.

"10th of May. About 150 of the Rioters in Arms, Commanded as I am informed, by James Smith, and attended by three Justices of the Peace, appeared before the Fort, & demanded to Search the Goods, with an intention, it is believed, to plunder and destroy them, as they had done before. Lieutenant Grant suspecting their design, told the Justices that the Goods were under his protection by order of the Commander-in-Chief, who had been pleas'd to send him Instructions to have an Inventory of the Goods taken by a Justice of the Peace, and that he intended to apply to one of their number to have it done, but did not think it safe at that time, in presence of such a *Mob,* whom he had reason to suspect; to which the Justices made answer that they wou'd not come again, and impertenently said, they were not under the General's Orders, but that it is their Governor's Orders they are to obey. The Justices further told Lieutenant Grant that they would pay no regard to any Military Officers pass of whatever rank he might be, and that no Goods whatever could be safe in going along the Communication, without a pass from a Justice of the Peace. After this declaration, it cannot be doubted that some of these Justices have encouraged the rioters & even protect them in their lawless measures; none of the Justices have taken any notice of the outrage & violence committed on Lieut. Grant and the two Sergeants I made mention of in my last; on the contrary Smith, who heads these villians, together with the rest of the party who committed these Violences, have appeared ever since openly at Justice Smith's house, and were seen there by Lieut. Grant himself, who complained of them to the said Justices but could obtain no redress. Mr. Maxwell, a Justice of the Peace, who has always disapproved of the measures of the rioters, has had his life threatened by them.—He tells me that one of the Rioters had the assurance to confess to him the day before they appeared in arms before the Fort, that they were determined by Force to sieze upon the Goods and plunder them, which he says the Rioters made no secret of. Mr. Maxwell also says that the common place of Rendezvous for them is at Justice Smith's, who he believes encourages them. I have seen some passes signed by Justice Smith and his Brother-in-law, not only for traders but even for Soldiers of the Garrison, who are not safe to go any where about their lawful affairs by a pass from their own Officers.—They use the Troops upon every occasion with such indignity & abuse that Flesh and Blood cannot bear it.—A party of them had the Impudence again to intercept the Express I mentioned in my last, in his return from Carlisle to this place, used him cruelly, and detained him all day yesterday; one Wilson, who seemed to headed the party, told the Express that they were determined to stop the Cloathing of the Regiment in its way from Carlisle."

"ADVERTISEMENT:

"These are to give notice to all our Loyal Voluntiers, to those that has not yet enlisted, you are to come to our Town and come to our Tavern and fill your Belly's with Liquor and your Mouth with swearing, and you will have your pass, but if not, your Back must whipt & your mouth be gagged; You need not be discouraged at our last disappointment, for our Justice did not get the Goods in their hands as they expected, or we should all have a large Bounty. But our Justice has wrote to the Governor, and every thing clear on our side, and we will have Grant, the Officer of Loudon, Whip'd or Hang'd, and then we will have Orders for the Goods, so we need not stop; what we have or mind and will do for the Governor will pardon our Crimes, and the Clergy will give us absolution, and the Country will stand by us; so we may do what we please, for we have Law and Government in our hands & we have a large sum of money raised for our Support, but we must take care that it will be spent in our Town, for our Justice gives us, and that have a mind to join us, free toleration for drinking, swearing, sabbath breaking, and any outrage what we have a mind to do, to let those Strangers know their place. It was first Possess, (Black's Town,) and we move it to Squire Smith's Town, and now I think I have a right to call it, and will still remain till our pleasure, and we call it Hell's town, in Cumberland County, the 25th May, 1765.".

Peeters Township.

"Your Scripture says 'that the Devil is the Father of Lies,' but I assure you this is the plain truth what I say.

"God Bless our brave loyal Volunteers, and success to our Hellstown."

The said Letters, &ca., being duly considered, the Council advised the Gov^{r} to write to the Justices of Cumberland, fully acquainting them with the Complaints made by Col. Reid against the people in that County, and requiring them to obtain a full account of their Behaviour, the names of the persons concerned in any riots, supported by affidavits, and particularly as to the making Lieut. Grant a prisoner, and to transmit the same to the Governor, and also commanding them to use their utmost Endeavours to suppress all riots, to preserve the publick Peace, and bring the Offenders to Justice. The Board were likewise of Opinion that a Letter should be wrote to Justice Smith, requiring him to come to Philadelphia to answer the new charges against him. Another to Justice Maxwell, requiring him to appear at the same time, with witnesses to support them; Another to Lieut. Grant, desiring him to send depositions relating to his being made a prisoner, & the abuses and insults he had received, &ca.; And lastly, that the Governor would answer

Gen^l Gage's Letter, giving him a detail of his own Conduct on receiving intelligence of the destruction of the Goods at Sideling Hill, his Journey to Carlisle, the indefatigable pains & legal steps he had taken there to discover the Offenders & bring them to Justice; And further informing him of the measures he is now taking in consequence of the General's Letter, &ca.

The Governor ordered a special Commission to be issued, appointing Mr. William Conwell a Justice of the peace and of the County Court of Common Pleas for Sussex County, in the room of John Clowes, Esq^{r.} who was appointed one of the Justices of the Supream Court, &ca.

28th June, 1765.

MEMORANDUM.

The several Letters which the Governor wrote to the Justices of the County of Cumberland, Mr. Smith, Mr. Maxwell, Lieuten^t Grant, & to his Excellency Major General Gage, pursuant to the advice of the Council on the 25th Instant, are respectively as follow, vizt.:

A Letter from the Governor to Justice Smith, at Conegocheague.

PHILAD^{a.} 27th June, 1765.

"SIR:

"I am to inform you that you have been lately charged with having encouraged and protected the rioters in Cumberland County, in their illegal and disorderly proceedings, and that you have suffered your House to be made their place of Rendezvous; This was complained of by Lieutenant Grant & Justice Maxwell to Lieutenant Col^{o.} Reid, who communicated the same to General Gage; and his Excellency has represented the matter to me, & sent me extracts of the Colonel's Letters, Copies of which I have sent inclosed in a Letter this day wrote to the Magistrates of Cumberland upon the Subject, and I desire to refer you more particularly to them for the Complaint made of your Conduct. As it is necessary for your own honour and my satisfaction, that you should clear up the matter if it can be done, I do require you to appear before me at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 30 day of July next, to answer these new Charges; on which Occasion I have, also, required Justice Maxwell to be here.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most Obed^t humble Servant,
"JOHN PENN.

"WILLIAM SMITH, Esq^r."

A Letter from the Gov'r to Justice Maxwell, at Conegocheague.

"PHILADA. 27th June, 1765.

"Sir:

"I find by Letters which Gen. Gage has lately received from Lieut. Colonel Reid, that among other matters relating to the riotous proceedings of the Inhabitants of Cumberland, Justice Smith is charged with having countenanced and protected those people in their illegal practices, & particularly that you have informed the Col. that the common place of their Rendezvous is at Justice Smith's, and that you believe he encourages them. These fresh heavy Charges against Mr. Smith render it necessary for me to make a strict enquiry into his Conduct, for which purpose I have required him to be at Philadelphia, to answer them before me, on Tuesday the 30 July next, at which time I desire you will also attend here, with any Witnesses or Proofs you may have relating to Mr. Smith's behaviour, to make good your suspicions.

"I am, Sir, Your most Obedt. h'ble Servant,

"JOHN PENN.

"JAMES MAXWELL, Esqr."

A Letter from the Governor to the Justices of Cumberland County.

"PHILADELPHIA, 27th June, 1765.

"Gentlemen:

"I have lately received a Letter from his Excellency Genl. Gage, complaining much of the riotous conduct of the Inhabitants of Cumberland; that they daily appear in Arms, and seem to be in a State of Rebellion; that they are supported in their proceedings by some of the Magistrates, & particularly by Justice Smith; that the King's troops are fired upon, and his Forts threatned with assaults by Men in Arms, headed by Magistrates, who refuse the ordinary Course of Justice demanded of them by the Officers; And that unless these Insurrections are immediately quell'd, and the Authors and Abettors of them brought to punishment, it is impossible to say where they will end, or what may be the consequences. As a foundation for these charges, the General has transmitted to me Extracts of two Letters from Lieut. Col. Reid, with a Copy of an Advertisement which was found fixed up near Fort Loudon. I herewith send you Copies of those Extracts, as far as relate to the Rioters, since my Journey to Carlisle, and I do require you forthwith to obtain a full and true state of those several matters, & to procure the names of the persons concerned therein, supported by Affidavits, more particularly as to the affair of making Lieut. Grant a Prisoner, and transmit the same to me. I hope my late Proclamation will have a good Effect in causing these Violences and Outrages to subside, yet I think it necessary at this time to acquaint you in a more particular manner that it is my express Commands to each & all of you, that you be constantly diligent & active in exerting all your power, influence, & endeavours, to quell and suppress the first appearances of any riots & disorders in the County, to preserve the publick peace, & to bring the Offenders to Justice.

"If I find the same turbulent & unruly Spirit still continues which has actuated the people of your County for several Months past, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of applying, in the last resort, to the General for the assistance of his Majesty's Troops, which he is ready to furnish me with to enforce my Orders, & a due Obedience to the Laws.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your most Obed$^{t.}$ h'ble Serv$^{t.}$
"JOHN PENN.

"To JOHN ARMSTRONG, Esq$^{r.}$ & his Associates, Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland."

A Letter from the Governor to Lieutenant Grant.

"PHILADELPHIA, 27th June, 1765.

"Sir:

"I am informed by Gen$^{l.}$ Gage that he has received Letters from Lieut$^{t.}$ Col. Reid, informing him of your having received many insults from a set of riotous People near your Post, & particularly that on the 28 of last Month, as you was taking the air on Horseback, you was surrounded by five of the Rioters, fired at, taken Prisoner, & carried into the Woods, & there obliged by their threats to give a Bond of £40 to deliver them up their Arms you had in possession. As it is necessary for me to be fully and particularly acquainted with these Facts, to enable me to take the proper steps to bring the Offenders to Justice, I desire you will furnish me with a true and exact State of this affair, and the names of the persons who have been guilty of those Outrages; but this must be done upon Oath, before some Justice of the Peace, who is to transmit the Deposition to me.

"If, at the same time, it is in your Power to prove any Charges you have made against Justice Smith, or any of the other Justices, with having encouraged the rioters, or Countenanced them in their lawless proceedings, they should be made to appear also, upon Oath.

"I am, Sir,
"Your Most Obed$^{t.}$ humble Serv$^{t.}$
"JOHN PENN.

"To Lieut. GRANT, Command$^{r.}$ at Fort Loudon."

A Letter from the Governor to General Gage.

"PHILADELPHIA, 28th June, 1765.

"Sir:

"Last Week I was honoured with your Excellency's Letter of the 16 Inst. inclosing extracts of two Letters from Lieut. Col. Reid, concerning the Rioters Conduct of some of the Inhabitants of Cumberland County. In the detail the Col. has given you, he begins the affair of the Destruction of the Goods at Sideling Hill, in March last, about which I wrote you at the time, and mentioned my intention of going to Carlisle, in order to get more certain Intelligence about that matter, & to take the proper Steps to bring the Offenders to Justice. This affair was an object of much concern to me, and I was extremely anxious to make a discovery of the Offenders, that an effectual stop might be put to any practices of the like sort for the future. I accordingly made a Journey to Carlisle, & took with me the Attorney General and two other Members of Council. On my Arrival there I immediately sent for Capt^{n}. Callender, one of the Owners of the Goods that were destroyed, to give me all the Information he could of the persons he suspected were principally concerned in the outrage, and to furnish me with all the names of y^{e} Witnesses who could be supposed to know anything of the matter; altho' I could not gain certain proofs of the persons who committed the Fact, I caused Warrants to be instantly issued for such as were suspected, and the Sheriff was dispatched to execute them, being authorized to collect the power of the County to his aid, and instructed to desire the assistance of the King's troops at Fort Louden, if he should find it necessary. This Step, however, proved ineffectual; the suspected persons had all absconded before he arrived in the part of the County where they lived, so that not one was apprehended. In the mean time the Witnesses were sent for & examined on Oath, and I herewith send you Copies of several of the Depositions, by which you will perceive what part Justice Smith, who is charged to have encouraged the Rioters, appear to have acted upon that occasion. All the Witnesses who were examined, as well as a number of others who were then absent, were, by my orders, bound over to give Evidence at the next Court, and Bills of Indictment were accordingly presented to the Grand Jury, but tho' all the Witnesses appeared and were examined by the Jury, it seems they were of Opinion that there was not sufficient Testimony to convict a single Person charged, and the Bills were returned ignoramus.

"Thus I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that in a regular Course of Justice, I have done everything on this occasion that could be done consistent wth Law. Indeed, if the Assembly had paid any regard to my recommendation some time ago, and framed a proper Militia Law, all the late Mischief and disturbance might have been prevented, such a Law being absolutely necessary to aid the civil powers, and indeed the only natural defence and Support of Government.

"With regard to the late disturbances mentioned by Col. Reid, and which you have recommended to my Notice, I shall take all possible means to come at the truth of them in a legal and regular way, most of them having been communicated to me as bare reports. I did, however, in consequence thereof, in my late Proclamation, repeat my injunctions and strict Commands to the Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers, to use their utmost endeavours to suppress all Riots and disorderly proceedings among the people, and I am in hopes, now, that the Indian Trade is everywhere opened, and all persons in this Province who carry up Goods for that purpose, will have Licences from me, & all these disturbances will be at an end.

"I have this day wrote in a more particular manner to the Magistrates of Cumberland, charging them with my express commands that they be constantly active and diligent in exerting their power and influence to quell all appearances of Insurrections and disorders in that County; and that they do forthwith obtain a full and true State of the late Outrages, more particularly as to the insult on the King's Forts, and making Lieutenant Grant a prisoner, and to procure the names of the persons concerned therein, supported by affidavits & to transmit the same to me. I have also wrote to Justice Smith, informing him of the new Charges against him, and required him to appear before me at Philadelphia to answer them. Justice Maxwell is ordered down as a Witness to support them. I have likewise dispatched a Letter to Lieut Grant, desiring him to furnish me with Depositions relating to the affair of the ill usage he received, his being made a prisoner, and the names of the Offenders, if any of them are known to him, and also to send me any Affidavits that can be obtained in proof of the Charges against Justice Smith or any of the other Magistrates, & you may be assured that every thing shall be done on the occasion that the Law will justify or the honour and dignity of the Government demand.

"The Advertisement you did me the honour to inclose me is a very extraordinary one. The insinuations in it, that the Conduct of those lawless people is countenanced & abetted by me, are Villanously false & scandalous, and most injurious to my Reputation. I shall spare no pains in detecting the Authors of it, but I cannot help suspecting that it takes its rise from a party in this province, who have been indefatigable in their endeavours to malign and traduce me on all occasions.

"I am much obliged to you for your offers of assistance to me in the support of Government & to enforce an obedience to the Laws. You may be well assured that if I gain information & proof of the persons who have been concerned in these Outrages, particularly the insults offered to the King's Forts & the abuse of the Officers & Soldiers, I shall immediately order them to be apprehended & made Examples of, & if in the Execution of this Business, the assistance of the regular Troops shall be found necessary, I shall take the liberty of applying to you to furnish me with a Detatchment on the occasion.

"I am with great regard
"Sir, your most Obed$^{t.}$ h'ble servant,
"JOHN PENN.

"To his Excellency
The Honble THOMAS GAGE."

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor received a Letter from Sir William Johnson, dated at Johnson Hall, 7th June, 1765, inclosing a Copy of his late Treaty of Peace with the Delaware Nation of Indians, which was ordered to be entered in the Council Books, and follows in these words, viz$^{t.}$:

Treaty of Peace with the Delaware Nation, entered into by their deputies, before Sir William Johnson, Baronet, his Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Northern Department of North America, &ca., &ca., &ca.

"Article 1st.

"That in Consideration of the Delawares' sincere promises of future good behaviour, of their having delivered up to Col. Boquet a large number of English, who were their prisoners, and of their Chearfully, according to the subsequent Articles, & faithfully observing them forever hereafter, His Majesty is graciously pleased to pardon what hath passed, and they shall be once more received into the Covenant Chain of Friendship with the English.

"Article 2d.

"That the Delawares of Susquehanna, who fled from their Habitations on the approach of the Parties of Indians & Rangers sent against them last year by Sir William Johnson, be comprized in this Treaty, and abide by every Article contained therein which can in any wise relate to them, in consequence of the Treaty entered into before him at Niagara last Summer with the Senecas, provided they bring in all the English Prisoners, Deserters, Frenchmen, & Negroes within Forty days, agreeable to the Engagements they have lately entered into, for the performance of which they have left two Chiefs Hostages, that then the Delawares that were taken prisoners last Winter and remain at New York shall be discharged, but the rest, who were distributed among the several Nations, must remain where they now are.

"Article 3d.

"That the Delawares do immediately open the road of Peace throughout every part of their Country, giving free permission to all his Majesty's Troops, or other his Subjects, to pass through the same; that they likewise open the rivers, allowing a free and open Navigation for Boats, Canoes, or any other Craft, to all his Majesty's Subjects for ever hereafter; That they engage never more to Molest them, either by Land or by Water, or cause the same to be done by any other Nation or Tribe of Indians, but that they shall use all their Endeavours to prevent any such designs, & give the earliest Intelligence of them to the English, to whom they shall afford assistance if required.

"Article 4th.

"That the Delawares do, to the utmost of their power, immediately open the road to the Illinois, and use every possible endeavour for obtaining the possession thereof, and securing the same to the English; That in case Mr. Croghan, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, be not yet set out for the Illinois from Fort Pitt, they shall send proper persons to accompany & assist him, and those who go with him, to take possession of the Forts and Garrisons in that Country, ceded by the French to the Crown of England.

"Article 5th.

"That they do forthwith use all possible means for bringing the Shawanese to a proper sense of their late conduct, to deliver up all the prisoners remaining in their hands without farther delay, & send Deputys to Sir William Johnson to treat about peace.

"Article 6th.

"That they deliver forthwith to the Commanding Officer at Fort Pitt, those seven English yet among them, as also all Deserters, Frenchmen & Negroes, and engage never to screen, protect, or Encourage any such persons for the future, but should any such persons take refuge amongst them, they are to bring them without delay to the Officer Commanding at the next Garrison, or to the Commissary, when such is appointed, who will be empowered to reward them for their trouble.

"Article 7th.

"That they do promise & engage never to take revenge for any Act committed by Individuals of the British Nation, but to make due Complaint thereof to the next Commanding Officer or the Commissary, when appointed, who will apply to the Government to whom the delinquent belongs, that he may be brought to Tryal, when they may expect to have strict Justice done them. And should any of the Delawares at any time hereafter, rob, murder, or otherwise misuse any of his Majesty's Subjects, as the Indians have no establish'd Laws for punishing the Guilty, they are without Excuse or delay, to bring such offenders to the nearest Garrison, from whence he will be sent to the next Province in order to take his Tryal, at which the Chiefs of the Delawares may be present, that they may see the Charges are fully proved against him, & be sensible of the Equity of the Brittish Laws.

"Article 8th.

"That should any dispute or difference arise relative to Lands or otherwise, they are by no means to insult the Officers Commanding posts, or any other his Majesty's Subjects, who cannot be answerable for these matters, but they are to lay their Complaint before the Deputy Agent for that district, who will transmit the same to Sir William Johnson, that they may obtain Justice.

"Article 9th.

"That many of the Traders who were plundered & severely treated by the Delawares in 1763, having represented the great distresses to which they are thereby reduced, and prayed relief. The Delawares are therefore to fall immediately on a method for making them some Restitution by a grant of Lands, provided his Majesty shall approve thereof & the Six Nations first give their approbation thereto.

"Article 10.

"That whenever his Majesty shall be pleased to direct that Limits should be settled between his Subjects & the Indians, with their consent, The Delawares engage to abide by whatever Limits shall be agreed upon between the English and the Six Nations, & shall never disturb his Majesty's Subjects upon that account.

"Article 11th.

"That a Trade shall be opened as soon as it conveniently may be with the Delawares, which Trade will be at the Principal Posts, and continue during the good Behaviour of that Nation; that they do therefore in an especial manner protect the persons & propertys of the Traders who may be going to or returning from the posts, promising never to take away their Horses, or otherwise impede their Journeys or molest them on any account; but in case of Fraud they are to lay their Complaint before the Commanding Officer at the trading Post, until the appointment of Commissarys, who will then have the Inspection thereof.

"Article 12th.

"*That* the Delawares shall communicate the particulars of the peace they have made to all Nations with whom they have any intercourse; that they shall enforce the observance thereof in an especial manner over their people; and lastly, that they shall enter into no Engagements with any Nation whatsoever, without the knowledge of the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, or those duly authorized by the King of Great Britain.

"DANIEL CLAUSE, Esq$^{r.}$
"GUY JOHNSON, Esq$^{r.}$
"Dpt$^{y.}$ agt^{s} for Ind$^{n.}$ Affairs.
"JOHN BUTLER, Justice.
"DAVID OWENS,
"Delaware Intepreter."

"The foregoing articles being fully explained and assented to, I have, in Testimony whereof, set my hand and Seal at Arms, at Johnson Hall, the 8th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five.

"W. J. [L. S.]"

"We, the Deputys from the Delaware Nation, having had the foregoing articles duly explained to us, do agree to the same in every particular on behalf of all our Nation. In Testimony whereof, we have hereunto signed the marks of our Tribes, and affixed our Seals, the day and Year above mentioned.

"The mark of
"KILLBUCK,
⋈
"Alias
"BEMINCO."
"DAVID,
⋈
or
"DOCHSHEWEHMINT."

"We, the Chief Sachem and Chief Warrior of the Delawares, and Munsies of Susquehanna, having heard the foregoing Articles duly explained to us, do agree to the same on behalf of all our people, as far as they relate to them. In Testimony whereof, we have hereunto signed the Marks of our Tribes, and affixed our Seals, the day and Year above mentioned.

"LONG COAT,
O
"Alias
"ANINDAMOOKY,
"SQUAS CUTTER,
"In Delaware.
"YAGHKAPOOSA,
O
"In 6 Nations.
"ONOSSARAQUETA."

NOTE.—The above signatures are accompanied with peculiar marks, or signs, indicative of some fancied trait of character, viz:—a turtle, a crab, a boat, &c., &c.

A Letter from General Gage to the Governor.

"New York, July 5th, 1765.

"Sir:

"I have been honoured with your Letter of the 28th Ult$^{o.}$ together with the several Depositions concerning the destruction of the Goods on Sidling Hill in March last. The difficulty you lay under to bring the persons concerned in the attack upon the Convoy to punishment are very obvious, for its probable that many of the Jury who tried the people who were prosecuted for the Riot, were themselves concerned in it, and the acquital of those people, no doubt, rendered them more bold & audacious afterwards. They have acted ever since without any reserve, and with as much Confidence as if their actions had been legal and warrantable, keeping regular Scouts & Guards upon the Roads. I herewith transmit you Copy's of passes given by Justice Smith & Lieut$^{t.}$ Smith.

With respect to the advertisement which you resent with so much Justice, it appears to have been the contrivance of some Leader of the Rioters in order to encourage them, and to endeavour to sanctify their proceedings by every means however false audacious: and I most sincerely wish you may be able to discover the author of so daring an Insult. I have the honour to be, with great regard,

Sir, Your most Obedient hble. Servant,

THO^{s} GAGE.

Hon^{ble} Gov^{r} Penn.

At a Council held at Philad^{a} on Wednesday the 31st July, 1765.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Benjamin Chew,	Lynford Lardner,	Esq$^{rs.}$
Richard Penn,		

The Board represented to the Governor that the Inhabitants of the Town of Lebanon in Lancaster County were put to great Inconveniencies for want of a Magistrate among them, there being none within Twenty Miles of that Town; and Mr. John Philip Dehaas being recommended as a proper person, the Governor issued a Special Commission appointing him a Justice of the Peace and of the County Court of Common Pleas for the County of Lancaster.

ignorant of their own
of this delivered up is a Deserte
I suppose he may be allowed to return
the Negro I am assured by the Senecas
on hearing they were all to be
Sevl. Weeks ago, and this is likewise corrob
received from the Interpreter who made Strict
them, so that there remain no other persons
beside the foregoing ~~except~~ and Eight who are now
& Mingos
the Shawanese Deputys 14 or 15 in Numbe
Cayuga, and may be Expected here in a day

The Six Nations are at present in much Want
~~account of their attendance last year, but~~ Chiefly
their Crops of Indian Corn, this distress has
Senecas who are in great necessity. Upon this
Given some Corn &c. to the Mohocks and I am of opin
would afford some relief to those who are in the most
time, it would appear to be a disinterested act
might
~~[illegible]~~ of this be productive of greater Cordiality betw
I submit to your Consideration. —

I have dismissed Wabbicommicot
Sevl. Belts and Messages from myself, to which
Seneca, and the rest have joined their recomm
of

rue time at Detroit, a

of Indians I have reason to thi

The Circumstances related of

esponding so much with the time they fell

&c Induces me to fear they have been Sacrif

Conduct of the Shawanese &c is however promis

e a means of Mr. Croghans effecting his desig

[illegible]

[illegible] to the Traders may urg

the [illegible] for complaining of Abuses

to determine any thing on that head,

because I know it is very Interesting to all

At the same time I must observe that

the Indians was only to be carried on at the p

Remark to you that our Situation, & that

materialy different, the Latter allowed of

to each Trader because they were pretty

Good behavior Will & friendship, which we cannot

to have absolutely Gained, & therefore as our Goods must

Temptation, when in their power, Some of them

Avarice, dislike to the English, or at the Instig

disaffected French may at this time Commit

them, or even Assault the Traders themselves

a War between us (as they seldom stop at one Crime

of which may be worse, & create more Expence

would chuse to Risque on the Acct of a Winters

as Mr Croghan (my Deputy) is I hope now at

our Getting Possession there, will prove a bar

Howard.

[illegible]

ly Affected; You will [illegible] ~~Opportun~~

~~Confidence you can best~~ [illegible]

~~necessary, but~~ in this I cannot recomm

Caution to you; ~~Otherwise as for~~ & I shall

General, & see what can be done, so that you

on that Quarter soon after you receive this

I wrote you the ______ which I hope

received, & I have also rec.d a Letter from you

which my hurry in Settling Peace with

the Delawares & Mingos, (which is now finished)

prevented me from Answering.–

Saturday 29th June Sir Wm. delivered three Delaware Prisoners (whom one of his Partys had taken in ye Winter 1763) to their People still here, who returned many thanks for the same, and told Sir Wm. that they plainly saw he meant well, having fulfilled every thing wh. was promised by him on his part. Sir Wm. then wrote to ye Officer Commandg. at Albany to take up the Seven Indns. still remaining in [illegible] Fort there, in order to deliver them up to the Delawares of Susquehana, as they have given up ye Prisoners were [illegible] [illegible] with every thing demanded of them by Sir Wm. at the late Treaty.

Wednesday July 3d. The Shawanese & Delawares from the Great plains dispatched three Messengers to acquaint Sir Wm. that they would be with him this Day, & requested he would send them some provisions, as they were very hungry, having not been able to get any thing from the Inhabitants. Sir Wm. sent them some by 2 Seneca Indians, & ordered Houses to be built for their reception.

Do. Die the Seneca, Shawanese & Delaware Deputys from Ohio Arrived, Accompanied by Some Chiefs of each of the Six Nations, whom they desired to be present at their Settling Matters with Sir Wm. — on their Arrival the Several Nations then Assembled here, went to their Encampment with two of Sir Wms. Interpreters namely Perthuis & Montour, & there went thro ye Ceremony of condolence usual on the like occasion, After wh. they all Marched in order to the Council Chamber where Sir Wm. met them, & after reprimanding them for their long Stay, and detaining ye other Nations so very long a time at his House. — The Shawanese Chief Benevissica Stood up, and with his Calumet of Peace lighted, held it for Sir Wm. to Smoak out of, wh. done, it was handed round to ye Several Nations to do the same, then the sd. Speaker made many Apology for their not coming sooner, and assured Sir Wm. they now came fully ~~inclined~~ disposed to make a peace, & Settle all Matters with him, that it gave them all ye utmost pleasure to meet so many Nations here who might be witnesses of their Sincerity, & the acknowledgements they were now resolved to make, for their past behaviour.

July 4th

At a Conference at Johnson hall with the Shawanese
& Mingo Deputys from Ohio.

Present

Sir Wm Johnson Bart

G. Johnson Esqr Dep. Agt. Jn. Butler Esqr
and sevl. other persons —

Benevissica, Neywickepessiga, Neywicktha, Chiefs & Depts from the
Wapesitquanna, Oullatia, Keyssipiams. Warriors & Shawanese.
~~Turtle Heart~~
~~with the Chiefs of the Six Nats~~

Sir Wm addressed them as follows.—

~~Brethren~~ Children of the Shawanese

I am Glad you have at last thought proper
to come to me agreable to your Engagements with Coll Boquet,—
Sr Wm Perhaps Why you neglected it so long, & what occasioned your
Hostages to desert him, are best known to yourselves, but
I attribute it to your foolish & Groundless apprehensions of our
Resentment and to your readiness in giving ear to every idle
Story that bad, interested Men have told you.—

You have been already sufficiently spoken to on the subject
of your late unjust War, & the Barbarities you Exercised during
its continuance, which were of such a Nature that you
may think yourselves very happy in having a people to
deal with, who have Compassion for you, and will receive you
again into favor on your ~~false~~ sincere Repentances & actual amendmt.—— A Belt

The English have never given you ~~reason~~ Cause to Suspect that
they would Violate the faith of Treaties, & you therefore had no
reason to ~~[illegible]~~ prevent your coming down but what your own guilty
Consciences suggested, for the English tho' Strong & able to
punish all their Enemies, are also a Merciful people & have given
you a recent proof of it, but take care that you do not build too
much upon the Expectation ~~thereof~~ of their lenity hereafter, for should you
ever

join the Engagements you are now to Enter into you cannot Expect, neither will you meet with farther forgiveness. A Belt

I am Glad you call yourselves Children of the Great Thing and I hope that title will induce you to Reverence & obey him & act in a different manner than you have hitherto done, — You [illegible]ed Wisely in delivering up the ~~prisoners~~ 44 prisoners to My Deputy Mr. Croghan and I Expect that you will Lose no time in Collecting any left behind ~~the remainder~~, when this is performed, and that the English find you observand of the Terms I shall now propose to you, they will take proper notice of you, and you will be allowed a fair Trade. — A Belt

Brethren the Delawares —

I am Glad you are come here to Strengthen the Treaty Subscribed to by Killbuck the Depy. from your Nation, & I Expect that all the Articles he Obliged ~~subscribed~~ to will be strictly observed by your Nation for ever, so that you may enjoy peace and Trade — —

A Belt —

Brethr. the Senecas ~~& Shaw~~ —

You have long been ~~in~~ a bad Road it is ~~time that~~ you go out of it and Chuse a better, and to that End I shall advise you, & All those of the Six Nations living in your Quarters, to return to the Nations they belong to, for whilst you live Scattered & at a distance from your proper Chiefs, you will be apt to Listen to those bad birds, who have corrupted your minds & are working your Ruin. — I Expect that the Engagements You will now Enter into shall be ~~duly~~ accepted from your Hearts, and duly observed by all your peoples, and you need not to doubt of the English favour, so long as you preserve your Treatys inviolate. — —

A Belt

Then Benawissica the Chief of the Shawanese Spoke & said —

Father We have attended to all you said, & in every part of which we are well pleased, we acknowledge ourselves to be the Children of the Great King whom we are very thankfull for his favor, — We heartily wish to believe what you have said to us now, and we are sent here by all our people to act in the same manner. for which reason we shall this night take your speech into Consideration & give you an answer thereto tomorrow.

Sunday July 7th. 1765

At a Conference at Johnson Hall w.th y.e Shawanese Mingoes of Ohio & Delawares

Present as before

~~Present Sir Wm. Johnson & y.e Six Nations~~

Then Benawissica Chief of the Shawanese Stood up & went through the Ceremony of Condolence in return to y.t so performed a few days ago by that Mohawks &ca on y.e Death of the Squash Cutter — Then Sayagstrata Chief of y.e Mingoes Interpreted it in Seneca to the Six Nations. —

After w.ch Benawissica took S.r Wm's Strings & Belt in his hands & after repeating all was said upon it, laid it down & taking up one of their own Spoke as follows —

Monday

Sevl. Inds. of the Different Nations arrived. —
as also some Senecas with De Blee, Interr. & 3 prisoners

At a Conference with the Shawanese Dela[wares]
Tuesday
Present as before
Sir Wm. Johnson addressed the Inds. in Ansr. to their
Speech of Yesterday as follows. —

Children of the Shawanese

I have attended to all your Speeches, which I shall now answer and I am glad you express your disapprobation of the Conduct of your Brothers, which I expect none of your people will ever more be Guilty of, because it will reflect upon the Credit of your people, whose Lives will also be taken, You did wisely in giving up the 10 prisrs. to shew that you were resolved to abide by yr. Engagements

I am glad you come now to make reparation for your past misconduct, & I expect you will pay due regard to your Engagements, as you now promise; — I shall not detain you long from your people but finish the Good Work with all Expedition so that you may speedily carry the agreable news to Your Chiefs & People at home.

I am pleased with the Speech of your Warriors, That
Spirit, & follow nothing but yr. Interest [illegible] it is good
V. G. they cast away the ~~Axe~~ [illegible] it was an ~~dangerous~~ instrument [illegible]
[illegible] will immediately fetch away & bury the bones which they [illegible]
that would, and they ~~[illegible]~~ have hurt themselves. — They will act
I now desire that they will
~~a little better part~~ ~~[illegible]~~ deliver up the remainder of the prisoners
to Mr. Croghan, or in his absence to the Command. Officer at Fort Pitt
or Detroit, they will be able to find a few more [illegible] if there
are any detained, after yr. promises of delivering up the whole [illegible]
the English cannot ~~[illegible]~~ think you Men of yr. words. ~~[illegible]~~

Delawares

I am Glad you approve of & are ready to Confirm the Treaty subscribed to by Killbuck, there was nothing contained therein but what was for your Interest, and therefore I Expect it will be duly observ[ed].

Senecas

I am Glad you so readily Agree to return to your proper places of residence, because you can never be perfectly happy till you do so & therefore I Expect you will move off [illegible] very soon

The places of residence you have pointed out for ye Shawnese & Delawares [are] the best & most fitting, and I desire you will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that you there live in ye strictest friendship with the English, & not attempt Stealing any of their horses, Cattle or any other their property, as such practices are [illegible]

~~always~~ [illegible] Chief of the Shaw[nese] [illegible] were among your Conferences lately at the [illegible] Mr Croghan at that [illegible] that you called Your selves Children, & you then desired to be called always by that appellation. It is not however sufficient that you Stile yourselves such you must act like Dutiful Children & be obedient to your father, if you do so the English will take notice of you, but they must first see how you merit that title, & be persuaded that you have thoroughly reformed & will never break out again. I know the kind of the treatment you rec'd. from the French, you [illegible] them with Chearfulness & acted warmly on their behalf, shew you do as much for us, You shall be equally rewarded, in the mean time Our favours will be proportioned to your Several Degrees of merit.

A Belt

(14)

I am Nowise apprehensive that the other Nations can have any Cause of Jealousy on acct of your having become Children of the Great King of England, as it is a Title they may all Obtain if they deserve it, but as you propose that the Title had best be given to the rest of the Nations I am willing to Extend it to the Dels & to all the other Indians about the Ohio. — Their treatmt as Children must be accordg to their Merit. Undutifull Children must be punished, & those that are dutifull Cherished. Therefore yr treatmt & theirs will entirely depend upon yourselves, so that if you don't find it agreable, it must be your own faults, for the English will not neglect you so soon as they find that your hearts are Sincere, & your Conduct agreable to your Words, & this I recommend to you as your Friend & Wellwisher. — A Belt

I am Glad to hear ~~you~~ that you have cleared the Road and removed all Obstructions out of it, that is the only way for you to Expect Trade, & an Intercourse with the English, it is therefore your interest to keep the same open, & not Suffer any Trees, or Stumps to Stop the passage for so long as you keep it in repair, We can see & converse with one another, & whenever bad birds get amongst you you can Cast your Eyes upon me, & I will disperse them, but should it be ever more Stopped up, the Traders could not go along it with their Goods, & ~~the~~ nor could we Confer together as Friends — — A Belt —

Children of [illegible]

must Explain

Having now Answered your Speech I shall to propose ~~[illegible]~~ upon the Articles subscribed to by the Delawares to which I expect ~~which you are to Subscribe to & desire you by giving your Reasons & consent to them~~ you will Chearfully Sincerely agree —

Kayashuta Chief of the Senecas returned Sir Wm on behalf of the rest many thanks for his Speech, and as they were of different Nations & did not all understand what was said, they desired time till the next Day to make him an Answer.

At a Conference at Johnson hall
July 13th

Present as before

Sir Wm. Explained to the Shawse & Mingos & Dels. the several Articles of the Treaty subscribed to by Killbuck &c. on behalf of the Delawares, with all which they were pleased & unanimously agreed to Subscribe to the same, & to Abide by Every Article which might be Construed to Extend to them— After which he proposed to them the following Articles as a Testimony of their Assent to which they all Subscribed.—

Then Sir Wm spoke as follows —

Children the Shaw.s & Del.s & Mingoes

You have now Subscribed to the Treaty before me Conforming the Articles signed by the Dela before the Greatest part of which will Equally Concern you all.

It remains that I desire you will Consider that what you have signed is a Solemn thing, an Engagemt. between the English which will always appear agt. those who Violate it, so that you must not Compare it with any little Transactions amongst yourselves, which are often soon forgotten. No this cant be forgot it will remain upon Record, & your people shall have Copys of it for ~~your~~ their private Satisfaction. —

Think seriously then of what you have done, repeat it often amongst yourselves, and where any doubt or difference may happen to arise, observe the Article by which you have engaged to come to me or those set over you by the King for an Explanation or to obtain Justice. — If you act differently, Your will Breach of Faith will be publickly known, & you must expect nothing but Ruin, but if on the Contrary the You take due notice of what has passed & observe your Engagements, the King will esteem you, his subjects will consider you as friends, & your Wives & Children may rest in Security, whilst you pursue hunting & enjoy your trade. — Think of this, never Deny, alter, or evade, what you have now agreed to, & consider what I have now said as a proof of my friendship for all Indians who in Gratitude to his Majestys forgiveness, are resolved to Lead peaceable Lives & never to Disturb the Public Tranquillity. —

then Benevissica addressed Sir Wm. as follows—

Father— We have attended to what ~~you~~ has passed and to your Speech which has been read with great pleasure by us all, & we have rec.d it into our hearts, We heartily thank you for it. & are desirous to make you a ~~[illegible]~~ proper Answer thereto.—

We shall take your Belts into our serious Consideration this night, and shall Give you a fair honest Answer thereto tomorrow morning.—

Sunday July 14th.

At a Conference at Johnson Hall,
Present as before—

Benevissica, took the black & white Belt w.ch S.r Wm. spoke 2 Days ago, approving of their Warriors Speech & desiring they would call in all the Belts & Hatchets which they might have sent to induce other Nations to join them in the War. then said—

Father all that you have required of us by this Belt is very agreeable & right, & what our People at home on our setting off for ys. House desired us to agree to, should you propose it.

The remaind.r of ye. People who were in the Woods at the time Mr. Croghan called us to Fort Pitt shall, if not already done, be every one delivered up to yr. Order on our return, & be assured that we will also without loss of time call in all our Belts, & Hatchets sent since ye. commencement of ye. late trouble to other Nations, so that there shall be nothing left undone on our parts to render this peace lasting.— then put the Belt up & told Sir Wm. He might depend upon their making the best use possible of it, agreable to his desire—

78

Father On your requiring of Us this past Spring to deliver up all ye Flesh & Blood wh. was am[illegible] us, Our Chiefs then agreed thereto, having a desire for peace, & [illegible] that they sent for those away first four Prisoners who were given to replace their principal Warriors, wh. you know amongst Inds. is a thing never usual, now you desire we will deliver up what remains, we assure you it shall be imediately done, there being no difficulty in delivering them up as we have given up the beforementioned four. —

A Black Belt.

Father we attentively listened to & buried in our hearts the good words you spoke to us yesterday after our Signing the Treaty of Peace — and have only to add that we are certain the good Words & wholesome advice wh. you then gave & spoke to us will be most chearfully received by all our Nation Old & Young. & thankfull we are to you for them. & Happy that every thing is so well Settled. for wh. we return you many thanks,
Thus Ended

A Bunch of Wampum 8 rows

Then Sir Wm ~~told them~~ that he was ~~glad to~~ greatly pleased to find ~~them [illegible]~~ so fully authorised by their Nations to settle all Matters with him, ~~then~~ & that ~~told them~~ he ~~greatly~~ much approved of their conduct during ye course of the Treaty, now so happily & fully settled, & which he expected they would all ever remember and keep inviolable, & by all means to use expedition in sending for their several Belts among the Twightees Ottawas &c. agreable to their promises now made — So Ended

After wh., Deiaquande Chief Warrior of the
Onondaga Nation stood up & spoke to the Shawanese
Delawares, & their Mingoes on behalf of the Six Nations
6
Caghnawagaes, &ca. as follows—

Bretheren, & Nephews. +

Copy.

July 4th 1765.

At a Conference at Johnson Hall with the Shawanese & Mingo Deputys from Ohio —

Present.

Sir William Johnson Baronet
Guy Johnson Esqr. Deputy Agent
John Butler Esqr.
and Sundry other persons. —

L. Perthuis }
A. Montour } Interpreters.

Sir William addressed them as follows. —

Children of the Shawanese; —

I am glad you have at last thought proper to come to me agreable to your Engagements with Colo. Bouquet & Mr. Croghan, why you neglected it so long and what occasioned your Hostages to desert, are best known to yourselves; but I attribute it to your foolish and groundless apprehensions of our Resentment, and to your readiness in giving Ear to every Idle Story that bad interested

Men have told you.

You have been already sufficiently spoken to on the Subject of your late unjust War, and the Barbarities you exercised during its Continuance, which were of such a nature, that you may think yourselves very happy in having a people to deal with, who have Compassion for you, and will receive you again into favour on your sincere repentance and future Amendment—

A Belt.

The English have never given you Cause to suspect, that they would violate the Faith of Treaties, and you therefore had no reason to prevent your coming down, but what your own guilty Consciences suggested; for the English, tho' strong and able to punish all their Enemies, are also a mercifull People, and have given you a recent Proof of it, but take Care that you do not build too much upon the Expectation of such Lenity hereafter; for if ever you swerve from the Engagements you are now to enter into, you cannot expect, neither will you meet with farther forgiveness.

A Belt.

I am glad you call yourselves Children of the Great King, and I hope that Title will induce you to reverence and obey him and to act in a different manner than you have hitherto done. You acted wisely in delivering up the 44 Prisoners to my Deputy Mr. Croghan, and I expect that you will lose no time in collecting any still remaining, when this is performed, and that the English find you observant of the Terms I shall now propose to you, they will take proper Notice of you, and you will be allowed a fair Trade.

A Belt.

Bretheren the Delawares,

I am glad you are come here to strengthen the Treaty subscribed to by Killbuck the Deputy from your Nation, and I expect that all the Articles he agreed to will be strictly observed by your Nation for ever, so that you may enjoy Peace & Trade.

A Belt.

Bretheren

Bretheron the Senecas of Ohio,

You have long been in a bad Road, it is time that you go out of it and chuse a better, and to that end I shall advise you, and all those of the Six Nations living in your Quarter to return to the Nation they belong to; for whilst you live scattered and at a distance from your proper Chiefs, you will be apt to listen to those bad Birds, who have corrupted your minds and are working your Ruin. I expect that the Engagements you will now enter into shall be accepted from your Hearts, and duly observed by all your People and you need not to doubt of the English favor, so long as you preserve your Treaties inviolate.

A Belt.

Then Benaviſsica the Chief of the Shawanese stood up and said:

Father,

We have attended to all you said, with every part of which we are well pleased, we acknowledge ourselves to be the Children of the Great King, to whom we are very thankfull for his favor. We heartily wish and we believe what you have said to be sincere, and we are sent here by all our People to act in the same manner, for which reason we shall this Night take your Speech into Consideration, and give you an Answer thereto to morrow.

Sunday 7. July 1765.

At a Conference at Johnson Hall with the Shawanese Mingoes of Ohio and Delawares.

Present as before.

Benavissica Chief of the Shawanese stood up and went through the Ceremony of Condolence in return to that performed three days ago by the Mohawks &c on the Death of the Squash Cutter then Kayagshuta, Chief of the Mingoes interpreted it in Seneca to the Six Nations.

4 Strings

After which Benaviſsica took Sir William's 5th. Belt in his Hands, and after repeating all was said upon it, laid it down, and — taking up one of their own spoke as follows. —

Brother;

You have expreſsed to us your Surprize, that our Hostages ran away, and that we ought to know what Motive could induce them to commit such a disgraceful Action. All our Chiefs have been as much astonished as you at their Conduct, in which they had no share, and having to the contrary an immediate thought of a Remedy, for this ill precedent in sending ten Prisoners that were then in our Villages, and praying the Commanding Officer of the Post where they were consigned, not to think that their Nation had any Concern therein, as it would — appear by the further Steps they would —

take, as it is Evident now by the measure they now take to put the last hand to the general Peace thereto remaining nothing to add on their part, but to have your Opinion thereon for to make a proper and Satisfactory Answer.

Brother,

As We have failed in Our word, we are come to make reparation for what we have done amiss, and we hope that all we now promise to you shall be punctually executed as well with regard to Trade as the other matters. Our Chiefs expect our Return with impatience for to rejoice at our good Success, together with our whole Nation.

Brother,

When we had to treat in good Earnest of this good affair, we sent word thereof to our Warriors, in order to engage them to work Jointly with us in this Salutary work; this is their answer — "Our Chiefs, we are greatly delighted, that you are willing to give us a Solid Peace, and as we are the Cause of all the

Troubles, we have taken our Hatchets and thrown them away so far off, that we can never find them any more, and we join with you most heartily, in order to work with One consent in this good Affair, and promise that we will be but one Body and One same Spirit with you. As for the Prisoners we really believe they are all at present remitted and consequently nothing can prevent the Graces & Favors which you promise to our perfect Docility and Obedience.

Delawares.

Brother,

We have found all that Killbuck hath transacted here very well done, and We are ready to ratify it, for as much as we see, that there is nothing transacted but what is for our Advantage.

Then Kayashuta the 6 Nation chief from Ohio stood up and said.

Brother,

You have engaged us to return to our respective Villages again and we are very much satiſfied with your way of thinking on this Subject, and we are determined to follow your Advice, being the only way to avoid falling into the Snare that our Enemies are preparing for us. And be perswaded by these words we expreſs gratefully the ease of our Hearts.

Brother,

We with pleasure acquaint you with what we have done together, when first our minds became divided in the last wars. you did send word to the Delawares, and we did the same to the Savenesis, by which we have engaged these latter to go back again to their Villages 18 miles from Fort Duquesne. And the Delawares have been engaged to the River du boeuf, and this was accepted of and executed in the Course of last Summer.

Shawanese.

Brother,

In regard to our being become your adopted Children we believe this was done by the English at Fort du Quesne, but it little imports which way we are become by this Denomination, since We are equally enchanted to be the Great King's Children, that we may obtain as much favor as we will endeavour to merit at his Hands.—

Brother,

you have desired us at Fort du Quesne to advise you concerning the divers Nations that are round about you. we are afraid the other Nations might be Jealous of the good Fortune of the Shawanese, and we think it would be properer to treat all these divers Nations upon the same equitable footing, and pray let them Experience from You that Care, that a natural Father owes to his Children, that they may be for ever gratefull and submissive to their Father; for if you were to educate them improperly— They might be wanting in what they now call with propriety their Duty.— In order to facilitate all things, we have sent Ten of our people to accompany Mr. Croghan, and to publish in the sundry Villages through the Rout, the several Steps we have taken consequently being of one accord & unanimous.—

Bro:r

Brother,

With this Belt we inform you, that we are come a great way from our Villages to your Castle, and all the way that we came we have cleared the Road of every thing that might hurt your Children, so that they may come now to visit you peaceably from Post to Post —

Monday 8th July 1765.

Several Indians of the different Nations — arrived — as also some Senecas with De Blois Interpreter & 6 Prisoners. —

Tuesday 9th July 1765.

At a Conference with the Shawanese &c

Present as before. —

Sir William Johnson addressed the Indians, in Answer to their Speech the other Day, —

Children of the Shawanese,

I have attended to all your Speech, which I shall now answer, and I am glad you express your disapprobation of the — Conduct of your Hostages, which I expect none of your people will ever more be guilty of, because it will reflect upon the Credit of your People, whose words will no more be taken. You did — wisely in giving up then the 10 Prisoners — to shew that you were resolved to abide by — your Engagements.

I am glad you come now to make — Reparation for your past misconduct, and I expect you will pay due regard to your — Engagements as you now promise. — I shall not detain you long from your People, but finish the good work with all Expedition, so that you may speedily carry the agreable News to your Chiefs and People at Home.

I am pleased with the Speech of your Warriors, and that They cast away the Axe — and promise to follow nothing for the future but what is good; it was a dangerous Instrumt. and would, had they kept it, have hurt — themselves, - and I expect they will immediatly fetch away and bury the Axes which they — sent to the Other Nations — I now — desire that they will deliver up the — remainder of the Prisoners to Mr. Croghan, or in his Absence to the Commanding Officer.

at Fort Pitt, as doubtless they will be able to find a few more; for whilst there are any detained after your promises of delivering up the whole to us, the English cannot think you Men of your words.—

A Belt.

To the Delawares.

I am glad you approve of and are ready to confirm the Treaty subscribed to by Killbuck; there was nothing contained therein but what was for your Interest, and therefore I expect it will be duly observed.—

Senecas.

Brothers,

I am glad you so readily agree to return to your proper Places of Residence, because you never can be perfectly happy 'till you do so, and therefore I expect you will move your Quarters very soon.—

The Places of Residence you have pointed out for the Shawanese & Delawares are the best and most fitting, and I desire you will not change your Minds, but go to Them and live in the Strictest Friendship with the English, and not attempt stealing any of their Horses, Cattle, or any other their property, as such always produce Quarrels.—

4 Strings.—

Children of the Shawanese.—

It was during your Conference lately with Mr. Croghan at Fort Pitt that You called yourselves Children, and you then desired to be called always by that Appellation. It is not however sufficient that you stile yourselves such, you must act like Dutifull Children, and be obedient to your Father; if you do so, the English will take proper Notice of you, but they must first see how you merit that Title, and be perswaded that you have thoroughly reformed, and will never break out again.— I know the kind of Treatment you receiv'd from the French; you joined them with Chearfullness, and acted warmly on their behalf; whenever you do as much for us, you shall be equally rewarded, and in the mean time our favours will be proportion'd to your several Degrees of Merit—

A Belt—

I am no wise apprehensive that the other Nations can have any Cause of Jealousy on

Account of your having become Children of the Great King of England, as it is a Title they may all obtain – if they desire it, but as you propose, that the Title had been given to the rest of the Nations I am willing to extend it to the Delawares and to all the others Indians about the Ohio, their Treatment as Children must be according to their merit, undutifull Children must be punished, and those that are dutifull cherished. Therefore your Treatment and theirs will intirely – depend upon yourselves, so that if you don't find – it agreable, it must be your own faults, for the English will not neglect you so soon as they find that your – Hearts are sincere and your Conduct agreable to your Words, and this I recommend to you as your Friend and Wellwisher. –

A Belt. –

I am glad to hear that you have cleared – the Road and removed all Obstructions out of it, that is the only way for you to expect Trade, and – an Intercourse with the English; it is therefore – your Interest to keep the same open, and not suffer any Trees or Stumps to stop the Passage; for so long as you keep it in Repair, we can see and converse with one another, and whenever bad Birds gets amongst you, you can cast your Eyes — on me, and I will disperse them; but — should it be ever more stopped up, the — Traders could not go along it with their Goods, nor could we confer together as — Friends.

A Belt —

I have now answered your Speech — I shall to morrow Morning explain the — Articles subscribed to by the Delawares — to which I expect you will chearfully and sincerely agree. —

Kayashuta Chief of the Ohio Senecas return'd Sir William — on behalf of the rest many — thanks for his Speech, and as they were of different Nations, and did not all understand what was said, they desired time till the next day to make him an Answer —

A1 —

At a Conference at Johnson Hall —

13th July 1765.

Present as before.

Sir William explained to the Shawanese Delawares and Mingo's the several Articles of the Treaty subscribed to by Killbuck &c on behalf of the Delawares, with all which they were pleased and unanimously agreed to subscribe to the same and to abide by every Article which might be construed to extend to them. —

After which he proposed to them the following Articles as a Testimony of their assent to which they all Subscribed. —

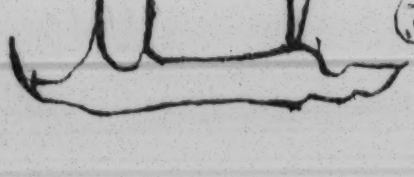
The Delaware Deputies sent from Ohio, to strengthen, ratify and confirm the annexed Treaty subscribed by Killbuck and those who accompanied him, DO for themselves and the rest of their whole Nation Confirm the whole of the said Treaty by

their

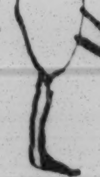
virtue of the Power vested in them for that purpose, the same having been fully explained to and clearly understood by them.—

They likewise of their own free will and without being induced thereto through Fear or Necessity, Do desire to be admitted as Children of the Great King of England, and to be stiled such for the Future, deeming themselves thereby closer Linked to the British Crown, to whom they will pay all due Submission and Subjection, so far as the same can be consistent with the Indians Native Rights. In Testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their proper Marks & Seals at Johnson Hall the 13th day of July 1765.

Turtle Heart
als. Aquassqua—



(L.S.) Ssreweenoghwa—



(L.S.)

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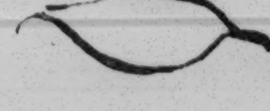


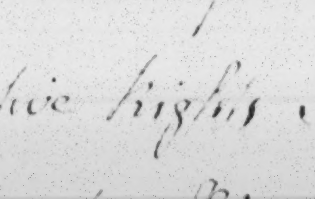
(L.S.)

The Shawanese Deputies sent from Ohio to subscribe to a Treaty of Peace before Sir William Johnson Baronet Do for themselves and the whole of their Nation, by whom they are duly authorized, agree to every Article of the Treaty subscribed to by the Delawares, so far as the same can be extended to the Shawanese, and do engage faithfully to abide thereby, the same having been fully explained to and clearly understood by them. They do likewise of their own free will, as the Delawares have done, desire to be admitted as Children of the Great King of England, and to be stiled such, for the future deeming themselves thereby closer Linked to the British Crown, to whom they will pay all due submiſsion and subjection so far as the same be consistent with their Native Rights In Testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their proper Marks & Seals at Johnson Hall the 13th day of July 1765

Benaviſsica

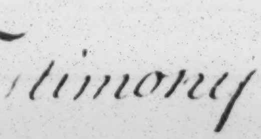
L.S.

Nanykpuſson



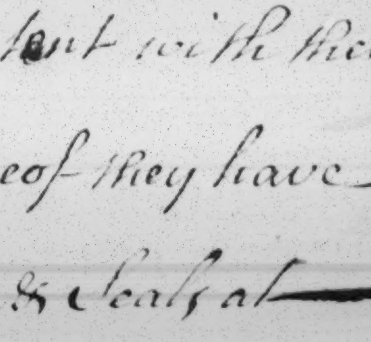
L.S.

Sanicksah



L.S.

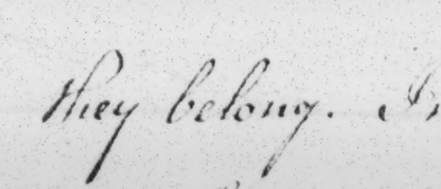
Wabysequina



L.S.

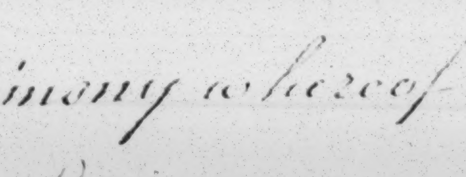
The Deputies from the Mingoes or Indians of the Six Nations living at or about the Ohio, being sent by the whole of their People to subscribe to a peace, Do for themselves and the rest of their Tribes in that Quarter agree to every article of the Treaty subscribed to by the Delawares, as far as the same can be extended to them, and do engage faithfully to abide thereby, the same having been fully explained to and clearly understood by them. and They do farther promise and engage that they and all their people will with all convenient Dispatch withdraw themselves from their present places of Residence, and return to the respective Nations to whom they belong. In Testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their proper Marks and Seals at Johnson Hall the 13th day July 1765.

Kayashota



(L.S)

Chenughoon



(L.S)

In Testimony of the foregoing Treaty I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal at Arms, — promising the above mentioned Indians on the part of His Britanic Majesty, the same Friendship and Advantage, which are expressed in the Delaware — Treaty on due performance of the Articles therein contained. Done at Johnson Hall the said 13th day of July 1765.

Wm Johnson (L.S.)

Ls. Perthuies } Interps. Guy Johnson Esqr. Depy. Agent
H. Montour. }
Peter du Bois.
Robt. Adams.

Then Sir William spoke as follows.

Children, the Shawanese, Delawares & Mingoes. —

You have now subscribed to the Treaty before me confirming the Articles signed by the — Delawares before, the greatest part of which will — equally concern you all.

It remains that I desire you will consider, that what you have signed is a Solemn thing, — an Engagement between the English which — will always appear against those who violate it,

is

so that you must not compare it with —
any little Transactions amongst yourselves,
which are often soon forgotten; No, this
can't be forgot, it will remain upon —
Record, and your People shall have —
Copys of it for their private Satisfaction. —

Think seriously then of what you —
have done, repeat it often amongst yourselves,
and where any Doubt or Difference may —
happen to arise, observe the Article by —
which you have engaged to come to me —
or those set over you by the King for —
an Explanation or to obtain Justice. —

If you act differently your Breach —
of Faith will be publickly known, and
you must expect nothing but ruin, but
if on the Contrary you take due notice
of what has passed & observe your — —
Engagements, the King will esteem you,
His Subjects will consider you as Friends,
your Wives & Children may rest in —
Security, whilst you pursue your Hunting

&.

and enjoy your Trade. Think of this, never Deny, alter, or Evade what you have now agreed to, and consider what I have now said as a proof of my Friendship for all Indians, who in Gratitude to His Majesties forgiveness, are resolved to lead peaceable Lives & never to disturb the publick Tranquility.

A Belt—

Then Benavissica addressed Sir William as follows.

Father

We have attended to what has passed, & to your Speech which has been receiv'd with great pleasure by us all; and we have received it into our Hearts. We heartily thank you for it, and are desirous to make you a proper Answer thereto—

We shall take your Belts into our Serious Consideration this night, and shall give you a fair honest Answer thereto to morrow morning—

Sunday 14th July.—

At a Conference at Johnson Hall

Present as before—

Benavissica took the Black & white

Belt, with which Sir William spoke two Days ago approving of their Warriors Speech, and desiring they would call in all the Belts & Hatchets which they might have sent to induce other Nations to join them in the War, Then said.

Father

All that you have required of us by this Belt is very agreeable and right, and what our People at Home on our setting off for your House desired us to agree to, should you propose it.

The remainder of your People who were in the Woods at the time Mr. Croghan called us to Fort Pitt, shall, if not already done, be every One delivered up to your Order on our Return, and be assured, that we will also without Loss of time call in all our Belts and Hatchets sent since the Commencement
f the late Trouble to other Nations, so
t there shall be nothing left undone
n parts to render this peace lasting.

A black & white belt

then pickt the Belt up & told Sir William he might depend upon their making the best use possible of it, agreable to his Desire.

Father,

On your requiring of us this past Spring to deliver up all your Flesh and Blood which was amongst us, Our Chief men agreed thereto, having a Desire for peace, in so much that They sent for and took away first four Prisoners who were given to replace four principal Warriors, which you know amongst Indians is a thing never usual; now you desire we will deliver up what remain, we assure you it shall be immediately done, there being no difficulty in delivering them up, as we have given them up the before mentioned four.

A Black Belt

Father,

We attentively listened to, and buried in our Breasts the good words you spoke to us yesterday after our signing the Treaty of Peace, And have only to add, that We are certain the good words and wholsome advice, which you then gave & spoke to us, — will be most chearfully received by all — our Nation Old and Young. and thankfull we are to you for them, and happy that every thing is so well settled, for which we return you many thanks. thus Ended —

A Bunch of White Wampum
8 Rows. —

Then Sir William told them that he was greatly pleased to find — Them throughout the Meeting — so well disposed, and that they were so fully authorised by — their Nations to settle all — Matters with him, and that he much approved of their — Conduct during the Course — of the Treaty, now so — Happily & fully settled, & which He expected they would all ever remember & keep — Inviolable, & by all means —

to use Expedition in sending for their several Belts among the Twightees, Ottawaes, &c agreable to their promises now made.—

So Ended,—

After which Deiaquande, Chief Warrior of the Onondaga Nation, stood up and spoke to the Shawanese, Delawares & Ohio Mingos on behalf of the Six Nations, Coghnawageys &c as follows.—

Bretheren & Nephews.—

We are all glad that You are become the Children of the Great King, and that consequently you'l not fail to be as good as your word to him, in delivering up all the Prisoners that may still remain amongst your Nations.

we all earnestly entreat you not to fail therein, because you might undoe all you have been doing hitherto, and otherwise if you do the thing readily and Chearfully, that will be sufficient to prove your Reformation & Sincerity of Heart.—

As to the Hatchets which you

have sent to the Divers Nations of Indians, (the English) insist upon your taking them from those persons who might employ them to wrong purposes, as they have justly forewarned you, and we insist upon it likewise, because this is a point of great Importance. And we wish that the persons you have sent on that Errand, the Miamies & Wayaghtanoes may succeed, that we and our Children may enjoy the Benefits of a general peace. That will certainly not take place without our Brethren the English have that proof of your Sincerity.

Bretheren,

As we know better than you being more accustomed than you may be to the use of paper, it is good that we advise you touching that, that you have subscribed. Our Bretheren the English make use of paper in all their Contracts, Agreements & Treaties, and we make use of Wampum only, but when we come to forget the Subject Matter of the

Contents, the Belts can be of no further use, but it is not the same thing as to their papers; when after times they come to forget any Transactions of consequence, they have recourse to their writings, which recall to their Minds whatever they have agreed to, so that you can never deceive them, neither can you change their Speech. and although you could do so, yet the Supreme Being whose Worshiper & Servant our Great King and Father is, can punish you, because all these promises and Engagements have been entered before him and have been ratified in the Face of all your Friends, Brothers and Allies.—

We are therefore all resolved and determined to follow litterally the Treaty that we have agreed to, and we hope, expect, and we insist on the same from you, as making together but one same Spirit & Body Politick—

The foregoing is a true Copy of the principal Conferences &c held by Sir William Johnson Bart. with the Shawanese, Delawares & Mingos.—

Examined & Compared with the Indian Records. G. Johnson Depy Agent
acting as Secy during vacancy.

Proceedings of Sir William Johnson with the Ohio Indians.

[Plantations General Papers.]

At a Conference at Johnson Hall with the Shawanese & Mingo Deputys from Ohio. July 4th 1765.

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson Baronet
Guy Johnson Esqr Depy Agent.
John Butler Esqr & sundry other Persons.
L. Perthuis, H. Montour. Interpreters.

Sir William addressed them as follows

Children of the Shawanese

I am glad you have at last thought proper to come to me agreeable to your engagements with Col° Bouquet & Mr Croghan, why you neglected it so long, & what occasioned your Hostages to desert, are best known to yourselves, but I attribute it to your foolish & groundless apprehensions of our resenmt and to your readiness in giveing ear to every idle story that bad interested men have told you.

You have been already sufficiently spoken to on the subject of your late unjust War, & the Barbarities you exercised during its Continueance, which were of such a nature that you may think yourselves verry happy in having people to deal with who have compassion for you and will receive you again into favour on your sincere repentance and future Amendmt

A Belt.

The English have never given you cause to suspect that they would violate the faith of Treaties, & you therfore had no reason to prevent your coming down, but what your own guilty consciences suggested, for the English tho' strong and able to punish all their Enemies are also a merciful People, & have given you a recent proof of it, but take care that you do not build too much upon the Expectation of such Lenity hereafter, for if ever you swerve from the Engagements you are now to enter into you cannot expect, neither will you meet with farther forgiveness. A Belt.

I am glad you call yourselves Children of the Great King, & I hope that title will induce you to reverance and obey him & to act in a different manner than you have hitherto done.— You acted wisely in delivering up the 44 prisoners to my Deputy Mr Croghan, & I expect that you will lose no time in collecting any still behind, when this is performed & that the English find you observant of the Terms I shall now propose to you, they will take proper notice of you, & you will be allowed a fair Trade A Belt.

Bretheren the Delawares, I am glad you are come here to strengthen the Treaty subscribed to by *Killbuck* the Deputy from your Nation, & I expect that all the Articles he agreed to will be strictly observed by your Nation for ever, so that you may enjoy Peace & Trade.

A Belt.

Bretheren of the Senecas of Ohio. You have long been in a bad road, it is time that you got out of it & chuse a better, & to that end I shall advise you & all those of the Six Nations living in your Quarter to return to the Nation they belong to, for whilst you live scattered and at a distance from your proper Chiefs, you will be apt to listen to those bad birds, who have corrupted your minds & are working your ruin.—I expect that the Engagements you will now enter into shall be accepted from your Hearts, & duly observed by all your people, & you need not doubt of the English favor, so long as you preserve your Treaties inviolate

A Belt

Then *Benavissica* the Chief of the Shawanese stood up and said.

Father, We have attended to all you said, with every part of which we are well pleased, we acknowledge ourselves to be the children of the Great King to whom we are very thankfull for his favour. We heartily wish & we believe what you have said to be sincere, & we are sent here by all our People to act in the same manner, for which reason we shall this night take your speech into consideration, & give you an answer thereto to-morrow.

Sunday 7 July 1765

At a Conference at Johnson Hall with the Shawanese Mingoes of Ohio & Delawares.

PRESENT— as before

Benavissica Chief of the Shawanese stood up & went through the Ceremony of Condolence in return to that performed three days ago by the Mohawks &c. on the Death of the Squash Cutter then Kayagshuta Chief of the Mingoes Interpreted it in Seneca to the Six Nations.

4 Strings

After which Benavissica took Sir Willm 5th Belt in his hands & after repeating all was said upon it, laid it down & taking up one of their own spoke as follows.

Brother, You have expressed to us your surprise that our Hostages ran away, & that we ought to know what motive could induce them to commit such a disgracefull action. All our Chiefs have been as much astonished as you at their conduct in which they had no share, & having to the contrary an immediate thought of a remedy for this ill precedent in sending ten prisoners that were then in our Villages, & praying the Commanding Officer of the Post where they were consigned, not to think that their Nation had any concern therein, as it would appear by the further steps they would take; as it is evident now by the measure they now take to put the last hand to the General Peace therto remaining nothing to add on their part, but to have your opinion thereon for to make a proper & satisfactory answer.

Brother, As we have failed in our Word we are come to make reparation for what we have done amiss, & we hope that all we now promise to you shall be punctually executed as well with regard to Trade as the other matters. Our Chiefs expect our return with Impatience for to rejoice at our good success together with our whole Nation.

Brother, When we had to treat in good earnest of this good affair, we sent word thereof to our Warriors, in order to engage them to work jointly with us in this salutary Work, this is their Answer "Our Chiefs, we are greatly delighted that you are willing to give us a solid Peace & as we are the cause of all the troubles, we have taken our Hatchets, & thrown them away so far off, that we can never find them any more, & we join wth you most heartily, in order to work with one consent in this good affair, & promise that we will be but one body & one same Spirit with you, as for the Prisoners we really believe they are all at present remitted and consequently nothing can prevent the graces & favours which you promise to our perfect docility & obedience.

DELAWARES

Brother, We have found all that Killbuck hath transacted here very well done, & we are ready to ratify it, for as much as we see that there is nothing transacted but what is for our Advantage.

Then Kayashuta the 6 Nation Chief from Ohio stood up & said.

Brother,

You have engaged us to return to our respective Villages again, & we are very much satisfied with your way of thinking on this subject, & we are determined to follow your advice, being the only way to avoid falling into the snare that our Enemies are preparing for us. And be perswaded by these words we express gratefully the sence of our Hearts.

Brother, We with pleasure acquaint you with what we have done together, when first our Minds became divided in the last Wars. You did send word to the *Delawares* & we did the same to the Saveneses, by which we have engaged these latter to go back again to their Villages 18 miles from Fort Duquesne, and the Delawares have been engaged to the *River du Boeuf* & this was accepted of & executed in the Course of the Summer.

SHAWANESE.

Brother, In regard to our being become your adopted children we believe this was done by the English at Fort du Quesne, but it little imports which way we are become by this Denomination, since we are equally enchanted to be the Great King's children, that we may obtain as much favour as we will endeavour to merit at his hands.

Brother, You have desired us at Fort du Quesne to advise you concerning the divers nations that are round about you. we are afraid the other Nations might be jealous of the good fortune of the Shawanese, & we think it would be properer to treat all these divers Nations upon the same equitable footing, & pray let them experience from you that care, that a Natural Father owes to his Children that they may be for ever gratefull & submissive to their Father, for if you were to educate them improperly they might be wanting in what they now call with propriety their duty.—In order to facilitate all things, we have sent ten of our People to accompany M^r Croghan, & to publish in the sundry Villages through the Rout the several steps we have taken consequently being of one accord & unanimous.

Brother, With this Belt we inform you that we are come a great way from our Villages to your Castle, & all the way that we came we have cleared the road of every thing that might hurt your Children, so that they may come now to visit you peaceably from Post to Post.

Monday 8 July 1765. Several Indians of the different Nations arrived, as also some Senecas with De Blois Interpreter and three Prisoners.

At a Conference with the Shawanese &^c Tuesday 9^th July 1765

PRESENT— as before

Sir William Johnson addressed the Indians in Answer to their Speech the other day.

Children of the Shawanese. I have attended to all your speech which I shall now answer, & I am glad you express your disapprobation of the Conduct of your Hostages, which I expect none of your People will evermore be guilty of, because it will reflect upon the credit of your

People, whose words will no more be taken. You did wisely in giving up then the 10 Prisoners to shew that you were resolved to abide by your Engagements.

I am glad you come now to make reparation for your past misconduct, & I expect you will pay due regard to your Engagements as you now promise. I shall not detain you long from your People but finish the good work with all expedition, so that you may speedily carry the agreeable News to your Chiefs & People at home.

I am pleased with the speech of your Warriors & that they cast away the Axe and promise to follow nothing for the future but what is good, it was a dangerous instrument & would had they kept it have hurt themselves, & I expect they will immediately fetch away & bury the Axes which they sent to the other Nations.—I now desire that they will deliver up the remainder of the Prisoners to Mr Croghan, or in his absence to the Commanding Officer at Fort Pitt, as doubtless they will be able to find a few more, for whilst there are any detained after your promises of delivering up the whole to us, the English cannot think you Men of your words.

A Belt.

To the Delawares

I am glad you approve of, & are ready to confirm the Treaty subscribed to by *Killbuck*, there was nothing contained therin but what was for your Interest & therefore I expect it will be duly observed.

Senecas

Brothers, I am glad you so readily agree to return to your proper places of residence, because you never can be perfectly happy till you do so, & therfore I expect you will move your quarters very soon.

The Places of Residence you have pointed out for the Shawanese & Delawares are the best & most fitting & I desire you will not change your minds but go to them & live in the strictest friendship with the English & not attempt stealing any of their horses, cattle or any other their property as such always produce quarrels. 4 Strings

Children of the Shawanese

It was during your Conference lately with Mr Croghan at Fort Pitt that you called yourselves Childn & you then desired to be called always by that appellation. It is not however sufficient that you stile yourselves such, you must act like dutifull Children, & be obedient to your Father, if you do so the English will take proper notice of you, but they must first see how you merit that Title, & be perswaded that you have thoroughly reformed, & will never break out again, I know the kind of Treatment you received from the French, you joined them with chearfullness, & acted warmly on their behalf, whenever you do as much for us, you shall be equally rewarded, & in the mean time our favours will be proportioned to your several degrees of merit.

A Belt

I am no wise apprehensive that the other Nations can have any cause of jealousy on account of your having become Children of the Great King of England, as it is a Title they may all obtain if they desire it, but as you propose that the Title had best be given to the rest of the Nations I am willing to extend it to the *Delawares* & to all the other Indians about the *Ohio*. Their Treatment as Children must be according to their merit, undutifull Children must be punished, & those that are dutifull cherished, therfore your Treatment & theirs will entirely depend upon yourselves, so that if you don't find it agreeable, it must be your own faults for the

English will not neglect you so soon as they find that your hearts are sincere, & your conduct agreeable to your Words, & this I recommend to you as your friend & welwisher

A Belt.

I am glad to hear that you have cleared the road & removed all obstructions out of it, that is the only way for you to expect Trade, & an intercourse with the English, it is therefore your Interest to keep the same open, & not suffer any Trees or Stumps to stop the passage, for so long as you keep it in repair, we can see & converse wth one another, & whenever bad birds gets amongst you, you can cast your Eyes on me, & I will disperse them, but should it be ever more stopped up, the Traders could not go along it with their goods, nor could we confer together as friends. A Belt.

I have now answered your Speech I shall to-morrow morning explain the Articles subscribed to by the Delawares to which I expect you will chearfully & sincerely agree.

Kayashuta chief of the Ohio Senecas return'd Sir William (on behalf of the rest) many thanks for his speech, & as they were of different Nations & did not all understand what was said, they desired time till the next day to make him an answer.

At a Conference at Johnson Hall 13th July 1765.

PRESENT— as before

Sir William explained to the Shawanese, Delawares & Mingos the several Articles of the Treaty subscribed to by Killbuck &c. on behalf of the Delawares, with all which they were pleased & unanimously agreed to subscribe to the same & to abide by every Article which might be construed to extend to them.

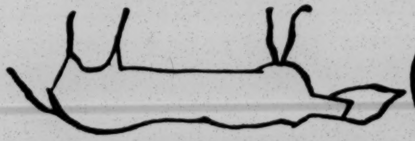
After which he proposed to them the following Articles as a Testimony of their assent to which they all subscribed.

Treaty with the Ohio Indians.

The Delaware Deputys sent from Ohio, to strengthen, ratify & confirm the annexed Treaty subscribed by Killbuck & those who accompanied him do for themselves & the rest of their whole Nation confirm the whole of the said Treaty by virtue of the power vested in them for that purpose, the same having been fully explained to & clearly understood by them.

They likewise of their own free will, & without being induced therto through fear or necessitty do desire to be admitted as children of the Great King of England, & to be stiled such for the future, deeming themselves therby closer linked to the British Crown to whom they will pay all due submission & subjection so far as the same can be consistant with the Indians native rights, In Testimony wherof they have hereunto affixed their proper Marks & Seals at Johnson Hall the 13th day of July 1765.

TURTLE HEART al^{s} AQUASSQUA. WIEWEENOGHWA. TEDABAJHSIKA.



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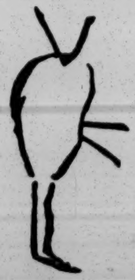

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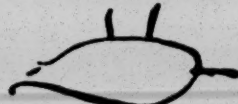

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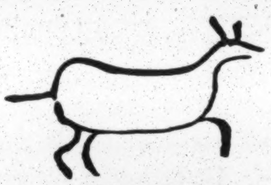
The Shawanese Deputies sent from Ohio to subscribe to a Treaty of Peace before Sir William Johnson Baronet, Do for themselves & the whole of their Nation by whom they are duly authorised agree to every Article of the Treaty subscribed to by the Delawares so far as the same can be extended to the Shawanese, & do engage faithfully to abide thereby, the same having been fully explained to & clearly understood by them. — They do likewise of their own free will as the Delawares have done, desire to be admitted as children of the Great King of England, & to be stiled such for the future deeming themselves thereby closer linked to the British Crown, to whom they will pay all due submission & subjection so far as the same be consistant with their Native rights. In Testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their proper Marks & Seals at Johnson Hall the 13th day July 1765

Benavissica



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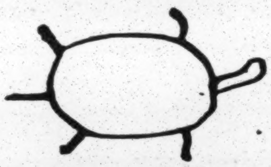

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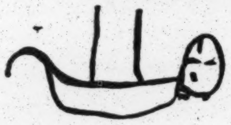

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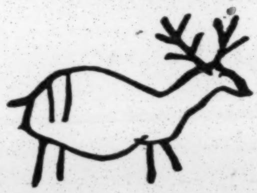
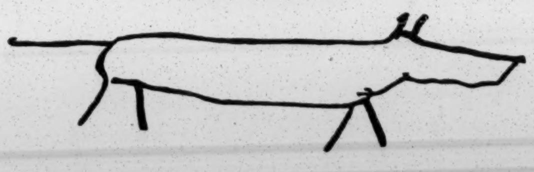


L S

The Deputies from the Mingos or Indians of the Six Nations living at & about the Ohio, being sent by the whole of their People to subscribe to a Peace, Do for themselves & the rest of the Tribes in that Quarter agree to every Article of the Treaty subscribed to by the Delawares as far as the same can be extended to them & do engage faithfully to abide therby, the same having been fully explained to, and clearly understood by them. — And they do farther promise & engage that they & all their People will with all convenient Dispatch, withdraw themselves from their present places of residence & return to the respective Nations to whom they belong. In Testimony wherof they have hereunto affixed their proper Marks & Seals at Johnson Hall the 13th day July 1765

Kayashota.



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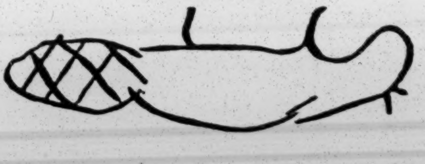
Chenighsoa



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In Testimony of the foregoing Treaty I have hereunto set my hand & seal at Arms, Promising the above mentioned Indians on the part of His Brittanic Majesty, the same Friendship & Advantange which are expressed in the Delaware Treaty on due performance of the Articles therein contained. Done at Johnson Hall the said 13th Day of July 1765

Wm Johnson L S

L. Perthuus
H. Montour
Intprs

Guy Johnson Dpty Agent
Peter du Bois
Robt Adems

Then Sir William spoke as follows.

Children the Shawanese, Delawares & Mingos, You have now subscribed to the Treaty before me confirming the Articles signed by the Delawares before, the greatest part of which will equally concern you all.

It remains that I desire you will consider that what you have signed is a solemn thing, and Engagement between the English which will always appear against those who violate it, so that you must not compare it with any little transactions amongst yourselves, which are often soon forgotten. No, this can't be forgot, it will remain upon record, & your People shall have coppys of it for their private satisfaction.

Think seriously then of what you have done, repeat it often amongst yourselves, & where any doubt or difference may happen to arise observe the Article by which you have engaged to come to me, or those sett over you by the King for an Explanation or to Obtain Justice.— If you act differently your Breach of Faith will be publickly known, & you must expect nothing but ruin, but if on the contrary you take due notice of what has passed & observe your engagements the King will esteem you, his Subjects will consider you as Friends, your Wives & Children may rest in security, whilst you pursue your Hunting & enjoy your own Trade.—Think of this, never Deny, Alter or Evade what you have now agreed to & consider what I have now said as a proof of my Friendship for all Indians, who in gratitude to His Majesties forgiveness are resolved to lead peaceable lives & never to disturb the Public Tranquility. A Belt.

Then Benavissica addressed Sir William as follows.

Father, We have attended to what has passed & to your speech which has been received with great pleasure by us all, & we have received it into our Hearts, We heartily thank you for it & are desirous to make you a proper answer thereto.

We shall take your Belts into our serious consideration this Night, & shall give you a fair Honest Answer thereto tomorrow Morning.

At a Conference at Johnson Hall Sunday 14th July

Present— as before.

Benavissica took the Black & white Belt wth which Sir William spoke two days ago, approving of their Warriors Speech, & desireing they would call in all the Belts & Hatchets which they might have sent to Induce other nations to join them in the War, then said

Father, All that you have required of us by this Belt is very Agreeable & right, and what our People at Home on our setting off for your House desired us to agree to, should you propose it.

The remainder of your People who where in the Woods at the time Mr Croghan called us to Fort Pitt shall, if not already done be every one delivered up to your order on our return, & be assured that we will also without loss of time call in all our belts & hatchets sent since the Commencement of the late trouble to other Nations, so that there shall be nothing left undone on our parts to render this Peace lasting.—Then put the Belt up & told Sir William he might depend upon their making the best use possible of it, agreeable to his desire.

Father, On you requiring of us this past Spring to deliver up all your Flesh & Blood which was amongst us, Our Chief Men agreed thereto, having a desire for Peace, in so much that they sent for & took away first four Prisoners who were given to replace four Principal Warriors which you know amongst Indians is a thing never usual, now you desire we will deliver up what remain, we assure you it shall be immediately done, there being no difficulty in delivering them up, as we have given up the before mentioned four. A Black Belt

Father, We attentively listened to & Buried in our Breasts the good words you spoke to us yesterday after our signing the Treaty of Peace.—and have only to add that we are certain the good words & wholesome advice which you than gave & spoke to us will be most chearfully received by all our Nation old & young, & thankfull we are to you for them & Happy that every thing is so well settled, for which we return you many thanks. thus Ended

A Bunch of White Wampum 8 rows

Then Sir William told them that he was greatly pleased to find them throughout the Meeting so well disposed, & that they were so fully authorised by their Nations to settle all matters with him, & that he much approved of their conduct during the course of the Treaty, now so happily & fully settled, & which he expected they would all ever remember and keep inviolable, & by all means to use expedition in sending for their several Belts among the Twightees, Ottawaes &c^a agreeable to their promises now made. So ended

After which Deiaquande Chief Warrior of the Onondaga Nation stood up & spoke to the Shawanese, Delawares & Ohio Mingos on behalf of the Six Nations, Coghnawageys &c. as follows

Bretheren & Nephews.

We are all glad that you are become the Children of the Great King, & that consequently you'l not fail to be as good as your word to him, in delivering up all the Prisoners that may still remain amongst your Nations. We all earnestly entreat you not to fail therin, because you might undoe all you have been doing hitherto, & otherwise if you do the thing readily & chearfully, that will be sufficient to prove your reformation & sincerity of Heart.

As to the Hatchets which you have sent to the divers Nations of Indians, (the English) insist upon your taking them from those persons, who might employ them to wrong purposes as they have justly forewarned you; & we insist upon it likewise, because this is a point of great importance, And we wish that the persons you have sent on that Errand, the Miamis & Wayaghtenos may succeed, that we and our children may enjoy the benefits of a general Peace, that will certainly not take place without our Bretheren the English have that proof of your Sincerity.

Bretheren,—As we know better than you being more accustomed than you may be to the use of Paper, it is good that we advise you touching that, that you have subscrib'd. Our Bretheren the English make use of Paper in all their Contracts, Agreements & Treaty's, and we make use of Wampum only, but when we come to forget the subject matter of the Contents, the Belts can be of no further use, but it is not the same thing as to their papers; when after times, they come to forget any Transactions of Consequence, they have recourse to their Writings which recall to their minds whatever they have agreed to, so that you can never deceive them, neither can you change their Speech and altho' you could do so yet the Supreme Being whose Worshiper & Servant our Great King & Father is can punish you, because all these promises & engagements have been entered upon before Him, & have been ratified in the Face of all your Friends, Brothers & Allies.—We are therfore all resolved & determined to follow literally the Treaty that we have agreed to, & we hope, expect & we insist on the same from you, as making together but one same spirit & body politick.

The foregoing is a true Copy of the Principal Conferences &c^a^ held by Sir William Johnson Bar^t^ with the Shawanese, Delawares & Mingos. Exam^d^ & compared with the Indian Records.

G. Johnson Dep^y^ Ag^t^
Act^g^ as Sec^y^ dur^g^ Vacancy.

Lieutenant-Governor Colden to General Gage.

[New-York Papers, (S. P. O.) CXIX.]

Spring Hill Sep^t^ 2^d^ 1765

Sir,

I have this Moment the honour of your letter of the 31^st^ of last month and am extreemly obliged to your Excellency on your expressing your sentiments so fully and freely on the present situation of the Public affairs of this Government. I had, before I received your letter, resolved to be in Town tomorrow, and now I shall as soon as I can have his Majestys Council for this Province meet, communicate your letter to them & I hope it will have its proper effect In the mean time I shall freely give you my sentiments

The only method in my opinion to prevent mischeif is to have such a military Force present as may effectually discourage all opposition to the Laws. A Weak Force which the seditious can have any hopes of overcoming may be productive of great mischeif. I therefore think that if it can be done without prejudice to his Majestys Service, a Battalion may be necessary on this occasion, in order to cut off all hopes of success in any seditious attempts or if such a number can not be had in time, I am of opinion that it may be proper to order as many as circumstances will allow, to march immediately to New York, and that they who are nearest, or least wanted march without delay

You know Sir, the men with whom I must act, and their behaviour on the present occasion, and what may be expected from them. In case the Civil Majistrates can not, or are not willing to do their Duty, you must judge what is incumbent on you, as well as on me in such case, when all civil authority is at an end.

I can truly say that before I received your Excellency's letter, I have not had from any of the Gentlemen of the Council or from any Majistrate, or from any other person the least information of the seditious present Temper of the People except by a letter from M^r^ McIvers, receiv'^d^ last Friday on the receipt of which I resolved to return to Town, from this you may judge what is to be expected

As to the Quartering of the Troops you know the Act of Parliament for that purpose will be pursued. The City Barracks on the Commons, seem to me the most proper Place for that purpose I think it improper to make any requisition of the Majistrates till near the time that the Troops are expected to arrive

If I mistake not a great quantity of Military Stores are now at New York without any Guard. This in my humble opinion makes it necessary to have some Military Force as soon as possible to prevent their falling into the hands of the Seditious. Perhaps this may be part of their plan which makes them so audacious

In our Temperate Cupps Wee pour a Libation to the Memory of our Worthy Fr^{d} the Gov^{r} of N. York wishing Him Health & prosperity

I am with Cordial Esteem

Y^{r} affectionate Friend

June 24: 1765 P. Collinson

[Indorsed]
To the
Hon^{ble}
Cadwallader Colden Esq^{r}
Governor of New York
ꝑ Cap. Davis

From Sir William Johnson

Johnson Hall July 5th 1765

Dear Sir

It is some days since I had the favour of yours of the 13th Ult^{o}., altho I could not get time to Answer it till now.

The Shawanese Delawares & Mingoes are arrived here in order to enter into a peace, the former lately delivered up 44 Prisoners to M^{r} Croghan Just before his departure from Fort Pitt for the Illinois, whither some of each Nation have accompanied him

The Delawares of Susquahana, & the Chenussios have also in pursuance of their Treaty in May deliver[ed] to me 25 Prisoners which remained in their hands & I have sent *Wabbicomonicot* the Chippawae Cheif wth a party of S^{d} Nation, and an Interpreter to y^{e} Westeren Na[tions] with Belts from me, and others from all y^{e} Ind^{s} in these Parts to acquaint them that Peace being now established here, whatever Nation excites fresh troubles can expect [no] favour, & will even be attacked by the rest, this, I hav[e] in my Message to the Westward greatly enlarged upon, & intimated the dislike the 6 Nations have for them, w^{h} wi[ll] widen the breach between them, a Conduct I always [torn] & on the other hand I treat separately with them, & let th[em] have as little to say with the rest as possible, I even make a distinction amongst the 6 Nations themselves, by alarming the lower Nations with the ambition of the Senecas. I am determined occasionally to hold General Conferences to the Westward as soon as enabled, whilst my Deputys in their Several Districts, treat w^th^ each Nation separately, this System supported by proper Persons to reside at the principal Out Posts continually will I hope be a means of securing peace & tranquility.

I am much oblidged to you for y^e^ freindly Manner in which you have communicated your Sentiments on these Subjects, & happy that they agree so perfectly with my own.

I have laid before the Att^y^ Genr^l^ y^e^ heads of the charge against Kayadarusseras, & desired his opinion which I hope shortly to receive.

In my last I wrote you w^t^ passed between M^r^ OBrien & myself concerning the Land, & requested y^r^ thoughts thereon, and I am extremely thankfull to You for the letter You Sent to London, & the terms in which it was couched.

I shall send M^r^. Banyar by this or y^e^ next Post my Certificate concerning the Grant at y^e^ back of the German Flatts, the Pattentees in taking up the Pattent left out an Interval of 7000 Acres included in y^e^ Ind^n^ purchase & vested in the Crown, for 5000, of w^h^., Conradt Frank & others petitioned, & the Pattent is I find to be obtained on my Certificate the remaining 2000, I could wish Cap^t^ Johnson had for his location, as no difficulty will be raised by anybody here, & therefore I presume you may be able to settle that Matter, I have accordingly certified the Vacancy.

I am with y^e^ most perfect Esteem
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient & most Humble Servant
W^m^. JOHNSON

P.S. Some of y^e^ People
concerned in y^e^ Kayadarusseras
Pattent have been lately here
making proposals to little
purpose, they are to send
[torn] them in Writing from York

[Indorsed]
The Honb^le^
Lieu^t^ Gov^r^ COLDEN

CERTIFICATE

D.S.[1]

[*Johnson-hall July 6, 1765*]

I do Certify that over and beside the five thousand Acres of Land, petitioned for by Conradt Frank, Frederick Frank, George Herkimer, Michael Klign & Peter Piper, for which I have transmitted a Certificate in Pursuance of an Order of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Council of the 27th day of February 1765; there yet remains a Tract of Two thousand Acres purchased of the Native Indian Proprietors & included in the Indian Deed on which the said Petition was founded, which said Two thousand Acres are now Vested in the Crown, & not Claimed by the said Indians — & that therefore the same may be Granted to any Reduced Officer or other person Agreeable to his Majestys Orders. —

Witness my hand at Johnson-hall the 6th day of July 1765. —

WM. JOHNSON

---

[1] In New York Historical Society, Banyar Papers. In Guy Johnson's hand.

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A.L.S.[1]

July 12th. 1765 —

DEAR BANYAR —

I have only time to enclose You my Certificate[2] to that Deed by the Indians to Harkemer Frank &ca. —

Mr. Dubois[3] is this Moment sett of with an Indian for the Conajohare Village, in order to settle Matters with them relative

---

[1] In New York Historical Society, Banyar Papers.

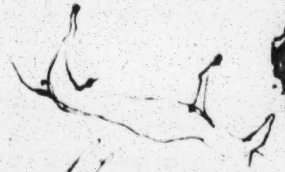
[2] Dated July 6, 1765. *Ante.*

[3] Peter DuBois.

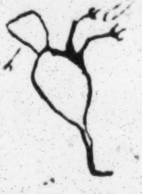
July 13. 1765

The Delaware Deputies sent from Ohio to Strengthen
… Do for themselves and the rest of the whole Nation Confirm … whole of the
Explained and Clearly understood by them. — They likewise … of themselves
the Great King of England and to be Stiled such for the Future, Deeming them
… as the same can be Consistent with the Indians Native Rights.

Agasqua

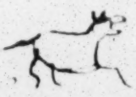


Kanaughwah

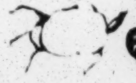


The Shawanese Deputys sent from the …
they are duly Authorised there to every Article of the …
[illegible]
of the Great King of England and to be Stiled such for the Future, Deeming them
… the same be Consistent with their Native Rights. In witness whereof …

[illegible]



Nanhyniska

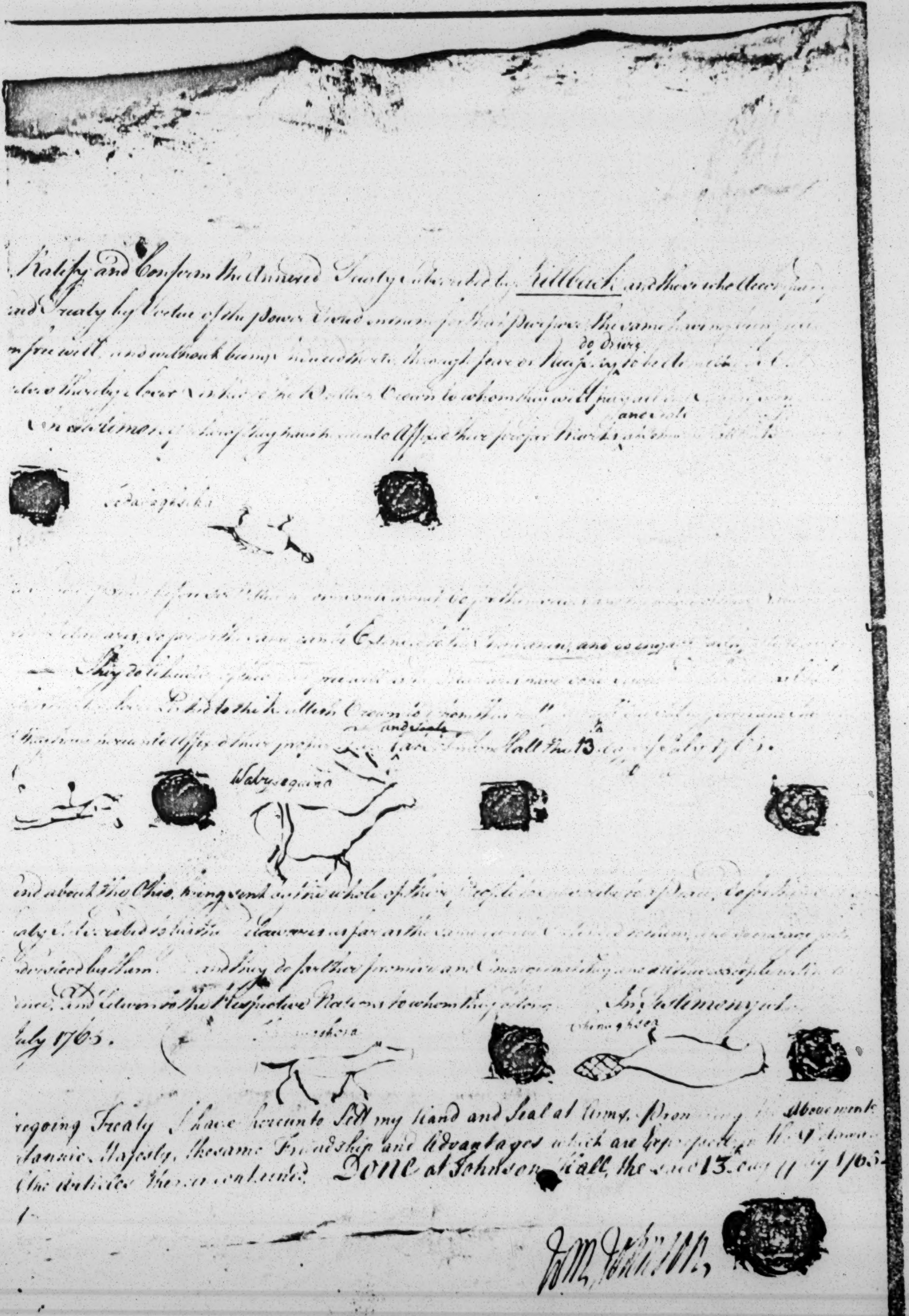


The Deputies from the Mingoes or Indians of the Six Nations living in
and the rest of the Indians of that Quarter, Agree to every Article of the
fully to abide thereby, the same having been fully Explained to, and Clearly un…
Convenient Dispatch withdraw themselves from their present Places of Re…
Have hereunto affixed their proper Marks and Seals at Johnson Hall the 13th Day of …

[illegible]
H. Montour } Interpreters

In Testimony of the fo…
Nations on the part of his B…
Treaty on due performance o…
G. Johnson Depy Agen…
… Bois…
Robt Adems

original in
Fort



[illegible] Ratify and Confirm the Annexed Treaty Subscribed by Killbuck and those who Accompany [illegible]
and Treaty by Virtue of the power Vested in them for that Purpose the same having been [illegible]
n free will and without being induced thereto through fear or necessity do drive to be declared [illegible]
[illegible] thereby bear [illegible] to the British Crown to whom they will pay all [illegible]
In testimony whereof they have hereunto Affixed their proper Marks and Seals [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to the same and Extend to the [illegible], and is engaged [illegible]
They do likewise [illegible]
[illegible] to the British Crown to whom they [illegible]
[illegible] hereunto Affixed their proper Marks and Seals at Johnson Hall the 13th day of July 1765.

Wabysequand

and about the Ohio, being sent as the whole of their People [illegible] Peace, [illegible]
[illegible] Described in this [illegible] as far as the same [illegible]
[illegible] devised by them. And they do farther promise and [illegible]
[illegible] and Return to the Respective Nations to whom they belong. In Testimony wh[illegible]
July 1765.

[illegible]

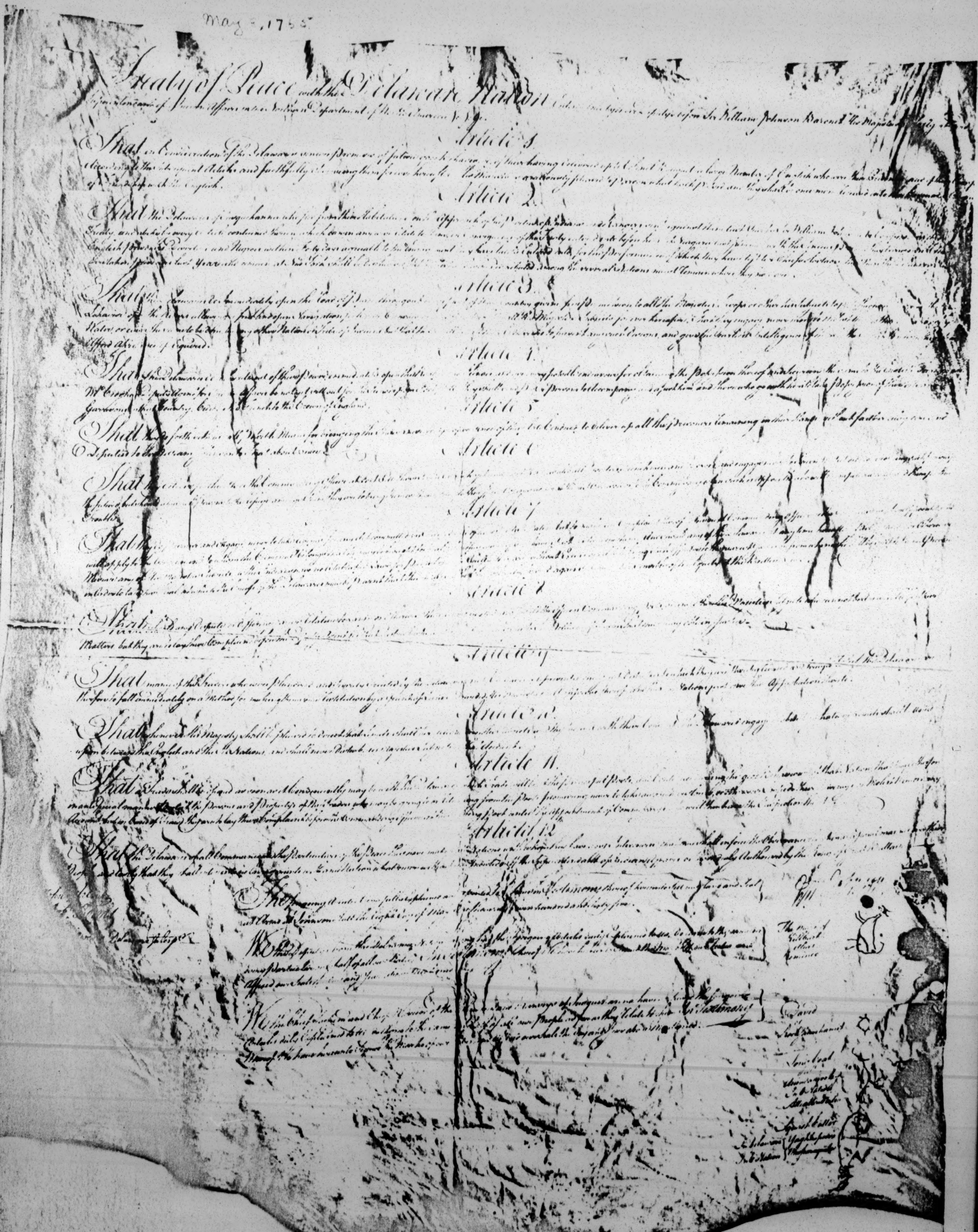
[illegible]

regoing Treaty I have hereunto Sett my Hand and Seal at Arms, Promising the Abovementioned [illegible]
Britannic Majesty, the same Friendship and Advantages which are Expressed [illegible]
the Articles therein contained. DONE at Johnson Hall, the said 13th day of July 1765.

Wm Johnson

~ the Museum of Ticonderoga

May [illegible], 1765



Treaty of Peace with the Delaware Nation

[illegible] before Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majesty's [illegible] Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northern Department of North America &c. &c.

Article 1

That in Consideration of the Delawares [illegible] of [illegible] having delivered up [illegible] a large Number of English who were [illegible] the [illegible] Articles and faithfully [illegible] of Friendship with the English.

Article 2

That the Delawares [illegible] Treaty and [illegible] English [illegible] and Negroes within [illegible] against them [illegible] Sir William Johnson [illegible] Years [illegible] at New York [illegible] during the several [illegible]

Article 3

That the Delawares [illegible] immediately open the Road [illegible] to all His Majesty's [illegible] His Majesty's [illegible] for ever hereafter [illegible] Water, or [illegible] other Nation [illegible] Intelligence [illegible] afford [illegible] if required.

Article 4

That the Delawares [illegible] Mr. Croghan [illegible] Garrisons [illegible] Country [illegible] to the Crown of England.

Article 5

That [illegible] forthwith [illegible] to deliver up all the Prisoners remaining in their Possession [illegible] Deputies to [illegible]

Article 6

That [illegible] the Commanding Officer [illegible] the future [illegible] Trouble.

Article 7

That [illegible] will apply to [illegible] Murders [illegible] Delawares [illegible] in order to [illegible]

Article 8

That [illegible] Matters [illegible] Complaint [illegible]

Article 9

That many of the Traders who were Plundered and [illegible] by the Delawares [illegible] therefore to fall immediately on a Method for making them [illegible] Satisfaction [illegible] the Delawares [illegible] Nations [illegible]

Article 10

That whenever His Majesty shall be pleased to [illegible] upon between the English and the Six Nations, [illegible] shall never Disturb [illegible] Delawares.

Article 11

That [illegible] shall be [illegible] May be [illegible] Persons and Property of the Traders [illegible] Frontier [illegible] Commanding [illegible] Complaints before [illegible]

Article 12

That the Delawares shall [illegible] the [illegible] of the Peace [illegible] Authorised by the [illegible] [illegible] that they shall [illegible]

In Testimony whereof [illegible] Sir William Johnson [illegible] the eighth Day of May [illegible] one thousand seven hundred and sixty five.

Wm. Johnson

We the Deputies from the Delaware [illegible] Affixed our Seals [illegible]

We the Chiefs [illegible] and Chief Warriors of the [illegible] Articles [illegible] have hereunto [illegible] Marks [illegible]

[illegible] the Delawares [illegible] of August [illegible] Nation [illegible]

The Mark of [illegible]

David

Tom [illegible]

Squash Cutter

In behalf of the Delaware Nation

original in the museum of Fort Ticonderoga

Regt
11

Treaty of Peace with the Dellawar Nation Entered into by their Deputys before Sir Wm Johnson Baronet His Majestys Sole Agent & Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Northern Department of North America &ca &ca &ca

Article 1st That in Consideration of the Dellawars Sincere Promises of future good behaviour, of their having delivered up to Colonel Bouquet a large number of English who were their Prisoners, & of their Chearfully according to the Subsequent Articles & faithfully observing them for ever hereafter, His Majesty is Graciously pleased to Pardon what hath passed, & they shall be Once more received into the Covenant Chain of Frendship with the English.

Article 2. That the Dellawars of Susquehanna who fled from their Habitations on the approach of the Partys of Indians & Rangers sent against them last year by Sir Wm Johnson be Comprized in this treaty and abide by every Article contained therein which can in anyways relate to them in Consequence of the treaty entered into before him at Niagara last Summer with the Senecas, provided they bring in all the English Prisoners Deserters Frenchmen & Negroes within 40 days agreeable to the Engagement they have lately entered into, for the performance of which they have left two Chiefs Hostages; That then the Dellawars that were taken prisoners last winter & remain at New York shall be Discharged, but the rest who were distributed among the several Nations must remain where they now are.

Article 3. That the Dellawars do immediatly open the road of Peace throughout every part of their Country, giveing free permission to all His Majestys troops or other His Subjects to pass thro' the same; That they likewise open the Rivers allowing a free & open Navigation for Boats Canoes or any other Craft to all His Majestys Subjects for ever hereafter; That they engage never more to Molest them either by land or by Water, or cause the same to be done by any other Nation or Tribes of Indians, but that they shall use all their Endeavours to prevent any such designs and give the Earliest Intelligence of them to the English to whom they shall afford assistance if Required.

Article 4th That the Dellawars do to the Outmost of their power immediatly open the road to the Illenois: And use every possible endeavour for Obtaining the Possession thereof & Securing the same to the English: That in case Mr Croghan Deputy Agent for Indian

affairs

124

affairs be not yet set out for the Illinois from Fort Pitt they shall send proper persons to accompany & assist him & those who go with him to take Possesion of the Forts & Garrisons in that Country, ceded by the French to the Crown of England.

Article 5th That they do forthwith use all Possible means for bringing the Shawanese to a proper Sence of their late Conduct to deliver up all the prisoners remaining in their hands without farther delay and send deputys to Sir Wm Johnson to treat about Peace.

Article 6th That they deliver forthwith to the Commanding Officer at Fort Pitt those Seven English yet amongst them, as also all deserter Frenchmen & Negroes, & Engage never to screen, protect or Encourage any such persons for the future, but should any such persons take Refuge amongst them, they are to bring them without delay to the Officer Commanding at the next Garrison or to the Commissy when such is appointed who will be empowered to reward them for their trouble.

Article 7th That they do promise & Engage never to take revenge for any Act Committed by Individualls of the British Nation, but to make due Complaint thereof to the next Commanding Officer, or the Commissy when appointed, who will apply to the Government to whom the Delinquent belongs that he may be brought to Trial, when they may expect to have Strict Justice done them. And should any of the Dellawares at any time hereafter Rob, Murder or otherwise misuse any of His Majestys Subjects, as the Indians have no Established laws for punishing the Guilty, they are without Excuse or delay to bring such offender to the next Garrison from whence he will be sent to the Next Province in order to take his trial, at which the Chiefs of the Delawars may be present that they may see the charges are fully proved against him & be Sensible of the Equity of the British law.

Article 8th That should any dispute or difference Arise relative to lands or Otherways they are by no Means to Insult the Officers Commandg Post or any other His Majestys Subjects who cannot be Answerable for those Matters, but they are to lay their Complaint before the Deputy Agent for that District who will transmitt the same to Sir Wm Johnson that they may obtain Justice.

Article 9th That many of the traders who were plundered & severly treated by the Delawars in 1763 having represented the great distresses to which they are thereby reduced & prayed relief, the Delawars are therefore to fall immediatly on a Method for making them some Restitution by a Grant of lands, provided His Majesty shall approve thereof, & the Six Nations first give their approbation thereto.

Article 10th That whenever His Majesty shall be pleased to direct that limits shall be settled betwixt his Subjects & the Indians with their Consent, the Delawars engage to abide by whatever limits shall be agreed upon between the English & the Six Nations & shall never disturb His Majestys Subjects on that account.

Article 11th That a trade shall be opened as soon as it conveniently may be with the Delawars, which trade will be at the principal posts & continue during the good behaviour of that Nation, That they do therefore in an especiall manner protect the persons and propertys of the traders who may be going to or returning from the posts promising never to take away their horses or otherwise impede their journeys or Molest them on any account. But in case of fraud they are to lay their Complaint before the Commanding officer at the trading Post untill the appointment of Commissarys who will then have the Inspection thereof.

Article 12th That the delawars shall Communicate the particulars of the peace they have made to all Nations with whom they have any intercourse that they shall enforce the Observance thereof in an especial manner over their people, and lastly that they shall enter into no Engagement with any Nation whatsover without the Knowlidge of the Superintendt of Indian affairs or those duely Authorized by the King of Great Brittain.

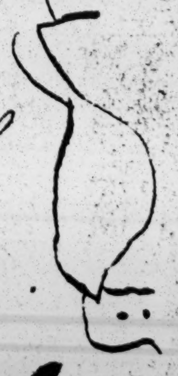
Sign'd
Dan Claus Depy agent for Indian affairs
G. Johnson Depy agent for Indian affairs
John Wontley Justice —

The foregoing articles being fully explained & assented to I have in testimony thereof hereunto set my hand & Seal at Arms at Johnson Hall the eight day of may 1765

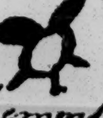
(Sign'd)
Wm Johnson

We the deputys from the Delawar Nation having had the foregoing Articles duely explained to us do agree to the same in every particular on behalf of all our Nation In testimony whereof we have hereunto signed the Marks of our tribes & affixed our Seals the day & Year above Mentioned

The mark of
Killbuck
als
Beminco

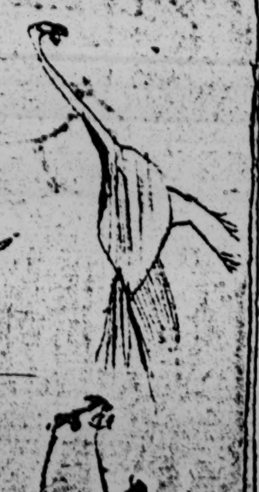


David
or
Kochshewchemmt

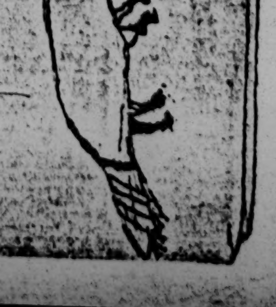


We the Chief Sachem & Chief Warrior of the Delawar & Munces of Susquehanna having heard the foregoing Articles duely explained to us do agree to the same in behalf of all our People as far as they relate to them, in testimony whereof we have hereunto signed the Marks of our tribes & affixed our Seals this day & Year above Mentioned

Longcoat
Anindamooky
In the Nation
Ateatsaweessans



Squashcutter
In dellawar
Yaghkapoose
In the Nation
Onossaraqueta.

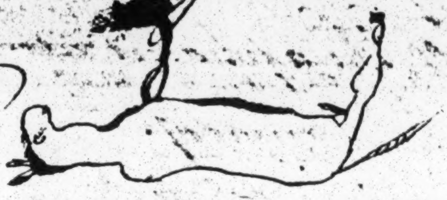


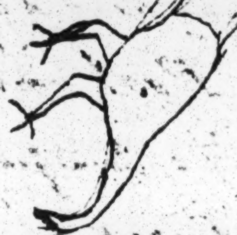
|4|

The Dellaways Deputys sent from Ohio to Strengthen Ratify & Confirm the annexed treaty Subscribed by Killbuck & those who accompanyed him, do for themselves & the rest of the whole Nation Confirm the whole of the said treaty by Virtue of the Power Vested in them for that purpose, the same having been fully explained to & clearly understood by them. They likewise of their own free will & without being induced thereto thro fear or necessity do desire to be admitted as Children of the great King of England & to be Stiled such for the future, deeming themselves thereby Closser linked to the British Crown to whom they will pay all due Submiſsion & Subjection so far as the same can be concistant with the Indians Native right

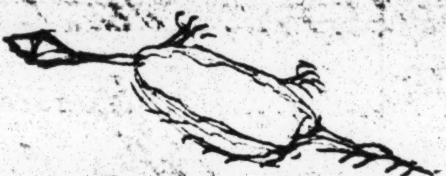
In testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their proper marks & Seal's at Johnson Hall the 13th day of July 1765

Turtleheart
alias
Agaſsqua





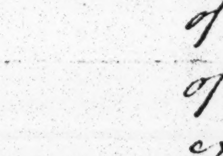
Weeweighnoaghwah.



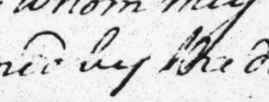
Iwabaghsika.

The Shawanese Deputys sent from Ohio to Subscribe to a treaty of Peace before Sir Wm. Johnson Baronet, do for themselves & the whole of their Nation by whom they are duley authorized Agree to every Article of the treaty signed by the Dellawars, so far as the same can be extended to the Shawanese, & do engage faithfully to abide thereby, the same having been fully explained to & Clearly understood by them. They do likewise of their own free Will as the Delawares have done desire to be admitted as Children of the Great King of England & to be stiled Such for the future, deeming themselves thereby closser linked to the British Crown to whom they will pay all due Submiſsion & Subjection so far as the same be consistant with their Native rights. In testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their proper marks & Seals at Johnson Hall the 13th day of July 1765

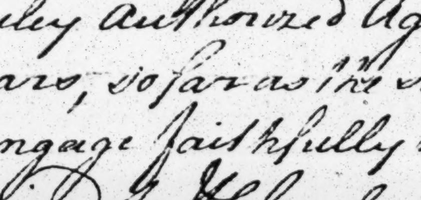
Benwaſsica.



Nanykypuſson



Nenicksah.



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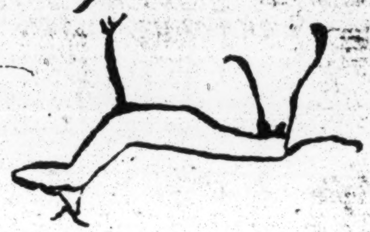
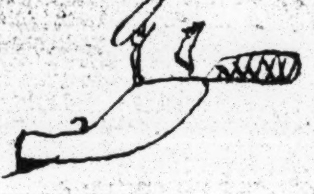
The Deputys from the Mingo's or Indians of the Six Nations living at & about the Ohio bury sent by the whole of their people to Subscribe to a peace, do for themselves & the rest of their tribes in that quarter agree to every Article of the treaty subscribed to by the Delawars as far as the same can be extended to them & do engage faithfully to abide thereby, the same having been fully explained to & understood by them. And they do farther promise & Engage, that they & all their people will with all Convenient despatch withdraw themselves from their present places of Residence & return to the Respective Nations to whom they belong In testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their proper marks & Seals at Johnson Hall the 13th day of July 1765.

Kayashota



Chenughsoa.



J. Perthieis
H. Montour } Interpreters

In testimoney of the foregoing treaty I have hereunto set my hand & Seal at Arms, Wd promising the above Mentioned Nations on the part of His Brittanic Majesty, the same Friendship & Advantages which are expressed in the Dellawar treaty on due performance of the Articles therein Contained. Done at Johnson Hall the said 13th day of July 1765.

(Signed)
Wm Johnson

Guy Johnson Esqr Depy Agent
Peter du Bois
Robt. Adems.

Treaty of Peace

with the Delaware,
Shawanese & Mingo
Nations of Indians

1765

MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF KAYADEROSSERAS PATENT

Contemporary Copy

[*Brocks, July 14, 1765*]

[ ][1]rts
[ ]echer
[ ]
[ ]
[ ]
[ ]

Benjamin Kissam
John Morin Scot
John Bard
Thomas Clarke
Cornelius Tiebout
John Leake

[M]^{r}. Beekman's Report of a Conference he lately [ ]
[Sir William] Johnson relative to an accomodation of the [ ]
[ ] the Indians concerning the Bounderies of the Pate[nt]
[ ]posed whether it would not be best for Peace Sake to ced[e]
[ ]t of the Land as lies to the Westward of a Line from Teou
[chtenondo]
Kill to [ ] of the westermost Head of Kayaderosorus Ki[ll]
[ ] opposite to that part of the Kill at forty chains to the
[ ] west bank of Tiouchtenondo Kill and if that Creek [ ]
[ ]d at such Line then to leave to Kayaderosorus [ ]
[ ] of the creek and the Lands west of it, within Forty [ ]
[ ] bank thereof, whereupon it was put to Vote [ ]
[ ] agreed That the Committee do make such Proposal [ ]
[ ] and carry the same into Execution as soon as m[ ]
[ ]ent; provided that an amicable Settlement can be [ ]
[ ] with the Indians —

True Copy
Ex^{d}. by

BENJ^{N}. KISSAM

---

[1] Names burned off.

ageable than those of this place who are inflexibly Bad. I hope by that time this reaches you the April Mail will be arriv'd when youll be so good as to let me know how you have succeeded in your kind intentions to me.

I am Dear Sir Willm. your Obt & humble Servt
RD SHUCKBURGH

ADDRESSED:

To SIR WILLM JOHNSON Bart.
att Johnson Hall
℔ favr of Mr Meldron
Albany

INDORSED:

Detroit 14th July 1765
Doctor Shuckburghs Letter

FROM JOHN CAMPBELL

Contemporary Copy[1]

Detroit 15th. July 1765

SIR
(a Coppy)

On the 13th. I[n]stant I received the following Intelligence from an Ottowa Indian of the Rochedebout Village on the Miami River, who told that he had been Informed by an Indian that came lately from Ouiattonon, that Mr. Croghan and the People that were with him, were Attacked by a Party of the *Kikkapus* near the *Wabach*, that two Englishmen, two Chiefs of the Shawanese & a Huron Squaw were Killed, that the rest were taken prisoners & tied (amongst whom was Croghan) that then a War Chief of the Shawanese who was one of the Prisoners spoak, and asked what reason they had for Killing his People, who were going to Establish Peace and Tranquility amongst them and the other Nations towards the Illinois. they answer'd it was owing to Mistake, that they took them for Flattheads going with the English on a bad Errand, that they then untied them, and told them they were at liberty to go where they pleased, at the same time Offered them, the ten Belts of Wampum they had taken from them, which the said Chief refused to Accept of, and told them they might keep them with the Scalps they had taken, and then Advised M^r^. Croghan to return immediately with the remaining Part of his Party to acquaint the Shawanese & Delawares what had happened to them, who will soon revenge the Injury done them on the Offenders, and Accordingly they sett off immediately up the Ohio. if the above information be true, You undoubtedly must hear of it, before this can reach You. —

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[1] In William L. Clements Library; inclosed in Johnson to Gage, Aug. 15, 1765.

The Evening of the said Day the Hurons of this Place, came over to me, and said they were sorry they had bad News to tell me, which they had just then received from a Messenger sent them by the Wiendots of San Duskie, who informed them, that M^{r}. Croghan and his Party were Attacked in their Boats in the Ohio River a little way above where the Wabach joins the Ohio, by the Kikkapus and other Tribes of that Nation, that M^{r}. Croghan & his Party (consisting of Ten in Number) were killed, Except one chief of the Shawanese that was Wounded thro' both his Thighs, who asked them the reason they did not Scalp the Indians they Killed, as they did the white People, Answered, that they never intended to kill any of the Indians only the white People, and that they were Extreamly sorry for their Mistake of Killing the Indians; the Messenger further told them, that he got this Intelligence from one *Bart* a french man that come lately from *Ouiattonon*, who had been there, when the Kikkapus &ca returned thither with the Scalps, and that they shewed him in Particular M^{r}. Croghans Scalp, and told also that they were Loaded with Plunder taken in that Affair. — I hope this Account is not true. I expect in a few days to hear further Accounts concerning this Affair by a French Man Expected from Sanduskie. — Youl see by Cap^t. Howards[1] Letter that the Accounts from Michilimackanak are very good. — I hope it may prove true that two Hundred English are Arrived at Fort Charters. I am with Much Esteem

Sir
Your Most Obedient
& Most humble servant
JOHN CAMPBELL

INDORSED:

Copy of L^t. Col. Campbells
Letter to S^r. W. Johnson, dated
Detroit 15^th. July 1765 —

FROM ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

A. Df. S.[2]

Lebanon 17. July. 1765.

SIR

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

The inclosed Letter[3] from the Comitty of the Board of Corrispondents informs you of the Design of an application Home for the Settlement and Furtherance of this Indian School. Your Excellency's Advice Will be of great Weight in our Determination as to the Place to fix the school. Govern^r. Wentworth[4] [*has*] offerd me a Tract [*of Land*] if I would fix it in the Western part of that Province.[5] Large Subscriptions may be Obtained to Settle it on Kennebec River. a £1000 L. M. is Subscribed to Settle it in the first Society in Hebron. & £600 to continue, & fix it in this Parish. but as it is An Affair of Such Importance to the Tribes under Your Care, and Your Connection therewith will Necessarily be Such, and Your Acquaintance With the Affair, And Ability to Advise us there in Superior to any other Man's We [*judge it Neither Modest*][1] thought that due Defference and Respect to Your Person and Character as Well as the Benefit of your Council and Instruction (Which We so much need in the Affair) require Such an Application to You for your approbation Friendship and Assistance therein.

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[1] Captain William Howard of the 17th regiment, commandant at Michilimackinac.

[2] In Dartmouth College Library.

[3] An undated letter following.

[4] Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire.

[5] New Hampshire.

And notwithstanding [*the Many*] discouragments in our Way Which Arise in part at least from party Spirit & Biggotry, it is yet thought & y^t. by Gentlemen of Penetration that the Schools having the Countenance & Patronage of So many of the Peers of y^e. Kingdom & em^t. Gent^n. of Character; The Success of the Undertaking hitherto: and the fair Prospect at present [*that of the Crown*] of the Growth & Success of it and that his Majesty's Crown May be Greatly benefited thereby &c are Reasons Sufficient to justify us in a humble Application for the Royal Favour.—And as Your Excellencys Influence in this Affair May Reasonably be Supposed to be greater than any Other Man's in this Land. Your Recommendation of it, (where ever you May Advise to fix it), as a Design Well calculated to Serve the great Ends proposed, We Shall esteem as a Singular Favour and [*an*] Expression of Your Condesention and Friendship, and Your Excellency May Assure Yourself that in my turn, I Shall be ready to Serve you [*r Excellency*] to the Utmost of my Ability in Europe or America, tho' it May not be in my Power to Serve You to the Same Degree.

I Should have been glad to have Waited upon Your Excellency With the Rev^d. M^r. Whitaker according to the desire of our Board, but My Indisposition of Body, with the present Difficult Situation of My Affairs forbid it. And it is Now got to be So late in the Year that Time Will not Allow M^r. Whitaker to attend upon it, and do that Which Will be Necessary for him preparitory to So Speedy an Imbarkation for Europe, as he proposes,

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[1] Words in italics and inclosed in brackets are crossed out in the manuscript.

But Your Excellency Well knows near the Whole We could Say if We Were bothe present And Your Heart is as open as the Ocean to contribute any thing Which Friendship and Kindness can dictate in the Affair.

The Rev^d^. M^r^. Occom[1] can give You some further Acco^ts^, [*Who thinks of going to*] He Designs D. V.[2] for England with M^r^. Whitaker; I understand you are Yet crowded With important business, and [*I dont expect*] Should not have y^e^ Face to plead any thing less than the importance of this Affair as an Excuse for such an Interruption. May God Support You under all your Labours and Fatigues, And long lengthen out Your important Life to Serve Your King Your Country and Your God, and at last, give you a rich and Glorious Reward of all your Labours with himself [*at Last*].

I Am May it please Your Excellency, with Much Duty & Esteem

Your Excellency's
Most Obedient and
Most Humble Serv^t^.
ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON

FROM ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

A. L. S.[3]

Lebanon 17^th^. July 1765

HON^D^ SIR

I ask your Excellency's Pardon for my Inadvertency. When I sealed my Letter to you by M^r^. Occom this Morning I forgot to inclose the Letter from the Committee of the Board of Correspondents which occasions you & me this Trouble. I hope it may by some kind hand seasonably reach you.

---

[1] Samson Occum, Indian missionary to the Indians.

[2] *Deo Volente.*

[3] In Dartmouth College Library. On the same sheet with the Committee's letter.

from
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant.
ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

SIR W^M. JOHNSON

FROM SOLOMON WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN POMEROY AND RICHARD SALTER

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Undated*]

SIR

We take Leave to inform your Excellency that the Board of Correspondent Commissioners in Connecticut of the Society in Scotland for promoting Christian Knowledge did at their Meeting in Lebanon the 2^d of this Instant July Vote to send some suitable Persons to Europe to solicit the Charities of good people there for the Benefit of the Indian Charity School under the Care of the Rev^d M^r Wheelock, & for the Support of Missionaries among the Indians. And as the Rev^d Mess^rs Wheelock and Whitaker[2] are the Persons we expect will go on that Business, we have desired them to wait on your Excellency to desire your Advice and assistance in it, and your Advice with Respect to the fixing a place for the said Charity School, it being necessary that a House should be built to accommodate the same and as it is judged expedient by some that it should be removed nearer to the Indian Tribes, to ask your advice therein, and [*to*] your Assistance to obtain the Royal Favour for a Charter for said School, and any other things relative to it as they shall judge proper. Perhaps your Excellency will think in the View of the whole Affair, that to settle the School in the Indian Country will more than any other Measure that can be gone into contribute to promote the temporal and eternal Welfare of the Indians, to advance his Majesty's Interest, the Peace of his North American Subjects, and that no Measure can raise so great & lasting a Name, and Honour to your Excellency. If these things should appear to you in such a Light, we assure ourselves you will readily give your Weight and Influence to such an important Design. And we doubt not but if a good Plan was laid, and a fair Prospect opened for the Extension & greater Usefulness of this Design, much greater Bounties might be obtained to prosecute it, and even a Fund to perpetuate it. But whatever your thoughts are we pray your Excellency to give us your best & most friendly Advice. If the Gentlemen appointed to wait on your Excellency should through M^r. Wheelock's Indisposition, or any other Act of Divine Providence fail to attend you we pray you will be so good as to write your Thoughts to us

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[1] In Dartmouth College Library; inclosed in Wheelock to Johnson, July 17, 1765.

[2] Nathaniel Whitaker, a friend of Wheelock. On December 23, 1765, he and Samson Occum started for England and Scotland where they raised £1200 for Wheelock's school.

We are Sir, with great Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient
humble Servants

SOLOMON WILLIAMS } Committee
BENJ^A POMEROY } of the Board
RICHARD SALTER } of Correspondents

To his Excellency SIR W^M JOHNSON

INDORSED:

Let: to S^r. W^m. Johnson
by Mess Williams
Pomeroy &
Salter

July 17. 1765

TO THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[1]

Johnson Hall July 20th. 1765

DEAR SIR —

I have the pleasure of your letter of the 8th. Inst.[2] and I have forwarded the enclosures therein contained. — Lt. Coll. Vaughan[3] writes me that one Monsr. Laurent has brought to Detroit the News of Mr. Croghans arrival at the Illinois, & that Mr. Fraser[4] was likewise there. Coll. Vaughan adds that *Laurent* is a Man of Credit, & therefore I heartily wish, & indeed beleive it to be true. —

I have a letter from Mr. Croghan from *Scioto* the 26th. of May,[5] He then expected to be at ye. *Wabache* in Eight Days. he informs me that in consequence of his Application to the Shawanese &ca. to give up the French Incendiaries amongst them, they met him at ye. *Scioto* & delivered up Seven French Traders, whose names he enclosed, promising likewise to give up Five more yet in their Country, this I look upon as a verry lucky Circumstance, as nothing but a sincere desire for Peace could induce them to give up Persons so useful & dear to them. —

The Shawanese Mingoes & Delawares have signed the Treaty agreeing to everry Article of that signed in May, so far as it could be understood to relate to them. I fear the hurry I am in at present will prevent me from being able to send it till next Week, I have great hopes from the late transactions, the Indians have had many doubts cleared up, & appear verry content, & I am confident they can be kept so, if proper Persons are appointed for ye. different Posts, and that the Arrangement of Affairs takes place in time.

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[1] In William L. Clements Library.

[2] *Ante* pp. 833-34.

[3] Lieutenant Colonel John Vaughan of the 46th regiment.

[4] Lieutenant Alexander Fraser of the 78th regiment.

[5] Not found. See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:779 ff., for Croghan's Journal of this expedition.

Mr. McKee has acquainted me of the late Murder at Fort Pitt, which was occasioned by the deceased having had a Criminal Correspondence with the Indians Wife, The other affair concerning the scalps taken by White Men carry a strong suspicion with them, I shall do what is best in regard to both these cases. —

This Moment I received your favour of the 13th. Inst.[1] concerning the disposition of the Westeren Nations, On that Subject I [have] before heard from Lt. Coll. Campbell.[2] You will please to observe that discontent of these People was Occasioned by Pondiacs belt last year, encreased by his management since, & previous to Mr. Croghans havg. Settled Matters at Fort Pitt, & therefore I am of opinion it will not come to anything, unless some unforeseen Accident happens especially if the Several Belts & Messages I have sent arrive in time, I have recommended dispatch to the Messingers but you know their slow Forms must delay them some time before they arrive in the Westeren parts. — If Croghan has obtained an Interview with them (wh. I expect he has done) I am pritty sure he will remove any uneasiness amongst them at least for the present, until that System can be pursued which promises well for rendering the Indians quiet, and contented. — As I finished all Matters with ye. Shawanese &ca., A Number of the Coghnawagey Sachims & Cheifs arrived, which has detained the former, with those of the Six Nations (who came with them in order to see them settle all Matters) these three days past, I am in hopes to get them all (the Coghnawageys Excepted) away this Day, or to Morrow. —

I am with the greatest respect
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient
& most Humble Servant
WM JOHNSON

His Excellency
GENRL. GAGE

---

[1] *Ante* pp. 850-51.

[2] Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell of the 17th regiment, commandant at Detroit.

FRANCIS FAUQUIER
Painting by M. Lesley Bush-Brown, from a miniature. Now in Court House, Warrentown, Virginia

INDORSED:

Sr. Wm. Johnson
[*Aug.*] July 20th. 1765.
received Sept. 7th.
Answered —

FROM FRANCIS FAUQUIER

A.L.S.[1]

[*Will'ms Bourgh July 22, 1765*]

At the Desire of the C[herokee Indians, I am] to beg the Favor of you to use your [endeavors to bring] about a peace between them and [the Shawnese, and] other Northern Indians with whom [they have been] long at Warr. Our present Situation [with the] Cherokees some of whose Nation have [been most] threacherously murdered by some of our [back Inhabitants, and whose Friendship We are d[esirous to] retain, obliges me to recommend this [business most] earnestly to you, hoping by thus studying [their] Interest, we may prevent their taking r[evenge] on the white people. There are 5 Northe[rn Indians] now in their Nation who will be directed [to go to] you on this Errand, in which I hope they w[ill Succeed.—] Your known Zeal and prudence in cond[ucting these] affairs makes it unnecessary for me to add a[nything] to what I have said, but that I am

with great Regard
Sr
Yr most ob[edient servant]

TO SR. WM. JOHNSON. FRAN: FAU[QUIER][2]

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[1] The missing portions of this letter have been supplied from the copy in Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, 1758-1768.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

Copy[1]

Detroit, July 25, 1765.

By this express to Niagara & to be forwarded, I am to congratulate you on the news of Col. Croghan's being alive and well, tho' sharply attacked by the Moscoutins & Kickapous to the number of 100(?) in his way to Illinois, Dr. Antoine fortunately being the only person unhurt, Mr. Smallman, his Nephew, mentions in a Letter to Lt. McDougal of this place that Col. Croghan is wounded in the head with a tomahawk of which he is recovered . . . . Crawford's Party, who went forward of Col. Croghan were all cut off: I suppose they were Traders.[2]

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS[3]

[Johnson Hall, July 17-28, 1765]

July 17th. — 26 Chiefs & others from Canaghwaga in Canada Arrived at Johnson hall

28th. — they had [*after*][4] an Audience when the Chiefs addressed Sr. Wm. as follows. —

Brother —

Before the [*time*] reduction of Montreal You sent to us & Spoke us, & we found your Words good, & have observed them ever since, We are now Come here on behalf of all the Nats. in

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[1] Extract made by C. E. Carter before the fire in which the original was destroyed. Printed in *Illinois Historical Collections*, 11:66. According to *Johnson Calendar*, p. 277, the letter also mentioned Shuckburgh's "readiness to resign in Dr. Antoine's favor and the inclination of the Indians for peace."

[2] Probably Lieutenant Fraser's party.

[3] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 9. In Guy Johnson's hand.

[4] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in the manuscript.

Canada, to repeat to you our former Engagemts., & to refresh your Memory Concerning what then passed. —

A belt of 4 Rows. —

Then with 4 Strings of Wampum Went thro' the usual Ceremony of Opening the Ears &ca.

Brother, —

Before reduction of Canada, you spoke to us, & told us that you was Satisfied that Whatever had been done by us must have been attributed to the French that therefore you was desirous to forget it & therefore plucked up a Great Tree under which you buried the Axe Given us by the French —

[*Shewed*] A Belt of 9 Rows. —

Brother

You then told us that as you had thrown away the Axe you hoped [*you*] we [*had*] wd. follow good Council for the future. We [*are sorry*] are now to observe that the Axe which you then buried was not properly covered for we have seen it ever since

A Belt of 8 Rows

Brother —

As this Axe has not been properly buried, We now Come in the Name of 7 Nations, in order to bury it in such a manner that it will not be possible to discover it, & to that End we now throw it into a Deep pit, & are resolved to pursue peace & Quietness, [*for it*] which we cannot do if we have the Axe in [*in our*] one hand and a Belt in the other. —

A Belt of 12 Rows. —

Brother —

After you spoke to us on your Way to Montreal, concerning these Good Affairs, We of ourselves spoke to all the Nations in every Quarter, & recommended it to them to take notice of your Speech, which they all promised to do, & declared they wod. follow our Example. —

A Belt 6 Rows. —

Brother —

After the pains we had taken to settle Matters with the different Nations, the Ottawas, &^{ca}. Came to us Last Year & desired [*wh*] to know what were our Sentiments at that time, We told them we were always of the same Sentiments that We followed the advice of our Brother S^{r}. W Johnson, & would continue to do so.

4 Strings. —

Brother —

You Expressed your Surprise that you only saw two of [*y*^{e}.] our Nat^{s}. last Year attend the Army — We shall tell you the reason of it; — Ever since the Conquest of Montreal Rum has been in such plenty amst us, that it has divided us & turned our heads, & therefore we fear y^{e}. hurting one another for w^{ch}. reason we beg you will procure us a Remedy. —

A belt 10 Rows —

Brother —

As You told us to see that reparation was made for every evil that happened in our drink, we on our parts give you thanks, & beg you will do the same —

A Belt of 5 Rows

Brother

[*W*] This is the belt by which you desired our Warriors after their return from the Campaign last year to forget all their hardships or difficultys they had to Struggle with, & to Attribute them to the Authors of the War, & the Ill disposed French

A Black belt of 5 Rows. —

Brother

This is the belt which you gave us when you Confirmed all past Affairs, by wch you recommended it to us to keep always in the Good Road, & mind what was Right, & we now shew it to you, to Convince you we have not forgotten your advice. —

A Belt 10 Rows with White Squares.

At a Conference July 28th. —

Present as before

Sir Wm. Johnson addressed the Caghnawagas (in Answer to their Speech) as follows

Brethren,

I have attended to Your Speech & I shall now Answer it, Not in the order you delivered it, but in its substance.

Brethren,

I sent you good Words always. I sent you Good Advice in *1755* told you then that we had no designs Agt. You, nor your Libertys, that our Sole purpose was to Check the Ambitious Views, & ill designs of the French, I repeated this Sevl. times since but my Words did not enter into your hearts, Neither did you take notice of them at a time when it would have shewn a regard for my Admonitions. —

I have every thing that passed between us fresh in my memory. I have it down in Writing so that it cannot be forgotten. I expect you will all be carefull, & keep it in remembrance.

A Belt —

Tis true that at the reduction of Canada among other things I buried the French Axe, & this I Did thro' compassion for you, as it would have hurt you, had you retained it. I did the same throughout the Whole Country, & Established peace, but such was the folly, the blindness & the Ingratitude of Sevl. Indn. Nations that they took up the Axe, & Used it agt. their benefactors. Upon this occasion, & their refusing to desist I gave you an Axe to use agt them, As You were bound to do, in Aid of your Brethren who were so unjustly attacked, & I expected you wd. have made a good use of it, but the Condn. of some of yr. people has induced me to think, they approved of the behavior of our Enemys. — I hope they may act better for ye. future.

A Belt

I am obliged to you for what you said to the *Ottawas* &c, but Words were thrown away upon them, & I am Sorry you have forgot that when I gave you the Axe I expected you would have made use of it, that I did not speak of peace nor could I do it, when the Axe was in my head. Neither was it my business to bury it till the Indians were punished who struck me, or that they made proper Satisfaction. — then you should have Considered, & not have Spoken upon the Subject till You heard from me. — I have buried the Axe with such Ind^s. as have repented of their Vain Attempt & desire forgiveness. but should they at any time again disturb us I shall [*take*] be obliged to take it up, & I shall Expect that All true Indians will Likewise Lay hold of it, to punish those who would disturb the public tranquillity & bring Reflection on the Character of Ind^s. in general. —

A Belt

I am sorry that the Rum has had such bad Effects upon you, but I am at a Loss how to Remedy it, because you will not be contented without it, & those people who now Complain of it would if it was prohibited be probably the first who would Complain, & desire it to be Sold.

I am pleased to find You have kept my belts & I hope you will always take notice of them, & also their Substance. — this is yours, given me at M^{t}Real, in 1755 when I took you into y^e. Cov^t. Chain, the contents of w^h. is entered on Record, never to be forgotten. — the Six Nations have Expressed their Concern wth. the disputes between them & you about hunting Grounds & y^r. Encroachments upon them which Greatly distresses them. I must therefore desire you will Consider it, & not permit Your hunters to encroach upon them, but make a boundary from *Skaniadarowane* (near Crown Point) to y^e. [St Lawrence] River which will be Land enough for y^r. purpose. & [Since] You never had more, when y^r. Numbers were greater.

A Belt

July 17th 26 Chiefs & others from Canaghsraga in Canada Arrived at Johnson Hall (80)

18th

They had after an Audience when the Chief Addressed Sr. Wm. as follows.—

Brother — Before the reduction of Montreal you came to us & Spoke us, & we found your words good, & have observed them ever since. We are now Come here on behalf of the 8 Nations in Canada, to repeat to you our former Engagements, & to refresh your Memory Concerning what then passed.— A Belt of Rows.—

Then with 3 Strings of Wampum they performed the usual Ceremony of Opening the Ears &c.

Brother, Before the reduction of Canada you spoke to us, & told us that you was satisfied that whatever had been done by us whilst we were attributed to the French, that therefore you was desirous to forget it & therefore plucked up a great tree under which you buried the Axe given us by the French. A Belt of 9 Rows.—

Brother You then told us that you had thrown away the Axe and hoped you would follow good Council for the future We are sorry we are now to observe that the Axe which you then buried was not properly covered for we have seen it ever since A Belt of 10 Rows

Brother As this Axe has not been properly buried, We now Come in the Name of 7 Nations, in order to bury it in such a manner that it will not be possible to discover it, & to that End we now throw it into a Deep pit, & are resolved to pursue peace & Quietness, for which we cannot do if the Axe were in ~~our~~ one hand and a Belt in the other.— A Belt of 12 Rows.

Brother
After you spoke to us on your Way to Montreal, concerning their good Affairs, We ourselves spoke to all the Nations in every Quarter, & recommended it to them to take notice of your Speech, which they all promised to do, & declared they wd. follow our Example. —
A Belt. 6 Rows. —

Brother
After the pains we had taken to settle matters with the different Nations the Ottawas, & co came to us last Year & desired [illegible] what were our Sentiments at that time, We told them we were always of the same Sentiments that we followed the advice of our Brother Sr. W. Johnson & would continue to do so.
A String. —

Brother
You expressed your Surprise that you only saw two of our Natn. last Year attend the Army — We shall tell you the reason of it; — Ever since the Conquest of Montreal Rum has been in such Plenty amongst us that it has divided us & turned our heads [illegible] among one another & for such reason we beg you will provide us a Remedy
A Belt 10 Rows —

Brother
As You told us to see that reparation was made for every evil that happened in our districts we on our part give you thanks, & beg you will do the same —
A Belt of 5 Rows

Brother
W. This is the belt by which you desired our Warriors after their return from the Campaign last year to forget all their hardships or difficulties they had to struggle with, & to attribute them to the Authors of the War, the Ill disposed French
A Black belt 5 Rows. —

Brother. This is the belt which you gave us when you

Confirmed all past Affairs, by wch you recommended the
it to us to keep always in the Good Road, & mind what was
Right & we now shew it to you, to Convince you we haven't
forgotten your advice

A Belt 10 Rows
with White squares

At a Conference July 28th

Present as before

Sir Wm Johnson addressed the Chenussios
in Answer to their Speech as follows

Brethren, I have attended to your Speech, & shall
now answer it, Not in the ~~sa~~ Order you designed it, but in the substance.

Brethren, I sent you good Words always. I sent you
Good Advice in 1755, ~~Did~~ often [illegible] them that we had no designs
agt. your Liberties, that our sole purpose was to Check
the ambitious Views, & ill designs of the French, I
repeated ~~this~~ sevl. times since but my Words did not enter
into your hearts neither did you take notice of them
~~time wch it would have~~ [illegible] my Admonitions. —
I have every thing [illegible] passed between us fresh in my
Memory. I have it down in Writing, so that it cannot be forgot
[illegible]
[illegible] amongst other things
Axe & this I did out of compassion for you, as it would have
Sav'd you, had you entered it. I did the same throughout
the Whole Country, & Established peace, but such was the
folly the blindness & the ingratitude of sevl. Indn. Nations
that they took up the Axe & Used it agst their Benefactors,
Upon this occasion, I gave you an Axe to use agst them, & their refusing to deliver
As you were bound to do, in aid of your Brethren who were
so unjustly attacked, & I expected you wd. have made a good use
of it. But the Condt. of some of yr. people has induced me to think, they appear

Of the behavior of our Enemys. — [illegible] I am o[illegible]
I hope they may feel better for y^e [illegible]
to yourself when you said to the [illegible], but the[illegible]
been thrown away upon them, & I am sorry you ha[illegible]
forgot that when I gave you the [illegible] I expected y[illegible]
would have made use of it, that I did not fear
peace nor could I do it when the war was in my h[illegible]
Neither was it my business to bury it till the Indians
punished who struck me, or they made proper [illegible] — then y^e [illegible] should h[illegible]
Considered, but I have spoken upon the Subject [illegible]
you heard from me. — I have buried the war wi[illegible]
such Ind^s as have repented of their Vain attempt & beg[illegible]
forgiveness. but should they at any time again dis[illegible]
I shall ~~take~~ be obliged to take it up, & I shall expect that
All true Indians will likewise lay hold of it, to punish
those who would Disturb the public tranquillity & bri[illegible]
Reflection on the Character of Ind^s in general. —

I am sorry that the Rum has had such bad eff[illegible]
upon you, but I am at a loss how to remedy it be[illegible]
you will not be contented without it, & the people who
Complain of it would if it was prohibited be pro[illegible]
the first who would Complain, & desire it to be sold,

I am pleased to find you have kept my[illegible]
& I hope you will always take notice of them [illegible]
after their lifetime. — this is yours, (given me at the [illegible]
when I took you in to [illegible] the six nations [illegible] on [illegible]
to be forgotten. — [illegible] Nations [illegible] they com[illegible]
the Disputes between them & you about hunting
& y^r Encroachments upon them which greatly dis[illegible]
I must therefore desire you will Consider it, & not [illegible]
[illegible] to encroach upon them but make [illegible]
[illegible] (as far as [illegible] point) [illegible]
[illegible] land enough for y^r purpose.
[illegible] when y^r Numbers were [illegible]

INDORSED:

Williamsburgh July 22. 1765 —
From L^t. Gov^r. Fauquiere
respecting the Effecting a peace
between the Northern & Southern
Ind^s. &^{c}. —
Ans^d. Sept^r 27th —

Record^d.

FROM A COMMITTEE OF THE KAYADEROSSERAS PROPRIETORS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*New York, July 22, 1765*]

SIR —

We had lately a Meeting[2] of the principal part of the Kayadoroseres Proprietors, when M^r. Beekman[3] communicated to them the Conference he lately had with you upon the Subject of an accommodation with the Indians, as to the Disputes subsisting between them and us, with Regard to the Boundaries of that Patent —

This Matter having occasioned frequent Complaints on the part of the Indians; and the Proprietors being disposed to satisfy them by a reasonable and moderate cession of some part of what they nevertheless look upon to be their undoubted Right, desired M^r. Beekman to treat with you upon the Subject — and being at the same time persuaded that you could not but be disposed, considering your office, to further any measures that might tend to an amicable accommodation of any Dispute between the Indian Nations and the Crown Patentees, they had some Reason to expect Your Interposition for bringing about this Settlement. And as you was kind enough to tell M^{r}. Beekman that nothing on your Part should be wanting to that End; We, who are a Committee for the Proprietors, beg Leave to signify, that the Proprietors confide in that Declaration and have desired us to trouble you with these Proposals —

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[1] In New York Public Library. Original copies mutilated by fire. According to *Johnson Calendar*, p. 277, it was signed by John Beekman, Adrian Renaudet, Benjamin Kissam, Adr'n Banker Jun'r and Antho. Van Dam.

[2] July 14, 1765. See *Johnson Calendar*, p. 276.

[3] John Beekman.

In what is now offered we would not be understood to act under the Influence of any apprehension, That our Title, or the Boundaries of the Patent can be doubtful, when that, and the Indian Deeds we have, are compared together — and we cannot but think it extremely clear That our Western Station upon Schenectady River is fixed with the greatest Precision, at about Five miles above Abeels[1] Patent. yet notwithstanding this as the Proprietors are desirous that the uneasiness of the Indians should be removed, They rather incline to give up part of their Right, that they may enjoy the Rest in peace —

If therefore the Indians who make this Claim, will by a proper Instrument in Writing to be devised on both Sides quit all future Pretence of Right or Claim to the Lands comprehended within this Patent, the Proprietors consent to Release to them or for their use all that part of the Land which lies to the Westward of a Line from Twictenondo Kill to the northwestermost head of Kaydoroseres Kill, beginning opposite to that part of the Kill at Forty Chains to the westward of the West Bank of Twictenondo Kill and if that Creek tends in any Part to the Westward of that Line, then to leave to Kayaderoseres all that part of the Creek and the Lands west of such Part of the Creek within Forty Chains from the West Bank thereof —

As we are assured You must wish to see this Controversey with the Indians happily terminated; We beg that you would lay this Proposal before them, and if it appears to be reasonable, we rely upon your Endeavours to make it effectual, to the final and lasting Settlement of this Dispute—We would beg the favour of your answer as soon as may be convenient —

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[1] John Abeel.

In Order that the Indians may be convinced that the Proprietors intend to carry this Proposal into Execution, we inclose a Copy of the Vote taken at their Meeting which appears to be unanimous as to all that were present —

We are Your huml. Servts.

INDORSED:

Copy of Letter to
Sr. Wm. Johnson

FROM JOHN TABOR KEMPE

A. Df. S.[1]

New York July 22d. 1765.

DEAR SIR

On Monday last I arrived from Albany, when your Letter of the 29th. May[2] last came to my Hands, but I was too late to write by the Post, — I expected to have wrote you fully in Answer [*by that post*][3] today but this Morning obtaining Copies of the Indian Deed and patent of Kayaderosseras I find the Petition is not recited in the Grant, so that I cannot yet know whether the patent was obtained by any false Suggestions of the [*petitioners*] Grantees I will endeavour to procure a Copy of it and write you fully by that [*Post*] next Post. However I can in the Mean Time answer one of yr. Queries viz. Whether the Patent is not forfeited per the Breach of the Condition of Settlement &c — There is a [*Clause*] Proviso in the patent [*requiring*] that if no [*Settlement*] Improvement was Made on the Lands at the Time of the Grant the Grantees should settle and improve some part of it within seven years. If therefore there was no Improvement made at the Time of the Grant nor within necessary, bu

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[1] In New York Historical Society, Kempe Collection.

[2] Not found.

[3] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in manuscript.

Manner of acting for the fu

them much. —— I suppose

before this time, I will give you

The Saginawayses co

of the behaviour of some English at

time ago destroyed Canoes of theirs,

payment for, & for w.t indeed the Ma

ought to Suffer, they say it was done

work at the Saw Mill there. I wish you

it. & prevent the like for the future

coming here upon every occasion.

odd, whilst You are on the Spot. ——

Mr. Bostwick & one Gillis

who lived within a few doors of y.r Lodging

Days ago from Michilimackinac in

from Capt. Howard, and another from

that Post desireing liberty to winter amo

Nations, w.ch is contrary to the Kings Pr

the words of their permit. they returned

all was quiet there then.

nich Flan. Esq.r ——

25:27

own Experience will enable you to make, all which I am persuaded will have due weight.

As this message by the Five nations has hitherto met with so many Delays, it is apprehended that it will be too late in the year to proceed so far as the Twightwees &c, and possibly, it will hardly reach Detroit. but as you expect so many Nations there, it is thought best you should acquaint them, that the Six Nations are conveneing, and desire that the messages be delivered by you in their Name, and mine, agreeable to my Letter of June, and the present, and I believe they will answer better than if they delivered it themselves.

I have acquainted the General with the intended Visit of the Indians, and represented the necessity there will be for treating them well, and sending them away contented. I could do no more in it, not having heard any thing by the Packet; and the Orders of the Treasury still remain a Check upon the Generals. but doubtless he must take some Step in this Affair; For as the Indians have been invited, they will expect some tokens of our Regard, without which, it had been better they had never been Called. I am Sr Yours &c W. Johnson

Extract of a Letter from Danl Claus Esquire Depy Agt for Indian Affairs in Canada to Sr Wm Johnson dated Montreal 30th August 1765. of which the following is a Copy.

Sir

The Caghnawagas have summoned the Nations of this Government to acquaint them with their Transaction at your House, in particular with the Advice, or rather Lesson you gave them for their future behaviour, and the fixing the Boundaries of their Hunting Grounds by the Mohawks, Oneidas, and Onondagas. accordingly they have been assembled since monday last, and Yesterday came in a body to me to give their answer upon these two Heads. —— First They thanked you for your Advice not to give Ear to the Devil that was at their Heels, and continually turning their Heads with false Reports, and assured you they would firmly and resolutely hold fast by the Chain of Peace, and Friendship, that they had the Advantage of being taught the Christian Religion, which would banish the Devil from among them. at the same time they thought to have given you Proofs of their firm Alliance, and Attachment to the English by using their Endeavors to preserve that Peace by joining the last Year those Troops that were to bring to Reason some ill disposed Nations that were averse to Peace, and whereby they thought they had rather exerted themselves more than any other Nation by being ready on all occasions to carry Messages from the Commander of the Troops to those Nations that preceded to the Ohio, and in short that that they persevered to the last to bring about that Salutary end. that it was therefore a very severe Reproach to them to be suspected of Insincerity after their above Determinations, and Behaviour. that they were not afraid to stick to these Sentiments, even in Case they knew the French were to return, it having been recommended to them by the French Governor at his taking leave of them, to act, and behave to the English, as they had done to him, wherefore they had nothing to apprehend on that account. That they must likewise request of you not to listen to every Report made to you about them, without proper authority, And lastly thanked you for making the Sun shine bright, to enlighten the minds of them, and their Posterity. —

A Belt.

Secondly. — With regard to the Speech of the Mohawks, Oneidas, and Onondagas concerning the limits of their Hunting Grounds, they must beseech you as their Guide and Superintendant to interfere, as it might be productive of ill Consequences, and remind these nations of the old Agreement made before the French Governor many Years ago, in the Presence of Five Confederates, and all the other Nations in Canada. That when a general Peace was made, and concluded between these Nations, the Governor told them, that as they were become as one body, and of one mind, the Woods, and Hunting Grounds could be no otherwise than common, and free to one nation as to another in the same manner as a large Dish of Meat would be to a Company of People who were invited to eat it, where every Guest had liberty to cut as he pleased, wherefore they hoped you would make these three Nations abide by that Agreement, and begged to recommend the Affair to your Mediation, as their Father, and Protector.

I don't know any thing that would sooner cause a Quarrel than this Affair, as it occasioned a general Murmur and Dislike among these Nations. N.B. All these Excuses are well enough, but they are notwithstanding convinced within themselves that you have hit their real Sentiments, and told them truth, as I was since informed they were all amazed how you could know the things you reproached them with, thinking you must have a supernatural insight of their Sentiments. I am &c Yours &c Guy Johnson.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Wm Johnson to the Honble John Stuart Esqr his Majesty's Superintendant for the Southern District dated Johnson Hall September 17th 1765.

Sir, I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you for some time, owing, I presume to your late Journies and Negotiations, on the success of which, I heartily congratulate you. You will have heard that my Deputy Mr Croghan who was sent to the Illinois, was attacked on the Ohio near the Ouabache in June last by the Mascoutens and Kicapous who killed three Shawanese Chiefs, and wounded, and made Prisoners himself, and all the rest who accompanied him, carrying them to Ouiatonon, where they were well received. The consequence of the Deaths of these Indian Chiefs has produced a happy turn in our affairs in that quarter, the Indians sensible it might bring on the Resentment of the Northern Nations, have begged his Intercession, expressing the utmost Concern for what has passed, which has in a manner dissolved the Confederacy formed by the French. As soon as Mr Croghan was able to proceed, the Twightwees &c accompanied him for the Illinois, but by the way were met by the Messenger he had sent before him, together with Pondiack, and the Chiefs of the Tribes in the Neighbourhood of the Illinois, who agreed to every thing he had proposed, in consequence of which he is returned with them to Detroit, where he has held a Meeting with the several Nations, and a Captain with three Subalterns, and a hundred Men of the 42d Regiment are marched from Fort Pitt for the Illinois, where they are I presume arrived before this time. This is agreeable Intelligence, but we must advantage ourselves of it, and by the appointment of the Commissaries, and other Officers at the different Posts, keep up the pacific Disposition the Indians now manifest, otherwise all will come to nothing. The Variety of affairs in which the Parliament has been engaged has I presume prevented me from hearing farther on the Plan, but unless it be shortly, it will be impossible to preserve the Attachment of a People, out of our power to punish effectually, fond of the French, and daily set up by their Traders, and other interested persons, perhaps spirited by private Orders from France, who would probably give us all the Disturbance in their power.

The Lieut Governor of Virginia has lately wrote to me requesting I would endeavour to bring about a Peace between the Six Nations &c and Cherokees &c at the earnest Request of the latter. I am sensible, that provided it did not affect any of our Southern Colonies, it would be our interest to permit the War, which keeps many turbulent Spirits, particularly to the Northward, employed. At the same time I know it will be a difficult Task to persuade them to give over a War of long Standing with a People to whom they bear so much Enmity, and although, as many Years ago I prevailed upon them to agree thereto, yet I observed it was done with Reluctance, and shortly after the War was renewed, in which all the Nations except the Mohawks, were engaged, and they are chiefly withheld by being few in number and immediately under my own Eye. I shall however lay the matter before the several Nations, and recommend it to them to receive the Southern Deputies, and enter into a Treaty with them.

The Tuscaroras who (as I mentioned in a former letter) are very desirous to bring away their People from the Southward would no longer be put off, and are set out about a fortnight ago for that purpose. I have furnished them with a Pass, and hope they may not meet with any ill treatment, from the indiscretion of the back Settlers who have for some time acted with great Imprudence towards all the Indians, which may if continued produce a fresh Rupture, and overset all our Proceedings. I am Sir with Esteem &c W. Johnson

Extract of a Letter from John Stuart Esqr Superintendt of the Southern District in answer to the above to Sir Wm Johnson dated Charlestown 30th March 1766 of which the following is a Copy.

Sir, After acknowledging the pleasure of your letter of the 17th of September, and returning you my hearty thanks for your kind Congratulations, I think it incumbent upon me to make an Appology for my

long

As I presume we shall hear in a little time from that Quarter of the Affairs being over one way or another. —

I am with the most perfect Esteem
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
W^{M}. JOHNSON

His Excellency
GENR^{l}. GAGE

INDORSED:

S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson Bar^{t}.
Sep^{t}. 12th. 1765.
received Sep^{t}. 28th.
answered

TO FRANCIS FAUQUIER

Copy[1]

Johnson-hall Sept^{r}. 12th. 1765.[2]

SIR,

I have had the favour of your Letter of the [3] and I shall lay the affair before the Six Nations & recommend it to them to agree to a peace with the Southern Nations, tho' I apprehend it will be no Easy task to bring it about as their aversion is of Long-Standing, and the Northern Indians are irreconcileable, if once they Conceive a thorough hatred. — Several Years ago I brought about an Accomodation (in outward Appearance) between them, but the Northern Indians were with the utmost difficulty persuaded thereto, and were not Sincere in it as they Soon [3] the War, which the Western Indians, & all the Six Nations (Except the Mohocks), yet continue, and these Latter tho' at present few in Number, are only prevented from Joyning the rest thro' my repeated admonitions to the contrary. So soon as I have laid this affair before the Six Nations I shall acquaint with the result. — I have not heard any thing of the approach of the Cherokee Deputys. I wish they may come by Water, I think they will run a great Risque in coming thro' y^e^ Ind^s^. Country till the Northern Ind^s^. (many of whom are now out) are advertised of their Journey and Agree to receive them.—w^h^. I am now endeavouring to bring about. ——

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[1] In Massachusetts Historical Society, Parkman Collection. The draft is partially given in mutilated form in *Johnson Papers*, 4:840-41.

[2] Date given as September 11, 1765 in *Johnson Calendar*, p. 283.

[3] Blank space in manuscript.

I am

LT. GOV^R^. FAUQUIER —

A RELEASE

D. S.[1]

[*September 14, 1765*]

THIS INDENTURE made the Fourteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty five between Hans Dederick Staley, son of Rudolph Staley, Johan Joost Herchheiner Junior, Thomas Schoonmaker, Peter Bellingher Junior, Frederick Arrendorph, Hans Michael Itigh, Nicholas Spone (son of Hendrick Spone) Augustus Hess, Nicholas Woolever, Christopher Fox, Rudolph Schoonmaker, Jacob Itigh, Jacob Kesslaer, and Nicholas Herchheimer Yeomen all of the County of Albany of the first part and Sir William Johnson Baronet, and Jacob Bashorn, Stephanus Frank, Andries Clebsaddle, Coenradt Frank, Peter Piper, George Henry Bell, Joseph Staring, Warner Spone, and Abraham Rosekrans Yeomen all of the said County of Albany of the second part, whereas our late Sovereign Lord King George the second by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of New York bearing date the fourteenth day of June in the Twenty eighth year of his Reign and in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty five did give grant ratify and Confirm unto the said Rudolph Staley, Johan Joost Herch-

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[1] In New York State Library.

September the 14th, 1765.

The Governor taking into Consideration that the Accounts of the Garrison of Fort Augusta, which were settled by his Order, and certified by Colo. Francis, in June last, still remained unpaid, sent a written Message to the Assembly by the Secretary, in the following words, vizt.:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

" Gentlemen:

" Immediately on my receiving certain Intelligence that the Indians had ratified their Engagements made last Fall with Brigadier General Bouquet, I gave orders that Fort Augusta should be evacuated, & Commissioned Col. Francis to settle the accounts of that Garrison, and certify how much was due to each man, which has accordingly been done. I now lay before you those accounts & certificates, amounting in the whole, to the Sum of £437 9 6; and as the Public Funds appropriated for the subsistance and pay of the King's Troops have been long since exhausted, I recommend it to you to consider and provide ways and means for the speedy discharge of the Arrears which appear to be due on the above account.

"JOHN PENN.

" September 14th, 1765."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 18th Septem'r 1765.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Benjamin Chew, Richard Penn, Esqrs.

The Governor laid before the Board the four following Bills, which the Assembly had sent up for his Concurrence, & are entituled as follow, vizt.:

" An Act for the more easy recovery of Legacies."

" An Act to enable the Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, to raise money on themselves for supporting a Nightly Watch in the said Borough, & for other purposes therein mentioned."

" An Act to explain and amend a Supplement to the Act entituled 'An Act for the relief of Insolvent debtors within the Province of Pennsylva.' "

"An Act to enable the Commissioners herein after named to settle the accounts of the managers, & to sue for and recover from several persons such sums of money as are now due and unpaid on account

& M^{rs}. Wallace [ ]
England with Lord [ ]
I am glad [ ]
encourage the [ ]
Hibernian Concert [ ]
Glad to See You & M^{rs}. [ ]
with any of y^{r}. freinds, &ca. [ ]
appear agreable dureing [ ][1]

INDIAN DEED

D. S.[2]

[*Johnson Hall, Sept. 20, 1765*]

To all to whom these Presents shall come or may concern, We Seth, Joseph, Anthony, Lowrance & Catherine, Native Indians of the Province of New York and sole and absolute Proprietors of the Tract of Land hereinafter described send greeting Know Ye that for and in Consideration of fourteen pounds Current Money of the Province aforesaid to us in hand paid before the Executing of these Presents by George Zomer, Jacob Sternberger, Hendrick Wever, Jacob Zemer for, and in the Name of our most Gracious Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and & Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. the receipt whereof we do hereby Acknowledge and ourselves to be therewith fully satisfy'd Contented and paid, Have granted bargained sold Released, and Do by these Presents for us and our Heirs forever Grant, Bargain Sell, Alien Release Enfeoff Confirm & forever quit Claim unto our said most gracious Sovereign King George the Second all that Certain Tract or Parcel of Land Scituate Lying and

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[1] *Johnson Calendar*, p. 285, refers to this part of the letter being concerned with "lengths to which 'a misguided populace' has been carried in its opposition to authority, and his desire to encourage the formation of a 'Hibernian Concert.' "

[2] In Colonial Land Papers, New York State Library.

Being in the County of Albany on the East side of Scohary Beginning at the North East Corner of the Northernmost of two Tracts of Land Surveyed about one Year since for Lamburtas Stenbergh and runs from thence North twenty seven Degrees, East ninety two chains then South Sixty Six Degrees East One hundred and fifty five Chains, Then South thirty one Degrees East two hundred and ten Chains, Then South thirty two Degrees West three hundred and ninety eight Chains, Then North fifty-nine Degrees West four hundred Chains to the Bounds of the old Patent of Scohary then along the Bounds thereof North 25 Degrees East thirty x x x Chains to a Tract of Land surveyed at the same Time with the aforementioned for the said Lamburtus Stenbergh and then along the Bounds thereof to a Tract of Land granted to Johannes Lawyer & Philip Bergh and then round and along the Bounds of the Same to the first mentioned Tract of Land surveyed for Lamburtis Stenbergh & thence to the Place where this Tract first began Containing about thirteen Thousand Acres of Land, Together with all and every of the Hereditaments and Appurtenances to the same belonging or in any ways Appertaining and all the Estate Right Title Interest Property Possession Claim and demand whatsoever of us and Each of us either in Law or Equity of in or to the above mentioned Tract or Parcel of Land or of any Part thereof, To have and to hold the said Tract of Land & all & singular the Premises aforesaid with their and every of their Hereditaments and Appurtenances in and by these Presents mentioned or intended to be granted and Released as aforesaid unto our said most Gracious Sovereign King George the Second his Heirs and Successors &c for his and their proper Use Benefit & Behoof forever. In Witness whereof we have set our Marks & Seals this Sixth Day of June in the Year of our Lord God One thousand seven hundred and fifty four & of his Majesty's Reign the twenty Seventh. Seth his Mark, L. S. Joseph his Mark L. S. Anthony his Mark L. S. Lawrence his Mark L. S. Catharine her

Mark L. S. Sealed and delivered in the Presence of Johannes Lawyer, Johannes Lawyer, Jun^{r}. —

I do hereby Certify that the Tract of Land mentioned in the within written Deed was surveyed and the Boundaries thereof marked according to the Survey in the Presence of the within named Seth and two Young Indians and that the Boundaries were incerted in the Deed before the Executing thereof and are Comformable to s^{d}. Survey, and that the Consideration Money was Actually paid to the Indians in my presence, and that they the within named Indians sealed and delivered this Deed in my Presence, given under my Hand this Sixth Day of June 1754 Cad^{r}. Colden Jun^{r}. Dept^{y}. Sur^{r}. —

I Jn^{o}. Bab Tis^{t} Van Eps Esq^{r}. One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Albany Do hereby Certify that the Bounds of the Tract of Land mentioned in the within written Deed was incerted therein and the Consideration Money actually paid to the Indians in my Presence before the Executing of the said Deed and that Anna Maria Rightmeir was first sworn to interpret truely between the Indians & the Purchasers and that they the within named Indians sealed & delivered this within Deed in my Presence given under my hand this Sixth Day of June 1754. Jn^{o}. B:V: Eps Justice —

New York 28 February 1765

The preceeding is a true copy of the Original Indian Deed. Examined by me

G^{w}. BANYAR D Secry

In pursuance of an order, of his Honour the Lieut. Governour & Council of the Province of New York, made the 27th. of February 1765, — on the petition of Jacob Starnberger, George Zimmer, Hendrick Weaver, Jacob Zimmer, John Jost Bucher, William Zimmer John Schever and Petrus Zimmer, for a grant to each of them of One thousand Acres, of the Lands Comprised in the Indian Deed, of which the preceeding is the Copy, transmitted to me, in obedience to the said order, I do hereby Certify that the Lands included within the said Indian purchase were

Bona fide purchased of the Native Ind^{n}. proprietors thereof, who Now lay no Claim to the same, Witness my hand at Johnson hall the twentieth day of Septemb^{r}. 1765

W^{M}. JOHNSON

INDORSED:

[ ] June 1754

Copy Indian Deed to George
Zimmer, Jacob Starnberger
Hendrick Weaver and Jacob
Zimmer, for 13000 Acres of
Land in the County of Albany
and Certificate of Sir William
Johnson that the Lands were
Purchased Bona Fide and that
the Indians lay no Claim to the
Lands —

30 June 1776. Read in Council
and the Grant to pass.

FROM JOHN TABOR KEMPE

A. Df. S.[1]

New York 23^{d}. Sep^{r}. 1765

DEAR SIR

On Friday last I received your Favor of the 7th. Instant,[2] and on perusing my letter to you of the 12th. Ult^{o}. [3] [*I think a I think I have answered*][4] I find I have already given you my Opinion [*fully*] as fully as I am able, with Respect to the [*Gov^{r}*] Validity of a Patent not founded on an Indian Deed, and if founded on [*a pretend*] a purchase made from the Natives,

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[1] In New York Historical Society, Kempe Collection. Original in Johnson Manuscripts destroyed by fire. See *Johnson Calendar*, p. 285.

[2] *Ante* pp. 923-27.

[3] *Ante* pp. 886-90.

[4] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in the manuscript.

Johnson Hall Septr. 28th 1765.

Copy

My Lords,

I had the honour of writing to your Lordships in May and July last, the former of which was very full, and if it appeared incoherent, it must be attributed to the situation I am generally in when I write with a number of Indians about me and constant Interruptions.

In my last I gave an account of Mr. Croghan's having set out for the Illinois, and I have now the pleasure to congratulate your Lordships on his having succeeded in obtaining possession of that important settlement, tho' not without much risque and difficulty.

On the 8th of June last as he descended the Ohio he was attacked by Eighty Mascoutens and Kickapous, who firing upon his party consisting of but fourteen persons, Deputies from the Northern Indians, killed Three Shawanese and wounded himself and all the rest whom they made prisoners and carried to Wawiaghtono on the Wabache. The Indians who attacked had received Belts &c. from the French for that purpose.

The Rt. Honble
The Lords of Trade.

purpose, but on bringing him & his party to the last mentioned place, the Indians there who were well acquainted with him, expreſsed their diſsatisfaction there=with in Terms which produced a thorough repentance on the part of the Mascoutens, &c who implored his Interposition with the Shawanese & Six Nations to prevent a Breach which they had so much reason to expect in Consequence of their Behavior; this was attended with all the good Effects we could have wished for. Mr Sinnot, who was sent from Mr Stuart with a very large present having been plundered and, after being with difficulty preserved from the Indians Fury at Fort Chartres, was obliged to escape in a Boat in the Night and return to New-Orleans, But Mr Croghan, availing himself of the Confusion produced amongst the Indians by the murder of the Shawanese, prevailed upon them so soon as his wounds were healed to proceed with him for the Ilinois and aſsist in obtaining the poſseſsion thereof; he accordingly set out with them in the middle of July for that place, near which he was met by Pondiac, with the Chiefs of the Neighbouring Country; with whom he, at length, prevailed to agree to give up the poſseſsion of the Posts there, held by the French, but with a strong Reservation of their Rights to the Lands about them; and Pondiac agreed to put himself into our power, and return with him to Detroit. Mr Croghan immediately diſpatched an Expreſs to Fort Pitt from whence the Commanding Officer, agreable to former Orders from the General detached a Captain with One hundred men to take poſseſsion of Fort Chartres &c. On Mr Croghan's arrival at Detroit he had a Treaty with all the western League, who were aſsembled before his arrival, and by the Light in which he placed affairs, effectually settled their minds and diſsolved the League lately formed by the French with Eighteen Nations, and he is now on his way to this place, after his arrival I shall be enabled to transmit your Lordships the whole of his Transactions, and the present — State of Indian Affairs in that Country.

This is an important Transaction, and the Alliance of these Nations must be carefully cultivated and cherished, under the managem.t of prudent persons properly supported. — otherwise the whole may fall to the Ground; and as yet I have not been honored with any Orders, neither can I undertake any thing — there, or elsewhere, till I receive your — Lordships Commands. —

In my Letters of May & July last I wrote your Lordships so fully respecting the Objects of publick attention that any thing farther at present will be a needless Repetition, I must however beg the favour of knowing when I am honoured with — a Letter from your Lordships whether these Letters of May and July were received, least they might have miscarried or fallen into the Hands of some curious person, (as has — been the Case in time when parties raged as at present) the General's Letters having been lately opened.—

Indeed I should not be much surprized at any such Thing after the late violent Conduct of the Colonists, with which your Lordships will doubtless be acquainted before this reaches London.

Amidst all these Troubles I have the pleasure to think they will not Judge it eligible to extend their Malice to me, but as for all other Officers of the Crown in their Clutches, who have not changed their principles, I think they run an imminent Risque of their properties and even their Lives.

Had I coincided with their levelling System, I might long since have acquired a very large property here, and have been the Idol of a party; but my Sentiments of Government &c are long established and known; and, as they were never subservient to my Interest, I am determined they never shall be so. It is not extraordinary that the Members of the Law should be violent & take pains to excite the people on account of an Act containing some Duties upon Law proceedings, that must in a great measure lessen their Practise, by giving a Check to that Litigious

Spirit amongst the Common Ameri-cans to the ruin of many Families, and the aggrandizing a Body of Men, whose power and Influence are already become dangerous.   How far these violent Measures may extend can only be conjectured, but doubtless, unless checked by proper Authority, Officers of the Crown cannot answer the Intentions of Government, as the Event will shew, should these turbulent Spirits succeed in their Scheme for limitting the Power of the King & Parliament.

I have been lately applied to by a Committee of the Proprietors of Kayaderosseras to bring about an Accomodation with the Indians, to effect which they offer to quit claim to part of that Tract, and the Indians being very sollicitous to have something done therein, and not having heard from your Lordships thereon, I judge it best to lay the proposal before them, that the Dispute may be in some manner terminated.

Eny.

My Son now accompanies Lord Adam Gordon to see England; I don't know whether I can recommend him to give your Lordships any farther particulars, as his Youth, Country Education, and Diffidence may render him perhaps unequal to such a Task — Lord Adam has made an Extensive Tour through this Country, and has made many Remarks and Observations worthy Attention.

I shall take up no more of your Lordships time at present, as I so shortly expect to transmit M^r Croghan's Transactions, with the agreeable News of our being in actual possession of the Illinois. —

I have the honour to be
Your Lordships most obedient
and most devoted humble Serv^t.

W^m Johnson

Pleas of the County of Albany Peter Silvester of the City of Albany Atty at Law who being duly sworn made oath that he saw John Bradstreet sign seal & deliver the aforegoing Instrument as his act and deed that he saw also the other witness sign as a witness and he the deponent also signed as a witness and the above is of his own proper hand writing and I have carefully perused the same & find no material razures or Interlineations thereon but what are notified before execution do allow & order the same to be recorded

Volckert P Douw

I do hereby Certify that the aforegoing Record is a true copy of the Original Exd. this ninth of October 1765. Jme P Silvester Klerk

Land at Canajoharie

Whereas wee Macquas Indians of Canajoharie The Subscribers Joseph Paulus Nickis Henderick Peeters Abraham Peters Paulus Peters Hendrickson Orehiyodekha Williamot Targiotus David. Do acknowledge for our selfs & our heirs and Assigns forever to have received from Henry van Driesen the sum of fifty Pounds newyork Currancy To our satisfaction in full of all Demands whatsoever for a ceartain Tract of Land which Patent is granted by his Excellencey George Clarke Leiutenant Governor Late deceased of the City and Province of

Land on the [illegible] side of Mohawks River

Land at Canajohary

Whereas wee macquas Indians of Canajohanie The Subscribers Joseph Paulus Nickis Hendrick Peters Abraham Peters Paulus Pieters Hendrickson Orcheyodekha William & Targionus David. Do acknowledge for our selfs & our heirs and Assigns forever to have receivid from Henry Van Driesen the sum of fifty pounds newyork Currancy To our satisfaction in full of all Demands whatsoever for a ceartain Tract of Land which patent is granted by his Excellencey George Clarke Leiutenant Governor Late deceased of the City and province of Newyork To the Reverend Petrus Van Driesen Late Minister of the Gospel of Albany deceased which said Tract of Land Lying and being at Canajohanie in the County of Albany on the north side of the mohawks River over and against our Indian Castle beginning at the mouth of the Canada Creek along the bounds of Francis Harrison and others in Company north forty eight Degrees east one hundred & fifty six Chains Then north forty one degrees thirty minutes west seventy five Chains then south forty eight degrees west one hundred and sixty six Chains then down the stream of said river to the place where first begun containing one thousand an Twenty six Acres of Land as witness we acknowledge and subscribe our hands hereunto To be fully satisfyed as above for the abovesaid Land this Twentyeth Day of september one thousand seven hundred & fifty one

Paulus his mark Peters (L.S.)
Orcheyodekha his mark X (L.S.)
Joseph his mark (L.S.)
Paulus his mark (L.S.)

Land North side of Mohawks River

Castle beginning at the mouth of the Canada Creek along the bounds of Francis Harris
and others in Company north forty eight Degrees east one hundred & fifty six
Chains then north forty one degrees thirty minutes west seventy five Chains
then south forty eight degrees west one hundred and sixty six Chains then
down the stream of said river to the place where first begun containing one
thousand an Twenty six Acres of Land as witness we acknowledge and sub
cribe our hands hereunto To be fully satisfyed as above for the abovesaid Land
this Twentyed Day of september one thousand seven hundred & fifty one

Paulus his mark Peters L.S.

Orcheyodehha his X mark L.S.

William or Targionus his mark L.S.

David his mark Heurd L.S.

Joseph his mark L.S.

Paulus his mark Nickis L.S.

Hendrick his mark Mers L.S.

Abm Peters his mark L.S.

memorandum the words / mouth of the / Interlined before sealing & delivery Testes
signed sealed and delivered in presents of Jacobus Van Slyck Justice & John
Visger Justice Be it remembered that on this fourth day of June one thou
and seaven hundred and sixty five then appeared before me Dolikert Pu
Douw Esqr. one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common pleas for the
City & County of Albany John Visger and [illegible] Oath that he saw the

within named Indians Joseph Paulus ff Nickis Hendrick Peters Abraham Petrus Pau-
lus Petrus Hendrickson Ookeyodikla Williams or Jargionus and David sign seal & deliver
the within Deed as their voluntary act and deed for the use therein mentioned and that he
signed the same as a witness together with Jacobus Van Slyck the other witness and having
carefully examined the same and finding no material erazures or Interlineations but what
are taken notice of before Insealing allow the same to be entered on record Volkert P. Douw

I do hereby certify that the aforegoing Record is a true copy of the Original Exd. & Compd. this 9th of
October 1765 Jno. C. Silvester D Clerk

Land at the side of Mohawk River

This Indenture made and concluded this thirty first day of January In the twenty fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God over great Brittain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &ca and in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seaven hundred and fifty and fifty one Between Hans Hansen of the City of Albany Esqr. of the one part and Harme Frederick Visscher of the Towneships of Schoenectady in the County of Albany Cordwiner of the other part Witnesseth that the said Hans Hansen for and in Consideration of the sum of eight hundred pounds current Lawfull money of the Colloney of New york to him well and truly in hand paid by the aforesaid Harme Fredericse Visher at and before the ensealing and delivery hereof

Land
both
side of
Mohawk
River

This Indenture made and concluded this thirty first day of [illegible] In the twenty fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God over great Brittain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c.a and in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seaven hundred and fifty and fifty one Between Hans Hansen of the City of Albany Esqr. of the one Part and Harme Frederick Vischer of the Towneships of Schoenectady in the County of Albany Cordwiner of the other part Witnesseth that the said Hans Hansen for and in Consideration of the sum of eight hundred pounds currant Lawfull money of the Colloney of New york to him well and truly in hand Paid by the aforesaid Harme Fredrickse Visher at and before the ensealing and delivery hereof the receipt whereof he the said Hans Hansen doth hereby acknowledge and himself to be fully satisfyed contented and Paid and thereof & therefrom and of and from every Part and Parcell thereof doth acquit exonerate and discharge him the said Harme Fredrickse Visher his heirs Executors Administrators by these Presents hath thereof granted remised released and confirmed and by these Presents doth grant remise release and confirm unto the said Harme Fredrickse Visher and to his heirs & Assigns forever all that ceartain Tract of Land Farm and Premisses scituate lying and being on the north side of the mohawks river over against the Lands called Tionondaroge itt being the westermost half of that Tract of Land formerly granted to Hendrick Hansen Late of the City of Albany deceased Begining at a ceartaine Creek called Dadenoscarie where it falls into the mohaws River and runs thence north eleven Degrees & fifteen minutes west two hundred Chains then north seaventy eight degrees and thirty minutes east fifty Chains then south Eleaven degrees and fifteen minutes East two hundred & ten Chains then south seaven degrees and thirty minutes

ledge and himself to be fully satisfyed contented and paid and thereof & [illegible] from every
and from every part and parcell thereof doth acquit exonerate and discharge him the
said Harme Frederickse Visher his heirs Executors Administrators by these presents
hath thereof granted remised released and confirmed and by these presents doth grant
remise release and confirm unto the said Harme Frederickse Visher and to his heirs & Assigns
forever All that ceartain Tract of Land Farm and premisses scituate lying and
being on the north side of the mohawks river over against the Lands called Koronden-
ge itt being the westermost half of that Tract of Land formerly granted to Hendrick Hansen
Late of the City of Albany deceased Begining at a ceartaine Creek called Dadenoscarie
where it falls into the mohaws River and runs thence north eleven Degrees & fifteen minutes
west two hundred Chains then north seaventy eight degrees and thirty minutes east fifty
Chains then south Eleaven degrees and fifteen minutes East two hundred & ten Chains
then south seaven degrees and thirty minutes west fourteen Chain then south ten
Chain and fifty Links to the River then up along the River to the place where it
first begun contains one thousand one hundred and twenty four Acres of Land
Together with all and singular the benefits previlidges hereditaments & appurte-
nances thereunto belonging and appertaining and all the estate right title In-
terest Possession Property claim and demand of him the said Hans Hansen
of in or to the same and the reversion & reversions remainder and remainders
rents Issues and profits thereof and of every part & parcel thereof excepting
and reserving all such right and Liberty which Nicolas Hansen

ALBANY COUNTY (N.Y.) CLERK'S OFFICE
DEEDS
BOOK 7, pp 415-26

Sir

Having now returned from executing the Service I was sent on by his excellency General Gage, namely the obtaining the Indians consent to our possessing the important Posts at the Ilinois.

I present your honor with a Journal of my transactions with the several Nations and tribes in that Country for your perusal.

In the situation I was in at Ouiatanon with great Numbers of Indians about me, and no necessaries such as paper and Ink (having lost my Bagage &c. in the affair of the 8th June) I had it not in my power to take down all the Speechs made by the Indian Nations nor what I sayd to them in so particular a maner as I could wish, but hope the heads of it as taken down will meet your approbation.

In the course of this Tour thro the Indian Countries I made it my study to converse in private with Pondiac and many Chiefs of the several Nations as often as opportunity served in order to find out their sentiments of the french & English — Pondiac is a shrewd sensible Indian, of few words and commands more respect among them Nations than any Indian I ever see coud do amongst his own tribe. He and all the principle Men of those Nations seem at present to be convinced that the french had a view of Interest in stiring up the late differences between His Majestys Subjects and them, and call it a Beaver War — for neither Pondiac nor any one of the Indians I met with ever pretended to deny that the french was at the bottom of the whole and constantly supply'd them with every necessary they wanted as far as lay in their power every where thro' that Country and notwithstanding they are at present convinced that it was for their own Interest yet it has not changed the Indians affections towards them — they have been bred up together like Children in that Country and the french has always adopted the Indian Customs and Manners treated them civily and supplyed their necessities generously by which means they gained the Hearts of the Indians and commanded their services and enjoyed the Benefits of a very advantageous Fur trade, as they well knew if they had not taken this measure they cou.d not enjoy any of these advantages. The french has in a maner taught the Indians in that Country to hate the English by representing them in the worst light they could on all ocasions, in particular they have made the Indians there lately believe that the English would take their Country from them and bring the Cherokees to settle there & enslave them; which Report they easily gave Credit to, as the Southern Indians had lately commenced a War against them.

I had great difficulty in removing this Suspicion and convincing them of the falsity of this Report — which I flatter myself I have done in a great Measure; Yet it will require some time and a very even conduct in those that are to Reside in their Country, before we can expect to Rival the French in their affections.

All Indians are naturally Jealous and from their high Notions of Liberty hate power — these Nations are jealous and prejuiced — against us, so that the greatest care will be necessary to convince them of our honest Intentions, and that by our just actions.

The French sold them Goods much dearer than the Englis Traders do at present in that point we have the advantage over the french but they made that up in large presents to them for their services which they wanted to support their Interst in the Country, and tho we want none of their services yet they will expect favours, and if refused take it in a bad light, and very likely think its done to distress them for some particular advantages we want to gain over them. They are by no means so sensible a People as the Six Nations or other Tribes this Way — and the French for their own advantage has taught them a bad custom for by all I could learn they seldom made them any general presents, but as it were fed them with necessaries just as they wanted it; tribe by tribe, and never sent them away empty. this habit will make it difficult & troublesome to the Gentlemen that are to command in their Country for some time to please them and and preserve peace.

they are a rash inconsirate People, and dont on themselves under any Obligations to us but rather think we are obliged to them, for leting us reside in their Country.

As far as I can judge of their sentiments by the several conversations I have had with them, they will expect some satisfaction made them for any Posts that may be established in their Country by us for Trade; of all which you'll be better informed by themselves next Spring, as Pondiac and some Chiefs of every Nation in that Country intends to pay you a visit. The several Nations on the Ouabache and and towards the Ilinois St. Josephs, Chicago, La bay — Sagana, and other places have applied for Traders to be sent to their settlements.

As it was not in the power of any Officer to permit Traders to go from Detroit or Michillimackinac either English or French, I am of Opinion the Indians will be supply'd chiefly this Year from the Ilinois which is all french property — and if Trading Posts are not established at proper places in that Country soon, the French must carry the best part of the Trade over the Miſsisipi which they are determined to do if they can. for I have been well informed that the french are preparing to build a Strong trading Fort on the Western side of the Miſsisipi about Sixty Miles above Fort Chartres, and have this Summer in a private manner transported Twenty six pieces of small Cannon up the River for that purpose.

The duty on which I was sent and the distance I was at, not permitting me immediately to hear the Charges which were laid to me. as soon as I was made acquainted with them I resolved on taking the earliest opportunity which my Duty would permit of doing myself Justice. by enquiring into the cause of such false and scandalous Reports, and exposing the authors to the contempt they justly deserve.

Nothing but my ardent desire of effecting the service on which I was sent, and which I have now happily effected, could have induced me to neglect even til this time doing myself Justice, and as I scorned to avail myself of any pretext for neglecting a hazardous design. I flatter myself I am now fully intitled to inquire into the Origin of these Reports so scandalous and injurious to me, and that I have a right to demand some satisfaction on that head; the rather as I have always avoided the imputation of a Money maker from which I can sufficiently acquit myself ever since my appointment in the Indian department in which (strange as may appear) I have often embarked my own Money and Credit for the good of the service, and sometimes have not been reimbursed. This premised I I must beg leave to enquire of you, Sir and thro you of his excellency the General, who were the first persons that presumed to assert these falsities, and to be informed what are the proper steps for me to do Justice to my Character and to make the Public acquainted with my whole conduct without giving offence by any indirect proceeding.

I am your Honours Most obedient
Humble Servant
G: C:

To
The Honble
Sir William Johnson Bart.
His Majestys Sole Agent & Superintendt.
For Indian affairs in ye Northren
District of North America

Copy

May 15th. Sett off from Fortpitt and encamp'd at Schirbees Island

16th. being Joined by the several Deputies that was to accompany me, we sett off at Seven o'Clock in the Morning.

19th. I sent a Meſsage to the Shawanese by Land for some of them to bring me the French Traders that yet remained in their Country, to the Mouth of Siola, that I might take them with me to their own Country, as they wo.d not be suffered to trade there till they had obtained permiſsion from his Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson.

23d. We arrived at the Mouth of Siola River, where we encamped.

26th. Several of the Shawanese came there and brought with them Seven french Traders which they delivered to me; these being all that resided in their Villages, and told me there was yet Six more living with the Delawares that on their return to their Towns they would go to the Delawares and get them to send those french Traders home, and told me they were determind to do every thing in their power to convince me of their sincerity and good disposition to preserve a peace.

28th. We sett off down the River and on the Sixth of June we arrived at the Mouth of the Ouabache where we found a breast Work put up by — the Indians. and saw several tracts which we suspected had been made by some Indians who might be sent there to way lay us. on which we proceeded Six Miles lower down the River and there encamped.

7th June I dispatched two Indians off to the Ilionois with a Letter to Mr. Frazer and an other to Mr. St. Ange — I acquainted Mr. Frazer of my Succeſs in settling matters with the different Nations at Fortpitt — and I furnished these two Deputies with Wampum to acquaint the Nations there of what had paſs'd at Fortpitt, — which I judged neceſsary in order to facilitate the good of the Service, Should Mr. La Gutrie be arrived there.

June 8th.

1765

8th June At day break we were attacked by a party of Eighty Warriors of the Keckapoos, and Musquatomies who killed three of the Shawanese Deputies, and wounded an other, — two of my Men were killed. they then plunderd us of every thing we had; our Indians as well as us and made us all prisoners — After this they told us they were sorry for what had happened. that they had been employd by the French their Fathers, who had told them it was Cherokees that was with me, And that there was no peace made with the Shawanese, Delawares, and Six Nations. then they set the Indian Prisoners at Liberty, taking me and my party with them.

15th — We arrived at Post Vincent where there is a French Village of about Eighty Houses, and an Indian Village of the Pyankeshas. here I met several Indians with whom I had been formerly acquainted, they spoke to the party I was with, and desired them to take great care of me till the Chiefs of the several Nations should return from the Ilinois where they had gone in order to meet me. And they reprimanded this party for their bad conduct.

here I was informed by the French of the arrival of Mr. Lalpiterie and Mr. Sinnott at the Ilinois with an account of the Ill treatment Mr. Frazer had met with. and likewise of the ill reception of Mr. Sinnott on his arrival there.

16th The Indians allowd me to write to Mr. St. Ange, but would not suffer me to send a Letter to Mr Sinnott, nor could I get a French-man in that Town to furnish me with pen Ink, or paper, without the consent of the Indians.

17th

June 17th. We set off, and on the 23d arrived at the Weotonan, where this party had set out from, on my arrival at this place I met Numbers of Indians with whom I was formerly well acquainted, and were extremely Civil to me and my party.

30th The several Chiefs belonging to those Villages at Weotonan arrived from the Ilinois, and there were with them the Chiefs of several other Nations who came to see me, and expreſsed their great concern at what had happened.

July 1st A french man arrived from the Ilinois with a Pipe and Speech from thence to the Keikapoos and Musquatamies to have me burnt. — This speech was said to be sent from a Shawanese Indian who resides at the Ilinois, and has been there during the War and is much attached to the French Interest. As soon as this Speech was delivered to the Indians by the French the Indians informed me of it in Council, expreſsing their great concern at what had already happened; and told me they then set me and my people all at liberty, and aſsuring me that they despised the Meſsage sent them and would return the Pipe and Belt to their Fathers the French and inquire into the reason of such a Meſsage being sent them by one of his Meſsengers, and then desired me to stay with them till the Deputies of the Six Nations Shawanese and Delawares arrived with Pondiac at Weotonan in order to settle matters — to which I consented.

On the 4th 5th 6th 7th and eighth days of July, I had several conferences with the Waweotonans, Pyankeshas Keikapoos, and Musquatamies in which conferences I was lucky enough to reconcile those Nations to his Majesty's Interest, and obtain their consent and approbation to take poſseſsion of any Posts in their Country which the French formerly poſseſsed, and an offer of their Services, should any Nation oppose our taking poſseſsion thereof. all which they confirmed by four large Pipes.

11th.

1765

July 11th Mr Maisonville arrived with an Interpretter and a Message to the Indians to bring me and my party to the Ilinois. till then I had no Answer from Mr St Ange to the Letter I wrote him of the 16th ulto— As I wanted to go to the Ilinois I desired the Chiefs to prepare themselves and sett of with me as soon as possible.

12th I wrote to General Gage and Sir William Johnson, to Colo Campbell at Detroit, Major Murray at Fort pitt and to Major Farmer on his Way up the Missisipia and acquainted them with every thing that had happened since my departure from Fort Pitt.

13th the Chiefs of the Twightwees came to me from the Miamies and renewed their Antient Friendship with his Majesty and all his Subjects in America, and confirmed it with a pipe.

18th I sett off for the Ilinois with the Chiefs of all those Nations when on our Journey, we met the Deputies of the Six Nations Delawares and Shawanese who accompanied Mr Frazer and myself down the Ohio, and Pondiac with Speeches and Deputies from the four Nations living in the Ilinois Country directed to me and the Six Nations, Delawares, & Shawanese upon which we returned to Wiotonan and there held an other conference, in which I settled all matters with the Ilinois Indians. Pondiac and they agreed to every thing the other Nations had done and confirmed it by Pipes and Belts— But told me, the French informed them that the English were intending to take their Country from them, and give it to the Cherokees to settle on. that if ever they suffered the English to take possession of their Country they would make Slaves of them, and that this was the reason of their opposing the English hitherto from taking

posses

Possession of Fort Chartres, which induced them to tell Mr La Gutrie and Mr Sinnott that they would not let the English come into their Country. But being informed since Mr Sinnott went away, by the Deputies of the Six Nations Delawares and Shawanese that every difference subsisting between them and the English was now settled, they were all willing to comply as the other Nations their Brethren had done — and desired that their Father the King of England might not look upon his taking possession of the Forts which the French formerly possessed, as giving his Subjects a Title to their Country for they never sold any part of it to the french and that I might rest satisfied, that whenever the English came to take possession, they should receive them with open Arms.

25th July, Having settled every thing with these several Nations to the Westward I set out for Detroit accompanied by several Chiefs of those Nations who were going to Detroit to meet Colo Broadstreet agreeable to his Invitation to them last Winter, by Mr Maisonville. As I passed thro the Twightwee Villages and the Ottaways Villages on the Miamies River they delivered me all the English Prisoners they had, and I found as I passed thro these towns that several of the Indians had sett off for Detroit to meet Col. Broadstreet there.

August 17th — I arrived at Detroit where I found several Small ~~Small~~ Tribes of Ottaways, Pottewattamies, and Chipiwas waiting in consequence of Col. Broadstreets Invitation to see him. — here I met Mr Deguance and Waobecomica with a Deputation of Indians from Niagara with Messages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac and these Western Nations.

23d. Colonel Campbell and I had a Meeting with the Twightwees Wawcotonans, Pyankeshas. Kickapoos and Musquattamies, when they produced the several Belts sent to them by Col. Broadstreet in consequence of which they came here.

Then they Spoke to the Six Nations Delawares and Shawanese on several Pipes and Belts — beging in the most abject maner that they would forgive them the Ill conduct of their young Men to take pitty on their Women and Children and grant them Peace.

They then spoke to the Colonel and me on several Pipes and Belts, expressing their great satisfaction at a firm and lasting Peace being settled between their Brethren the English and the several Indian Nations in this Country, that they saw the heavy Clouds which hung over their heads for some time past, was now dispersed, and that the Sun Shined Clear and bright And that as their Father the King of England had conquered the French in this Country and taken all the Indian Nations under his protection they hoped for the future they should be a happy people, and for the time to come shoud always call the English their Fathers, and begged we would take pitty upon their Women and Children and make up the difference subsisting between them and the Shawanese Delawares and Six Nations; And says, as we are come here in consequence of Colo. Broadstreets invitation and that he had not met them they hoped their Fathers wod. pitty their necessity and give them a little Cloathing and a little Rum to drink on the Road as we have come a great way to see you our Fathers.

Then the Weyondotts spoke to the Shawanese and all the Western Nations on several Belts and Strings, by which they exhorted the several Nations to behave themselves well to their Father the English who had now taken them under their protection — that if they did they would be a happy people, and that if they did not listen to the Councils of their Fathers, they must take the consequence.

And aſsured them that all Nations to the Sun rising had taken fast hold of their Fathers the English by the hand, and would follow their advice and do every thing they desired them, and never let slip the Chain of Friendship now so happily renewed.

24th August We had an other meeting with the several Nations, when the Wawcotonans, Twightwees, Pyankeshas, Keikapoos and Musquatamies made several Speeches to Colo. Campbell and me in presence of all the other Nations, when they acknowledged themselves to be the Children of the King of Great Britain, and further acknowledged that they had at Weotonan before they came here given up the Sovereignity of their Country to me for his Majesty and promised to support his Subjects in taking poſseſsion of all the Posts given up by the French their former Fathers to the English now their present Fathers. all which they confirmed with a Belt

25th — We had an other meeting with the same Indians when Colonel Campbell and I made them several Speeches in answers to theirs of the 23d. and 24th. inst. then delivered to them a Road Belt in the Name of Sir William Johnson Baronet to open a Road from the rising to the setting of the Sun, which we Charged them to keep open thro their Country, and cautioned them to stop their Ears against the Stories or Idle reports of evil minded People, and continue to promote the good Work of Peace; all which they promised to do in a most sincere manner.

26th — Colo. Campbell and I, made those Nations some presents when after taking leave of us, they set off for their own Country well Satisfied

27th — We had a meeting with Pondiac and all the Ottawa Tribes. Chipwaes and Puttewattamies with the Hurons of this place and the Chiefs of those settled at Sandusky and the Miamies River, when we made them the following Speeches.

Children, — Pondiac and all our Children the Ottawaes, Puttewattamies. Chipways, and Weyondotts.

We are very glad to see so many of our Children here present at your antient Council Fire, which has been neglected for some time past, since those high Winds has arose, and raised heavy Clouds over your Country. I now by this Belt right up your antient Council Fire and throw some good dry wood on it that the blaze may ascend to the Clouds so that all Nations may see it and know that you live in peace and tranquillity with your Fathers the English

A Belt.

By this Belt I disperse all the dark Cloudes from over your heads that the Sun may shine clear on you your Women and Children that those unborn may enjoy the blessings of this general peace now so happily settled between your Fathers the English and you, and all your younger Brethren to the Sun setting

A Belt.

Children,

By this Belt I gather up all the bones of your deceased friends and bury them deep in the ground that the herbs and sweet flowers of the Earth may grow over them and that we may not see them any more.

A Belt

Children,

With this Belt I take the hatchet out of your hands and pluck up a large Tree and burys it deep, so that it may not be found any more for ever, And plant the Tree of Peace where all our Children may sit under it and smoke in peace with their Fathers.

A Belt.

Children,

We have made a Road from the Sun rising to the Sun setting and I desire that you will preserve that Road good and pleasant to travel — that we may all share the blessings of this happy Union.

I am sorry to see our Children so much dispersed through the woods, I therefore desire you will return to your antient Settlements, and take care of your Council Fire which I have now dreſsed up and promote the good work of peace. A Belt.

After which Wabicomica delivered his Meſsages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac and the rest of the several Chiefs.

August 28th. We had a meeting with Pondiac and the several Nations as yesterday when Pondiac made the following Speeches.

Father,

We have all smoked out of this pipe of Peace. 'tis your Children's Pipe, and as the War is all over and the great Spirit and giver of Light who has made the Earth and every thing therein, has brought us all together this day for our mutual Good and to promote the good Works of Peace: I declare to all Nations that I have settled my Peace with you before I came here, and now deliver my Pipe to be sent to Sir William Johnson that he may know I have made peace and taken the King of England for my Father in presence of all the Nations now aſsembled, and when ever any of those Nations goes to visit him they may smoak out of it with him in Peace. Fathers we are obliged to you for lighting up our old Council fire for us, and desiring us to return to it, but we are now settled on the Miamis River not far from hence when ever you want us, you'll find us there ready to wait on you; the reason I chuse to stay where we are now settled is that we love Liquor and to be so near this as we formerly lived, our people wod. be always Drunk which might occasion some quarrels between the Soldiers and our people. This Father is all the reason I have for not returning to our old settlements and where we live is so nigh this place that when we want to Drink we can easily come for it.

Gave a large Pipe with a Belt of Wampum tied to it.

Father;

Be strong and take pity upon us your Children, as our former Father did: tis just the hunting Season of your Children, our Fathers the French formerly used to credit his Children for powder and Lead to hunt with. I request in behalf of all the Nations present, that you will speak to the Traders now here, to do the same my Father once more I request you will take pity on us and tell your ~~Children~~ Traders to give your Children Credit for a little powder and Lead, as the support of Familys depend on it. we have told you where we live not far from hence, that when ever you want us and let us know we shall come directly to you.

A Bell.

Father.

You have stop'd up the Rum Barrel, when we came here till the business of this meeting was over; as it is now finished, we request you may open the Barrel that your Children may drink and be merry.

A List of the Indian Nations met at Detroit

August 1765.

Weyondotts

Sesteraggio	Chiefs with 65 Warriors from their settlement on the Miamies River and Sandusky, including those of this place.
Boabe	
Teattas	

Ottawa's.

Pondiac	Chiefs, with 176. Warriors from their several Villages on the Miamies River.
Wasinola	
Motrichen	
Cullaway	
Eloranga	
Ottaway	
Moneton	

Chipeways.

Waſson	Chiefs with 49 Warriors from their different Villages betwixt this place and St. Josephs.
Aballoe	
Capicomica	
Wabicomica	Chief from Niagara with 13 Warriors, with Meſsages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac and the other Nations

Puttewattamies

Nineway	Chiefs with 37 Warriors.
Manamaik	
Washad.	

Sagginna Indians.

Ashewabemy.	Chief with 27 Warriors
La Cheas.	Chief from St. Josephs with 5 Warriors

Twightwees

Lalgreaſs	Chiefs, with 49 Warriors
Groſs Cope	
Hairy thighs	

Waweottonans.

La Natt
Crooked legg
the Goose. } Chiefs with 35 Warriors.

Pyankeshas.

The black fly. Chief with 10 Warriors.

Kickeſwoos.

Majawabia. Chief with Nine Warriors.

Musquattamies

Majinoboa. Chief with 8 Warriors.

Deputies from the Six Nations Delawares, and Shawanese 12 Men, Indians from Michillimackinac, and L'bay 22 Men.

In all 530 Men.

August 29th A Deputation of several Nations set out from Detroit for the Ilinois Country with several Meſsages from me the Weyondotts, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese and other Nations in answer to theirs delivered me at Ouiatonan.

30th The Chiefs of the several Nations who are settled on the Ouabache returned to Detroit from the River Roche where they had been encamp'd and informed Col. Campbell and me, they were now going off for their own Country, and that nothing gave them greater pleasure than to see that all the Western Nations and tribes, had agreed to a general Peace. And that they should be glad how soon their Fathers the English would take poſseſsion of the Posts in their Country, which formerly had been poſseſs'd by their late Fathers the French. To open a Trade for them this Fall, and if this could not be done they desired that some Traders might be sent to their Villages to supply them for the Winter, or else they should be obliged to go to the Ilinois to apply to their old Fathers the French for such neceſsaries as they might want.

They then spoke on a Belt, and sayd, Fathers, every thing is now settled and we have agreed to your taking poſseſsion in our Country. we have been informed that the English wherever they settle make the Country their own. and you tell us that when you conquered the French they gave you this Country. That no difference may happen hereafter, we tell you, the French never purchased a foot of our Country - nor have they a Right to give it to you. We gave them liberty to settle and they were always very Civil to us while they had it in their power. But as they are now become your People, if you expect to keep these Posts as your own property we shall expect to have restitution made us for such parts of our Country as you may want to poſseſs. A Belt

September 2nd The Chiefs of the Weyondotts or Hurons came to me and sayd they had spoke last Summer to Sir William Johnson at Niagara about the Lands on which the French had settled near Detroit belonging to them, and he desired they should mention it again to him — they never had sold it to the french and expected their New Fathers the English would do them Justice as the French was become one people with us A Belt.

September 4th Pondiac with several Chiefs of the Ottawaes — Chipuwaes, and Pottewattamies complained that the French had settled part of their Country which they never had sold to them, and hoped their Fathers the English wo^d take it into consideration and see that a proper satisfaction should be made to them. That their Countrey was very large, and they were willing to give up any part of it that was necessary for their Fathers the English to carry on ^e Trade at, provided they were paid for it, and a sufficient part of the Country left them to hunt on.

A Belt.

6th The Saginna Indians came here and made a Speech on a Belt of Wampum, expressing their satisfaction on hearing that a general Peace was made with all the Western Nations and with Pondiac — they desired a little powder and lead, and a few knives to enable them to hunt on their way home, and a little Rum to drink their new Fathers health.

A Belt.

9th Attewakey & Chamindway Chiefs of a Band of Ottawaes from Sandusky with twenty Men came here and informed me that they were the first Band of their Nation that met Col.^o Broadstreet and ever since they behaved well. That on hearing there was a great meeting of all Nations at this place, they came to hear what would be done, and on their way here they had been informed that a general Peace was settled with all Nations to the Sun setting, and they came now to assure us of their firm attachment to the English Interest and then begg'd for some Powder, Lead, Blakets and a little Rum to help them to return to their Town.

A String

11th Col.^o Campbell and I, gave the above parties some presents and a little Rum, and sent them away well satisfied.

12th The Grand Sautois and a party of Ottawaes & Chipiwaes from Chicago, arrived here and sent me word, they wo^d come in the Morning to see me.

13th. — the Grand Saulois came with his Bands and Spoke as follows

Father!

You sent me a Belt from the Miamies and as soon as I received it I set out to meet you here, on my way have heard what has passed between you and the several Tribes that met you here you have had pity on them, and I beg in behalf of myself and the people of Chicago that you will have pity on us also. It is true we have been fools and have listned to evil Reports and the whistling of bad Birds, we red people are a Jealous People, and Father, among you white people there are bad People also, that tells us lies and deceive us which has been the occasion of what is past — I need not say much on this head I am now convinced that I have been wrong lead for some years past but there are people who have behaved worse than I and my people and you have pardoned them, I hope you'll do the same to us — that our Women and Children may enjoy the blessings of Peace as the rest of our brethren the Red people and you shall be convinced by our future conduct that we shall behave as well as any tribe of your Children in this Country. A Belt

He then said the St. Joseph Indians would come along with him but the English Prisoner which their fathers want from them was some distance of a hunting, as soon as they could get him they would deliver him up, and beg forgiveness of their Fathers as they did at present —

14th. I had a private meeting with the Grand Saulois when he told me he was well disposed for peace last Fall, but was then sent for to the Ilinois where he met with Pondiac and that then their Fathers the French told them if they would be strong and keep the English out of Possession in that Country but this Summer, that the King of France would send over an Army next Spring to assist his Children the Indians. and that the King of Spain would likewise send troops to help them to keep the English out of their Country.

That the English was a Bad People and had a design to cut off all the Indian Nations in this Country and to bring the Southern Indians to live and settle there: this account made all the Indians very uneasy in their minds, and after holding a Council among themselves they all determined to oppose the English and not suffer them to take possession of the Ilinois; that for his part he behaved as ill as the rest to the English Officers that came there this Spring but since he has been better informed of the goodness of the English and is now convinced the French have told them lies for the good of their Beavers, being now determined with all his People to become faithful and dutiful Children to their new Father the English and pay no regard to any Stories the French sho.d tell them for the future.

15th Col.o Campbell and I had a meeting with the Grand Sautois when we informed them of every thing that had passed with the several Nations and Tribes, and told him that we accepted of him and his People in friendship, and would forgive them as we did the rest of the Tribes and forgot all that were past provided their future conduct should convince us of their sincerity. After which we gave them some presents for which he returned thanks and then departed very well satisfied.

14th Septem.r I received a Letter Col.o Reid p Express acquainting me of Capt.n Sterlings setting out from Fort pitt with a hundred Men of 42.nd Regiment to take possession of Fort Chartres in the Ilinois Country.

20th I sent of Huron Andrew Express to Capt.n Sterling at the Ilinois and with Messages to the several Nations in that Country, and those on the Ouabache to acquaint them of Capt.n Sterlings departure from Fortpitt for the Ilinois Country.

25th

to see me.

September 25th The Chiefs of the St Joseph Indians arrived and addressed them-selves to Colo Campbell and me as follows.

Fathers.

We are come here to see you altho we are not aquainted with you we had a Father formerly with whom we are very well aquainted, and never differd with him, you have conquered him some time ago, and when you came here first tho your Hands were all bloody, you took hold of us by the hand and used us well, and we thought we should be happy with our Brethren but soon an unlucky (difference) happend which threw us all into confusion where this arose we dont know, but we assure you we were the last that enterd into this Quarrel. The Indians of this place sollicited us often to join them but we would not listen to them, at last they got the better of our Foolish Young Warriors, but we never agreed to it we knew it would answr no end and told our Warriors often they were fools, even if they succeded to kill the few English in this Country they could not kill them all — because we knew you to be a great People. Fathers, after all that has happend received all the several tribes in this Country for your Children We from St Josephs seem to be the last of your Children that comes to you to beg Mercy. We are no more than Wild Creatures to you Fathers in understanding, therefore we request you will forgive the past follies of our young People and receive us for your Children since you have thrown down our former Father on his back, we have been wandering in the dark like blind People, now you have dispersed all this darkness which hung over the heads of the several tribes and accepted them for your Children, We hope you will let us partake with them of the Light that our Women and Children may enjoy Peace, and we beg you'll forget all that is past. By this Belt we remove all evil thoughts from your Hearts.

A Belt

They addressed themselves further.

Fathers,

When we formerly came to visit our Fathers the French they always sent us home joyful, and we hope you Fathers will have pitty on our Women and Children, and Young Men who are in great Want of Necessaries, and not let us go home to our Towns ashamed.

Colo

Colonel Campbell and I made them the following Answer

Children,

I have heard with attention what you have said and am glad to hear that you have delivered up the Prisoners at Michillimackinac agreeable to my Desire; as the other Prisoner who I always thought belong'd to your Nation does not, but the Man who has him resides now in your Country; I must desire you'll do every thing in your Power to get him brought to me.

Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to promote the good work of Peace, and make my Children the Indians happy as long as their own Conduct shall deserve it.

I did not know what to think of your Conduct for some time past, but to convince you of my sincere desire to promote Peace I receive you as Children even as I have done the other Nations, and hope your future Conduct may be such as will convince me of your sincerity.

A Belt.

Children,

Sometimes bad People take the liberty of Stragling in your Country — I desire if you meet any such People to bring them imediately here, likewise I desire that none of your young People may steal any Horses out of this Settlemt. as they have formerly done — We shall always see Strict Justice done to you, and expect the same from you, on this your own happiness depends, and as long as you continue to merit our friendship by good Actions in promoting Peace and tranquility between your Young People and His Majestys Subjects, then you may always expect to be received here

to see me.

here with open Arms, and to convince you further of my sincerity I give you some Cloaths Powder Lead Vermillion and two Keggs of Rum, for your Young People that you may return home without Shame as you have desired.

Children, I take this opportunity to tell you that your Father the English are gone down the Ohio from Fort pitt to take possession of the Ilinois and I desire you may acquaint all your People of it, in your return home and likewise desire you will stop your Ears against the whistling of bad Birds and mind nothing but your hunting to support your Familys that your Women and Children may enjoy the blessings of Peace.

A Belt

26th September I left Detroit, and arrived October 8th at Niagara where I had a meeting with some Senecas and informed them of my transactions with the several Nations — and desired them to inform their Nation of it on their return home which they promised me to do.

October 11th I set out from Niagara and arrived the 17th at Ontario where I met the Bunt and several Sachems of the Onandagoes with whom I had a Meeting and informed them of what had passed between me and the Western Nations

October 19th I set off from Ontario and arrived the 21st at Fort Stanwix.

CROGHAN TO JOHNSON, November, 1765

[P.R.O., C.O., 5.66, f. 218—C.]

SIR

Having now returned from executing the Service I was sent on by his excellency General Gage, namely the obtaining the Indians consent to our possessing the important Posts at the Ilinois.

I present your honor with a Journal of my transactions with the several Nations and tribes in that Country for your perusal.[1]

In the Scituation I was in at Ouiatonon, with great numbers of Indians about me, & no Necessaries such as Paper & Ink, I had it not in my power to take down all the Speeches made by the Indian Nations nor what I said to them, in so particular a manner as I could wish, but hope the heads of it as I have taken down, will meet with your Approbation.

In the Course of this Tour through the Ind^{n} Countrys I made it my study to Converse in private with Pondiac, & several of the Chiefs of the different Nations, as often as Oppertunity served, in Order to find out the Sentiments they have of the French & English. Pondiac is a shrewd Sensible Indian of few words, & commands more respect amongst those Nations, than any Indian I ever saw could do amongst his own Tribe. He & all the principal Men of those Nations seem at present to be Convinced that the French had a view of Interest in stirring up the late differance between His Majesties Subjects & them & call it a Bever War, for neither Pondiac, nor any of the Indians which I met with, ever pretended to deny but the French were at the Bottom of the whole, & constantly supplyed them with every necessary they wanted, as far as in their power, every where through that Country & notwithstanding they are at present Convinced, that it was for their own Interest, yet it has not changed the Indians Affections to them, they have been bred up together like Children in that Country, & the French have always adopted the Indians Customs & manners, Treated them Civily & supplyed their wants generously, by which means they gained the Hearts of the Indians & commanded their Services, & injoyed the Benefit of a very large Furr Trade, as they well knew if they had not taken this measure they could not enjoy any of those Advantages. The French have in a manner taught the Indians in that Country to heat [*sic*] the English, by representing them in the worst light they could on all Occasion, in particular they have made the Indians there believe lately, that the English would take their Country from them & bring the *Cherokees* there to settle & to Enslave them, which report they easily gave Credit to, as the Southern Ind^{s} had lately commenced War against them. I had great difficulty in removeing this Suspition, & convincing them of the falsity of this report, which I flatter myself I have done in a great measure, yet it will require some time, a very even Conduct in those that are to reside in their Country, before we can expect to rival the French in their Affection. all Indians are Jealous, & from their high Notion of Liberty hate power. those Nations are Jealous & prejudiced against us, so that the greatest care will be necessary to convince them of our honest Intention by our Actions. The french sold them Goods much dearer than the English Traders do at present, in that point we have the Advantage of the French, but they made that up in large presents to them for their Services, which they wanted to Support their Interest in the Country, & tho' we want none of their Services yet they will expect favours, & if refused look on it in a bad light, & very likely think its done to distress them for some particular Advantages we want to gain over them. they are by no means so Sensible a People as the Six Nations or other Tribes this way, & the French have learned them for their own Advantage a bad Custom, for by all I could learn, they seldom made them any general presents, but as it were fed them with Necessaries Just as they wanted them Tribe by Tribe, & never sent them away empty, which will make it difficult & troublesome to the Gentlemen that are to Command in their Country for some time, to please them & preserve peace, as they are a rash inconsiderate People and dont look on themselves under any Obligations to us, but rather think we are obliged to them for letting us reside in their Country. As far as I can Judge of their Sentiments by the several Conversations I have had with them, they will expect some Satisfaction made them by Us, for any Posts that should be Established in their Country for Trade. But you will be informed better by themselves next Spring, as Pondiac & some Chiefs of every Nation in that Country intend to pay you a Visit. The several Nations on the Ouiabache, & towards the *Ilinois*, *S^t Josephs*, *Chicags*, *Labaye*, *Sagina* & other places have Applyed for Traders to be sent to their Settlements, but as it is not in the power of any Officer to permit Traders to go from *Detroit* or *Michillimakinac*, either English or French, I am of Opinion the Ind^s will be supplyed this Year chiefly from the *Ilinois*, which is all French property, & if trading Posts are not Established at proper places in that Country soon, the french will carry the best part of the Trade over the *Misisipi*, which they are ditermined to do if they can, for I have been well informd that the French are preparing to build a strong Trading Fort on the other side Misisipi, about 60 miles above *Fort Chartres*, and have this Summer in a private manner Transported 26 pieces of small Cannon up the River for that purpose.[1]

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[1] This, of course, refers to the official journal. The first few lines, namely to this note, are not included in the board of trade copy and are therefore not to be found in those transcripts printed from it. (*New York Colonial Documents*, 7: 787.) This is also true of the last part of the letter as noted *post*, 55. Hildreth's copy had these extra parts, although there are slight variants in spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and even phraseology, but not of sufficient importance to be noticed. The board of trade copy is the original of the above transcript for the body of the letter; the rest is supplied from the Franklin copy.

The duty on which I was sent and the distance I was at, not permitting me immediately to hear the Charges[2] which were laid to me as soon as I was made acquainted with them I resolved on taking the earliest oportunity which my Duty would permit of doing myself Justice, by enquiring into the cause of such false and scandalous Reports, and exposing the authors to the contempt they justly deserve.

Nothing but my ardent desire of effecting the Service on which I was sent, and which I have now happily effected, could have induced me to neglect even 'till this time doing myself Justice, and as I scorned to avail myself of any pretext for neglecting a hazardous design. I flatter myself I am now fully intitled to inquire into the Origin of these Reports so scandalous and injurious to me, and that I have a right to demand some satisfaction on that head; the rather as I have always avoided the imputation of a Money maker from which I can sufficiently acquit myself ever since my appointment in the Indian department in which (strange as may appear) I have often embarked my own Money and Credit for the good of the Service, and sometimes have not been reimburs'd. this permis'd [*sic*] I must beg leave to enquire of you, Sir and thro you of his excellency the General, who were the first persons that presumed to assert these falsities, and to be informed what are the proper steps for me to do Justice to my Character and to make the public acquainted with my whole conduct without giving Offence by any indirect proceeding.

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[1] Undoubtedly St. Louis.

[2] Charges were made to Gage that Croghan was associated with Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan in the Indian trade and that he had used his official position to get their merchandise conveyed to Pittsburgh with the Indian gifts he was carrying with him. As a matter of fact the Philadelphia firm did send their merchandise with Croghan's consignment; but, upon investigation, Gage seems to have been convinced that there was no ground to make a complaint against the Indian agent. (See *ante*, 1:509, 522.) The last two paragraphs are not in the board of trade copy.

I am your Honours Most obedent Humble Servant G: C:

To THE HON^{BLE} SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Barr^{t} His Majestys Sole Agent & Superintend^{t} For Indian Affairs in the Northren District of North America. Copy

[*Endorsed:*] Col. Croghan's Journal 1765.

LIST OF INDIANS MET AT THE DETROIT CONFERENCE, August, 1765[1]

[P.R.O., C.O., 5.66, f. 209—C.]

A list of the Indian Nations met at Detroit

August, 1765.

Weyondotts.

Sesteraggio Boabe Teatta	Chiefs with 65 Warriors from their settlement on the Miamies River and Sandusky, including those of this place.

Ottawa's.

Pondiac Wasinola Mohichen Cuttaway Eloranga Ottaway Monilon	Chiefs, with 176 Warriors from their Several Villages on the Miamies River.

Chipeways.

Wasson Abattoe Capicomica	Chiefs with 49 Warriors from their different Villages betwixt this place and S^{t} Josephs.

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[1] This is a leaf inserted in the Franklin copy between the dates, August 28 and 29. Hildreth's copy also contained this list but he did not print it.

Wabicomica Chief from Niagara with 13 Warriors, with Messages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac and the other Nations.

Puttewattamies.

Nineway Manamack Washad	Chiefs with 37 Warriors.

Sagginna Indians.[1]

Ashewabemy. Chief with 27 Warriors.
La Cheas. Chief from St Josephs with 5 Warriors.

Twightwees.

La Greass. Gross Cope Hairy thighs	Chiefs, with 49 Warriors.

Waweottonans.[2]

La Natt Crooked Legg the Goose.	Chiefs with 35 Warriors.

Pyankeshas.

The black fly. Chief with 10 Warriors.

Kickepoos.

Majawabia. Chief with Nine Warriors.

Musquattamies[3]

Majinoboa. Chief with 8 Warriors.
Deputies from the Six Nations Delawares, and Shawanese 12 Men.
Indians from Michillimackinac, and L'bay 22 Men.
In all 530 Men.

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[1] An Indian village at the present site of Saginaw, Michigan. At first it was occupied by the Sauk, but at this time was settled by a band of Ottawa and Chippewa, known as Saginaw. *American Indians.*

[2] Ouiatanon or Wea.

[3] Mascoutens.

Copy

Johnson Hall 16th Novr. 1765.

My Lords,

My last, recommended to the Care of Lord Adam Gordon, informed your Lordships of Mr. Croghan's having arrived at Detroit from the Ilinois, and of the Success of his Journey, and the great risque attending it.

A few Days ago he arrived here, and delivered me his Journal and Transactions with the Indians, from which I have selected the principal parts, which I now Inclose to your Lordships; the whole of his Journal is long, and not yet collected, because after he was made Prisoner, and lost his Baggage &c. he was Necessitated to write it on Scraps of Paper, procured with Difficulty at Post Vincent, and that in a Disguised Character, to prevent its being understood by the French, in case through any Disaster he might again be plundered.

Your

The Rt. Honble the Lords of Trade &ca.

Your Lordships will observe from what I now Inclose the principal Circumstances in his Journey, the Sentiments of the Indians in the Neighbourhood of the Ilinois, and the Reasons they opposed our Possessing that Country, till Mr Croghan had settled Matters with them. The importance of this Acquisition will be better known in a Year or Two, by which time if these Indians are properly Treated I have good hopes they will be wean'd from their Dependence upon and Friendship for the French Inhabitants in that Country, which is at present so great, that the latter Engross not only all the Trade in that Quarter, but also draw away the greater Part of the Furr Trade from the Lakes to the Ilinois, and are constantly sending very large Cargoes up the Missisippi, the better to maintain their Influence.

I have frequently observed to your Lordships, that His Majesty's Subjects in this Country seem very ill Calculated to Cultivate a good understanding with the Indians; and this is a Notorious proof of it, for notwithstanding the Expence of transporting Goods from New Orleans to the Illinois is greater than by the Lakes, & Consequently French Goods are in general Dearer than Ours, yet such is the Conduct of all Persons under the Crown of France, whether Officers, Agents, or Traders, that the Indians will go much farther to buy their Goods, and pay a much higher Price for them. This all Persons acquainted with the Nature of the Commerce to the Westward can fully Evidence.

Now altho' there is little reason to Expect, that Our People in general will ever treat the Indians with the like kindness and Civility, yet I don't at all despair of Weakning the Influence of the French Inhabitants and Traders, when the Department is settled so, that some proper Persons may always reside there and a regular Visitation of the several Posts be formed; together with a certain General present given Annually to each Confederacy. Indeed from the present Extent of Our Possessions and Alliances, I am perswaded there is no other Method can be pursued with any Probability of Success, and I have no doubt of your Lordships Concurrence in Opinion with me on a Subject I have repeatedly laid before the Board, strenghthened with Observations drawn from the Power, Conduct, Disposition & Policy of the Indians, to all which I have so long attended.

In my last Letters I laid before your Lordships the Conduct of the French at N. Orleans and the Ilinois, the Artfull Suggestions they made use of to Create an Opposition in the Indians to Our taking Post in the last mentioned Country, for which purpose they had formed an Association of 18 Indian Nations, and 'twas to this we may Attribute the failure of the Troops in their Attempts up the Missisippi, as well as those lately made by Mr. Sinnot, a deputy Agent from the Southward, who was plundered of a considerable Present, and obliged to Escape in a Boat by Night; this Conduct manifests itself in the Actions of the French in every Quarter, those went from Canada for trading to the Lakes, are by reason of their influence and Our inactivity become factors for Our Traders, and amongst the Indians assume to themselves the Merit of their having any Trade at all, the better to Effect which, they are making repeated Application for liberty to go from the Outposts into the Indian Country, where they know our Traders must stand but a poor Chance, & they have sett up the Indians to demand permission for that purpose; by these methods, * * * by their Superior Address, and knowledge of the different Languages, they maintain their influence, enjoy the Major part of the Trade, whilst Our Traders are considered as Interlopers, and have it not in their Power to acquire the good Opinion or even a proper Acquaintance with the Indians, nor can I see how this will be prevented with regard to these French, who are now become British Subjects & will demand all privileges as such and what is still more injurious to Our Commerce and dangerous to our Security is, that the French from N. Orleans, Ilinois &c. as before observed, are continually in the Indian Country to the Westward with immense Cargoes of Goods, and perpetually instilling the most pernicious Sentiments into the minds of a credulous People, who believe all they say, whilst, between Misconduct or Neglect on our parts, they are confirmed in their Opinion.– but what induces me to think they have something farther than Trade in View, is, that they give high prices for most of Our Goods, and frequently buy them from Our Traders, which, with the Expence of Transportation, must raise them to an Exorbitant price, and, even allowing for the Indians partiality and blindness in dealings with the French, the profits of the latter must frequently be too inconsiderable for them to carry on such a Trade unless encouraged by the hopes of future prospects, or even supported privately by France, which the Conduct of the French Command^{ts} &c^{a}, however specious on some Occasions, gives me great reason to apprehend. - and altho' the Spaniards should possess N. Orleans &c^{a} and are a less Active people yet the French will still remain, and act the same part under the Spanish Government, which they practise under their own, whilst those at the Ilinois (now British Subjects) having a property and Interest in that Country and being all Traders, will doubtless act in Conjunction with them, and thereby divert the Trade from the proper Channel, to the great prejudice of the Crown and the Mercantile People; for preventing all which or at least giving a Check thereto, the presence of proper Officers in my Department becomes every Day more and more necessary; but the Plan for regulating Indian Affairs not being as yet established, no Appointments are or can be made here; and I am without any other Assistance than my three Deputies, who have more than sufficient Employment in and about this Quarter, which can by no means be neglected; besides that the proposed Service requires persons of good Capacity to be constantly resident there, to keep up a regular Correspondence and be Subject to a Visitation of myself or Deputies occasionally.

The proposed residents will not only be able to manage all Indian Affairs at their places of abode, but also will acquire such an Interest with the Indians, if Men of parts and acquainted with the Language, that they will discover all their secret Schemes, and those Established at and about the Mississippi will, over and besides, have early Intelligence of any designs formed by the French, or any other power possessing the West side of that River; for that schemes will be form'd by such Powers to rival Us, or even to Monopolize the Trade there, is to me a matter of no doubt, and the French have already carried up Cannon, and are Erecting a Post near the Mouth of the Missouri, where a Frenchman is now Established, who carries on a vast Extensive Trade, and is acquiring a great influence over all the Indian Nations, which, with the French Inhabitants at the Ilinois, Akansas, Post Vincent, Ouiatonon, Miamis, Detroit &c are more than sufficient to Engross all the Trade in those parts.

Excepting some threats thrown out by a few Tribes against those who were most Attached to us during the

late Troubles, every thing is Tranquil
here at present; but to the Southward
I am not without Apprehensions of
some fresh Disturbances. Mr.
Fauquier, Lt. Govr. of Virginia, some
time ago laid before me the losses
Sustained by the Cherokees &c. by
the War which the six Nations and
Western Indians have long maintaind
and still carry on against them; and
strongly recommended it to me to bring
about a peace between them, to which
end they woud send Deputies to me
to propose an Accommodation with
the Indians in my District. This
I communicated to the six Nations, &ca.
but (I found indeed as I expected) that
altho' they agreed to receive the Deputies
they were not at all inclined to hearken
to a peace, that their hatred for those
people was not to be removed without
the utmost difficulty, and that even
shoud they agree to a pacification it
woud not be long observed: all which
I represented to the Govr. of Virginia,

Assuring him I wou'd notwithstanding use all my influence with the Northern Nations on that Occasion; at the same time I wrote to Mr. Stuart concerning it; but altho' I put some off of the War, the much greater part still continues it, nor is it prudent to use many more Arguments against it, as they are so Suspicious a people, that it might create some thoughts disadvantageou to Us. - The Western Nations have sent out several large parties this year, and the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Oneidas, have lately sent out many more; some of whom are returned back & have reported thro' all the Nations, that on their way thro' the back parts of Virginia the Inhabitants appeared in Arms, and threatned to Attack them, of which they Judged it necessary to give those at home notice: from all which I am apprehensiv [illegible] some Mischief may be done in or about that Province; and shou'd it so happen, it is not an easy matter to prevent it's going greater Lengths. I have spoke with the Chiefs of several

Nations on the Subject, and shall Omit nothing in my Power to prevent it, but I know there are faults on both sides; the Inhabitants will be imprudent, the Indians impertinent, the latter think they have a just right to carry on a War against their Antient Enemies, and perhaps it would be good Policy not to Interrupt them, the former having a confirmed hatred for all Indians are glad of every Opportunity that offers for insulting their small Parties, whose general Rout is thro' the back parts of Virginia, and when any insult is offered, there are always indiscrete Indians, who will readily retaliate four fold; this cannot be easily prevented, for the back Inhabitants, to the Southward have lately (as mentioned in a former Letter) given many Instances of their Disregard to the peace & Contempt of the Governments they live under, and the Indians cannot be prevented from going that way but by measures very impolitic & dangerous, or unless the Southern Indians will acknowledge themselves to be totally conquered, and give up the right of their Country to the Northern Indians. Now as this War is of very long standing, & between Indian and Indian, I am humbly of Opinion we had best not interest Ourselves in it, other than as mediators between them; but in case their Quarrel cannot be settled, let them carry it on as they please on both sides, provided it does not affect the persons or properties of any of His Majesty's Subjects, for by this means we take off many dangerous Spirits, who cannot be kept at peace in either of the Districts, but particularly to the northward, where the Indians are more Numerous and much more Warlike;— however as the Governments of Virginia & I presume Carolina are desirous to obtain a Peace for the Southern Nations, this matter must be referred to your Lordships Consideration, but should the difference with the Virginians come to any thing, or any Disturbance threaten to Arise in any other Quarter, I am totally at a loss how to Act under the present Restrictions without hazarding my fortune, which at present I cannot afford, and prudence forbids me to risque, having formerly suffered greatly thereby, of which the large Sum still Justly due to me by this Province will serve as one proof. I mention this because it may be sometimes in my Power to prevent a very large Expence by timely incurring a very small one, and when the case may not admit of waiting for Orders, but Your Lordship will doubtless be of Opinion, that if I cannot take any thing upon me but in cases of Extremity, the Expence must not only be much greater, but my Success much more uncertain; and at present I can not safely send Belts or see any Number of Indians without Risque, as every Indian

employ'd

employed must have his reward, and no Individual can come on the smallest Business, and return Empty. The Services of Indians, the many things Effected and prevented by them for several Years, if not fully known, can be clearly and Circumstantially proved, as well as the inconceivable Pains, I have taken to lessen the Expences, tho' lower than that incurred with the smallest Body of Troops, &ca. I have always applied the Public Money to the interest of the public, & studiously applyed myself to the true knowledge of that Interest, to which my private Concerns, Health & Amusements have always given way; and I shall continue to discharge my trust in the same manner, nothing doubtfull of Your Lordships protection. I shou'd not have given your Lordships the trouble of reading the last paragraphs, if my Character did not oblige me to it, least I shou'd be hereafter deservedly Censured for Neglecting to make such due Representations of all Affairs under my Superintendance.

I

I flatter my self with
a Continuance of your Lordships
favour, whilst I remain true to
the charge reposed in me and

Your Lordships

Most obedient and most
devoted humble Servant,

Wm. Johnson

P. S.

I inclose a Copy of a Letter
from a Frenchman at Fort
Vincent on the Wabache to
his Father in Law, the
original was intercepted by
Mr. Croghan, and will serve
to shew the Sentiments and
desire of the French.

Copy

Johnson Hall Novb: 22d. 1765.

My Lords,

Since my last of the 28th of September, I have been honoured with your Lordships Letter of the 23 of August, signifying your Appointment to the Board of Trade and Plantations, on which I beg leave to congratulate you, and to offer my most sincere Wishes, that you may have the satisfaction to see every Object of your Attention carried into execution agreeable to your utmost Wishes.

Your Lordships may be assured, that I shall pay the most implicit Obedience to all your Commands; and, as it is my Duty, transmit a faithfull Account of all Occurrencies within my District, I have been hitherto punctual in so doing, and I flatter myself,

the

The Right Honble
the Lords of Trade.

the Board have no reason to complain of my neglect therein, or of my having abused their Confidence by Misrepresentations. I have been rather prolix on many Occasions, and adventured sometimes to offer my Sentiments & Remarks on Subjects not immediately connected with those of my Department; tho' I apprehended, not inconsistent with my Duty as an Officer of the Crown, and as one of His Majesty's Council in America; if I have any thing to Regret, it is my inability by any other means to testify my Devotion to His Majesty, and my unalterable attachment to the Rights and Interests of Great Britain, to which I have chearfully sacrificed my Health, Ease, and private Interest, and, but that Vanity perhaps induces me to fancy myself of some use, my neglected and impaired Fortune and injured Constitution must have long since compelled me to solicit a Quietus.

The late furious and audacious behaviour of the New Yorkers, excited and supported by several Persons of consequence there, are doubtleſs laid before your Lordships by every faithfull Servant who dare write, and is not afraid that his House shall be burned, or himself maſsacred; amongst which small Number, I beg leave to aſsure you, I am one, and one disinterested, acting on a principle of regard to the Welfare of the Colonies, well knowing the Discords in which they would be speedily involved, if they were able to effect that Democratical System which is their sole Aim, and which they may hereafter compaſs, unleſs a timely check is given to that Spirit of Libertinism & Independance daily gaining ground, thro' the Artifices and unaccountable Conduct of a few pretended Patriots, but in reality, Enemies to the British Constitution.

Be aſsured, my Lord, I am determined on all occasions to manifest my Zeal for the honour of the Crown, my respect for your Lordships Commands, and my endeavours to approve myself worthy the trust reposed in me by my Sovereign; and if my Duty has urged me too far on the foregoing Subject, I hope it will at the same time apologize for my freedom; for I consider it as the Duty of every good Subject to write warmly, now that matters have gone so extravagant a length, & nothing but that, with my Apprehensions of the Principles and Intentions

of Party, could induce me to trespaſ
so far on the Indulgence I have me
with from your honourable Board.

The great want of the neceſsary
Regulations and Appointments for
my Department, will, I hope shortly
procure me the honour of hearing
from your Lordships; in the mean
time I beg leave to aſsure you that
I am with the highest Esteem

My Lord,
Your Lordships
most obedient and
most humble Servant,

Wm Johnson.

of Party, could induce me to trespaſs so far on the Indulgence I have met with from your honourable Board.

The great want of the neceſsary Regulations and Appointments for my Department, will, I hope shortly procure me the honour of hearing from your Lordships; in the mean time I beg leave to aſsure you, that I am with the highest Esteem,

My Lord,
Your Lordships
most obedient and
most humble Servant,
Wm. Johnson.

(Philadelphia 12th Decemr 1765.

Sir,

As I am returned to this City after my long tour thro the Indian Country, I do myself the honor of sending you a brief Journal of my Transactions, as I am persuaded you are deeply interested in whatever respects the welfare of America. Ever since the Cession of Canada and its appendages to the British Crown, it has been found, that the French Settlements in the Illinois Country have been, as so many repositarys for Ammunition &c, in order to enable the Indians in that quarter, on the Ohio & the Lakes &c, to carry on a War, with the Inhabitants of these Provinces — wherefore when Sir Jeffery Amherst commanded in America, he ordered a Regiment under Major Loftus to ascend the Missisipi and take possession of Fort Charters, — But the difficulty of the Navigation and the Opposition he met with from the Indians, soon obliged him to drop his expedition and hasten back to Mobile.

The next Year, a general Indian War broke out; when Colo Bouquet and Colo Bradstreet were placed at the head of two Small armys to enter the Indian Country by different Routs, in order to chastise them and facilitate the taking possession of the Illinois.

how far they succeeded, is unnecessary for me to relate, as you are so well acquainted with the History of that Campaign.

I returned from England last Winter, when I found the General not a little distressed — In that all his endeavours had hitherto failed, with respect to gaining the Illinois. I therefore thought it the Duty of my Department, to propose to him that I would use my best endeavours with the Natives (with whom I had been long acquainted & flatterd myself had some influence) to obtain their consent to hi

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on my negociations with the Indians at the French Villages.

His Majesty's ~~taking~~ Troops peaceably possessing that Country. — which proposition he chearfully accepted of. At the same time, that I meditated this Plan, Major Farmer was under orders from the General to proceed with the 34th Regiment to the Ilinois — But being informed of the vigorous opposition, he was like to meet with from the Natives, he and Mr Stuart (the latter is Superintendant of Indian affairs for the Southern department) dispatched Mr Ross, an English Officer, and Mr Hugh Crawford an Interpretter to Fort Chartres, in order to negociate with them, and obtain their consent to our Troops possessing that Fort.
But these Gentlemen, had scarcely got there, before they were, at the Hazard of their lives, obliged to fly.

Upon their return, Major Farmer and Mr Stewart (with the Genl. approbation) sent a second Deputation, which consisted of Mr Sinnot (the latter Deputy) and one Mons. Laguthrie formerly an Officer in the French service, and furnished them with Goods to a very great amount, in order to facilitate their negociation.
But notwithstanding Pontiac and the other Chiefs, thought proper to accept of their presents — yet they were deaf to every requisition, respecting the Cession of the Country, and obliged these Gentlemen hastily to return to Mobile.
Wherefore the 34th Regiment has not yet been able to get to Fort Chartres. —
My Journal will inform you Sir, what methods I pursued in order to obtain the end of my embassy, and therefore you will excuse my being here, more particular. —

But no doubt you must have heard of the great impediments thrown on my way, by the Lawless Inhabitants of Cumberland County, who bid defiance to all order and Government, by attacking and destroying a large quantity of Goods (part of which, I had bought for the Crowns Use and part belonged to Gentn in Philadelphia) that were, by my order, going forward to Fort Pitt) whereby I was reduced to the most unhappy Situation — not having a proper Assortment

the Lower & maritime parts of the Govt of Quebec should be removed further within the Land.
Inclosure in No 10. F.

for my Presents, nor scarcely any to open a Trade with the several Tribes, who came there in expectation of it, from a promise made by Coll. Boquet.

It is scarcely credible, but so it was, as I am informed, that there was a set of Men in the Province, who had the hardiness even to espouse those Highway mens actions, nay threatned my life, if I returned into Cumberland County, and all this only, because I judged it for the good of the Service, *with Genl. Bouquets express approbation*, (as I have satisfactorily proved to his excellency General Gage) to desire some Gentlemen of this City, to send a Cargo of Merchandize to Fort pitt, there to be in readiness, to supply the Natives, so soon as the trade was opened.

This faction I am also told, have taken many unwarrantable libertys with my reputation, wherefore, I wrote the letter to Sir Wm. Johnson, which is annexed to my Journal. This much I thot. necessary Sir, to mention to you, as explanatory to this part of that Letter.

In my public and private conferences with the Shawnese, Delawares and Weyondotts, and the several other tribes, who had robbed and murderd our Traders, I very frequently represented to them, their unparalleled breach of Public faith, & that it almost compelled us to think them unworthy of the least degree of future confidence. They as often expressed their sensibility & Sorrow for it and says, they were *not* only very willing but anxious, to make a reparation to the representatives of the unhappy Sufferers — yet constantly urged that they had no ways of doing it, except by a Surrender of a part of their Country, which they would most chearfully do and especially of that part, which lies on this side of the River Ohio (in the back part of Virginia) as it was now of no use to them, for Hunting Ground.

In my return to New York, I called at Sir William Johnson's, where I was informed by him, that when he settled the preliminaries of Peace last Spring, with the Deputys of the above Tribes, he had also described to them, their faithless conduct towards the poor traders and insisted, as one of the preliminary conditions of a pacification, that they should make them a restitution to which, they as fully and chearfully consented, as they had before done to me. — But alledged, at the same time, that they had no other manner of doing it, except by requesting the representatives of the Murdered Traders to accept from them, a part of their Country, on this side of the River Ohio. In compassion and in Justice, to the Creditors of the Traders, I think it my duty to give y.^u this informa.^n

[illegible] ——————— You will be best able Sir, to determine, whether his Majesty's Ministers will judge it proper, to confirm to them, this Cession of the Indians.

In point of Policy, I wo.^d most earnestly recommend, that it might be done, as it will be establishing, one of the very best securities, for our future Trade and of course, fixing a precedent, that will be of inexpressible importance to the Nation. — Indeed S.^r from my knowledge of Indian affairs, I am thoroughly convinced (as I can assure you, Sir William Johnson is) that no event could have happened, that will more effectually consolidate and strengthen our Alliance, than the Completion of this —— as they will ever hereafter, dread a declaration of War against us, from a Conviction, that no Peace will be made with them, untill they surrender, a part of their Country, as a consideration for their perfidy.

From the best observations, I was able to make in my progress thro' the Indian Country, I am fully of opinion, that they have the sincerest disposition to establish a permanent peace, with us. (The effects of which, if properly improved, by us, will be a most extensive and profitable Furr trade,) far exceeding, what I had any Idea of, before my excursion into the Ilinois Country.

St

It therefore, highly behoves the British Nation, immediately to put the Indian department, upon such a footing, as that the utmost attention may be paid to it, otherwise as the French are forming an establishment, on the West side of the Miſsisipi, about Sixty Miles from Fort Chartres; they will again engroſs all the Traffic, with the numerous Nations to the Westward of us, and thereby deprive us, of the present use of our Canada Conquests. ——

The principle objection, to the proper Regulation of the Indian department, is, I am told, the Expence. —— You will therefore, I am convinced Sir, pardon me, for a moment, whilst I mention to you — that a Duty of Five p Cent, upon the trade, would raise more, than would defray the whole Disbursements, incurred by maintaining peace with the Natives, and regulating their commerce —— This Tax Indeed, would be none to the Merchants, for they would neceſsarily add it to the price of their Goods, and therefore, of consequence, the Indians themselves, would pay the whole expence, of our negociations with them, and also of our superintending and regulating their Trade —— of this, the Merchts here, are so fully sensible, that they have not, I aſsure you, the least objection to it, as they thereby flatter themselves, a safe and advantageous commerce, will be secured to them.

Upon reference to my Journal, you will find, that a party of Kechapoo Indians, attacked me on the 8th of June, in which affair, I was so unfortunate as to loose about £1500, Currency, great part of which, was in Specie, that I was under an unavoidable neceſsity of taking with me, in order to carry on my negociations with the Indians, at the French Villages.

I

I have therefore furnished the General, with my Accounts, and presented him with a Memorial, respecting the same, which he has promised to send to the Lords of the Treasury (as is always done, in similar Cases when any Losses are suffered by any Officers, in the Service) with his opinion, that I ought to be reimbursed. I therefore Sir, take the Liberty to request the favour of you, to afford me your good Offices in this matter, as I flatter myself you will be of opinion, that it is not reasonable I ought to suffer in my private fortune, whilst I was risqing my Life for His Majestys Service.

I am with respect Sir,

Your very obedt Hum Servt

Geo: Croghan

P.S. As I am doubtful whether Sir Wm Johnson sent a Copy of my Negociations to the Lords of Trade by the last Packet. I wod just drop this hint that you may advert to it.

INDORSED:

S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson Bar
21st. Dec^{r}. 1765.
received Dec^{r}. 29th. —
Enclosing a Court of Enquiry
held at Niagara —
answ^{d}.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Dec. 24 - 25, 1765*]

Decem^{r}. 24th. - - Six Conojhares arrived here who acquainted Sir W^{m}. that they were sent by their Nation, or Village on business — Namely *Paulus*, *Hendrick's* Son, *Nickus*, alias *Kanadyora*, *Takarihogoe*, *Carislagia*, *Joseph*, and *Teyahare*, — and that as soon as two more who were coming on the same business were arrived, they wou'd be glad to have a Hearing. —

25th. — *Gighneota*, and *Soghsonowane* arrived, and they all entered the Council Room, when *Takarihogoe* spoke as follows— viz^{t}. —

Brother Warraghiyagey. —

Last Year when a Deputation of the Six Nations were resolved with the unanimous Consent of the whole Confederacy to go to England in Order to lay some Grievances before the King, which they found they cou'd not get redressed here, you told them not to go, and that you wou'd lay their well founded Complaints before the King's Servants, which wou'd answer as well as if they went, and that thereby they wou'd avoid the Dangers of such a Voyage. — Brother — We, and the Six Nations have ever since impatiently expected to hear whether any Notice had been taken of our Situation, or Case as represented by you, wherefore we now by this Belt of Wampum request you will Open your mind freely to us, and let us know whether you have been able to learn any thing from home relative to our affairs, which we begin to fear are not thought worthy of the attention of the King, or his great People, whom we trusted would see Justice done us. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Volume 7.

A Belt of 8 Rows. —

Brother. —

We are also desired to acquaint you that our Village is in the greatest want of a Smith to mend & make our Utensils for Hunting, and Tillage, as we are not able to pay one, owing to the scarcity of Game in our parts, occasioned by numbers of People daily settling in our Country, as well as by the Encroachments of the Canada Indians on our Hunting Grounds. all which we beg you will take into Consideration, as our hopes, & dependance are entirely on you. — Brother. — We have also to request of you a little assistance towards repairing the Fences of our Corn Lands, whereby we may be enabled to raise Provisions for the support of our Families, and not to be further troublesome to you on that account.

To which Sir W^m^. answered. —
Breth^n^. of Conojahare —

I have fully, and faithfully represented your Situation, and Circumstances, as well as that of the rest of your Confederacy to the People in Power in England, but have not as yet heard their Resolutions thereon, owing to Changes among the great People at home, as well as to the multiplicity of other business before them. but as the great Assembly of the Nation are now to meet on business, I doubt not but they will settle all matters before them properly, and you may be assured it will afford me much pleasure to have it in my Power to give you, and the rest a Satisfactory answer on the Points complained of. until then I must desire you will be easy in your minds, and rest assured of his Majesty's Justice, and Regard for all good Indians. —

A Belt. —

Brethren. —

As I expect every thing relative to my Department will then also be settled, and regulated, I must desire you will not think of being indulged with a Smith in your Village, unless allowed by that great body whose Determination must direct my Conduct. in the main time, as I am sensible of your Distresses for the want of one, I will take upon me to pay the man you recommended, or any other of the neighbouring Smiths for such necessary Work as your Village only, may want to be done, until I hear from home; and this you may let your People know on your Return, and that I will also assist you in the Repairs of your Fences, in hopes that you will a less burthen to Government in the article of Provisions that you have hitherto been. — Sir Wm. then shewed them a Letter he had wrote to Van Dreisen[1] agreeable to their desire, desiring him to be at their village on Monday the 6th. of Jany., and bring with him such Papers, and Evidences, as might serve to clear up the Point in dispute between him and them —

FROM THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[2]

New York Decr. 25th. 1765.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your Favor of the 29th. of Novr.[3] which the hurry of a Packet prevented Me from Answering Sooner. Your Accounts arrived safe, and every thing relative to them has been Settling with Mr. Darlington.[4]

No News has been received from Captain Stirling[5] since he

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[1] Henry Van Driessen. Letter of October 18, *ante* pp. 956-57.

[2] In Henry E. Huntington Library.

[3] *Ante* pp. 976-77.

[4] William Darlington of New York City.

[5] Captain Thomas Stirling.

1765
Octobr 28th } On this day Mr Croghan (Depty Agent to Sir Wm Johnson, with Mr [illegible]) arrived arrived at Johnson Hall from Detroit, at which place, and Ouiatanon, the former treated with all the Western Confederacy, and settled a Peace with them, as appears by his Proceedings. — delivered Sr Wm a letter from a French Trader at St Vincents containing a good Deal of Intelligence and French Politicks, corroborating the accounts lately brought him by the Indians. —

31st — A Seneca Indian named Gattkeunt arrived here, and among other things gave Sir Wm the following Intelligence vizt That Siguniwee's Brother named La Force had been at the River near Oswego last summer purchasing Ginseng from the Six Nations, during which time he had a Meeting with the Indians, at which he told them that the King of France was determined to send a body of Troops shortly to land in this Country, in order (with the assistance of his good Children the Indians) to attempt the regaining of their Country. That he was greatly encouraged by the good accounts he had heard of their Studying his interest by attacking the English, and destroying so many of them, and their Forts. — That he strongly recommended it to them to continue that Disposition until their Father's Arrival, when he, and they would be able to beat the English, and save them, the Indians, and their Country from the impending Ruin, so-now threatned them. That on the other hand, should they slacken their Regard for their Father, or their Zeal for the Common Cause, and not exert themselves firmly therein, it would be worse than ever, as the English would in that case destroy them, both, that being their full Intention to do one day or another notwithstanding all that Warraghiyagey (Sir Wm Johnson) tells them to the Contrary. — He added that Mr Chabert Jean, our their bosom friend was arrived from France, and assured them that the great King was building many large Ships for that Purpose, and would soon make tryal. — that they would soon come among them again with a great quantity of Goods, all of French manufacture, to shew them that the French could supply them as usual. — that the Piece of Stroud was sent by him to the Senecas by one of that Nation with Black Silk in lieu of a Belt to confirm his Words. —

Sir Wm thanked him for the Information, and took good care to convince him of the falsity and absurdity of his Intelligence, and dismissed him with a Present. —

Decemr 24th — 9 Six Conajoharees arrived here who acquainted Sir Wm that they were sent by their Nation, or Village on business — Namely Paulus, Hendrick's Son, Nickus, alias Kanadyora, Sakarrihogoe, Kaniyagea Joseph, and Ucyahare. and that as soon as two more who were coming on the same business were arrived, they would be glad to have a Hearing. —

25th — Tighnoctie, and Soghsenowane arrived, and they all entered the Council Room, when Sakarrihogoe spoke as follows vizt —

Brother Warraghiyagey. —

Last Year when a Deputation of the Six Nations were resolved with the unanimous Consent of the whole Confederacy to go to England in Order to lay some Grievances before the King, which they found they could not get redressed here, you told them not to go, and that you would lay their well founded Complaints before the Kings Servants, which would answer as well as if they went, and that thereby they would avoid the Danger of such a Voyage. — Brother We, and the Six Nations have ever since impatiently expected to hear whether any Notice had been taken of our Situation, or Lands as represented by you, wherefore we now by this Belt of Wampum request you will open your mind freely to us, and let us know whether you have been able to learn any thing from home relative to our affairs, which we begin to fear are not thought worthy of the Attention of the King, or his great People, whom we trusted would see Justice done us. A Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother. We are also desired to acquaint you that our Village is in the greatest want of a Smith to mend & make our Utensils for Hunting, and Tillage, as we are not able to pay one, owing to the scarcity of Game in every part, occasioned by numbers of People daily settling in our Country, as well as by the Encroachments of the Canada Indians on our Hunting Grounds. all which we beg you will take into Consideration, as our Hopes, & dependance are entirely on you. Brother. We have also to request of you a little assistance towards repairing the Fences of our Corn Lands, whereby we may be enabled to raise Provisions for the support of our Families, and not to be further troublesome to you on that account.

To which Sir Wm Johnson answered.

Brethn of Conojahare. I have fully, and faithfully represented your Situation, and Circumstances, as well as that of the rest of your Confederacy to the People in Power in England, but have not as yet heard their Resolutions thereon, owing to Changes among the great People at home, as well as to the multiplicity of other business before them. but as the great Assembly of the Nation are now to meet on business, I doubt not but they will settle all matters before them properly, and you may be assured it will afford me much pleasure to have it in my Power to give you, and the rest a satisfactory answer on the Points complained of, until then I must desire you will be easy in your minds, and rest assured of his Majesty's Justice, and Regard for all good Indians. A Belt.

Brethren. As I expect every thing relative to my Department will then also be settled, and regulated, I must desire you will not think of being indulged with a Smith in your Village, untill allowed by that great Body whose Determination must direct my Conduct. in the mean time, as I am sensible of your Distresses for the want of one, I will take upon me to pay the man you recommended, or any other of the neighbouring Smiths for such necessary Work as your Village only, may want to be done, until I hear from home; and this you may let your People know on your Return, and that I will also assist you in the Repairs of your Fences, in hopes that you will be a less burthen to Government in the article of Provisions than you have hitherto been. Sir Wm then shewed them a Letter he had wrote to Van Driesen agreeable to their desire desiring him to be at their Village on Monday the 6th of Instant, and bring with him such Papers, and Evidences, as might serve to clear up the Point in dispute between him and them.

Copy of a Letter from Henry Vandriesen in answer to a Letter from Sir Wm to him relative to the Lands claimed by the Conojoharees dated Schenectady Octobr 19th 1765.

Hond Sir. I received yours of the 12th Inst which should have answered before now, but as I was at New York when it came to hand, and returned the day before yesterday I hope I am excusable on that head. I must acknowledge your kindness in acquainting me of the uneasiness my Advertisement for the Sale of my lands causes among the Conojohare Indians, and the Consequences that may attend it, which I am sorry for, and would as much as lyes in my power prevent the Consequences; and for that reason will give your Honor & them all the reasonable satisfaction I can, or may be expected, and in order to bring things to a proper light, and render them as clear as possible, inclosed I send you a Copy of the last Deed, or Receipt in full of all their Pretences, and Demand whatsoever I had from the Indns for said Patent, which I have taken from the Original (now recorded) which I hope may allay future troubles. I can also produce three, or four antienter Indian Deeds than the enclosed which have been attended with great Cost & Charge, so that they have no reason to be dissatisfied, nor to say they are unjustly dealt by as you were pleased to mention in your Favor dated the 16th of December 1760 in answer to which I have returned dated the 31st of the same month which I hope you have recd. Give me leave to observe to you that I am indispensibly

Copy Johnson Hall Janry 31: 1766.

My Lords,

My Last Letters were of the 16th and 22d of November last, which I hope you Lordships have received, since when I have received the agreable News of our being i actual Poſseſsion of the Illinois; the Indi in consequence of their Engagements to M Croghan having given no Obstruction Captain Sterling or his Party who arrive at Fort Chartres in October last, and were well received.

As the Poſseſsion of this fin Country has been earnestly desired and often in vain attempted since the Reduction of Canada, and now proceeds from the late Negotiations of my Deputy with the Indians in that Quarter, it may not be amiſs to offer my thoughts on the best Manner for preserving so valuable an Acquisition, and render it of real Use to the Crown; It will be needleſs to enlarge upon the natural Advantages of Soil

and

fine

and Situation which this Country peculiarly enjoys; these being Matters pretty well known; but, to avail ourselves of these Advantages, it is highly neceſsary that we should do all in our Power to keep the Indians contented, easy and reconciled to our Manners and Government, without we can neither keep open the Communication or retain it for any Time, and the Difficulties and Obstructions, which have hitherto prevented our poſseſsing it by way of *Miſsiſsipi*, are a convincing Proof of this: neither is it in our Power with any Force to be spared for that Service to aſcend that River, or croſs the Country by Land to that Settlement, if the Indians are at all disposed to obstruct their Progreſs; The peaceable Poſseſsion thereof will greatly promote our Security at and about the Lakes, and the Satisfaction of the Western Nations will prove a security to it, the neceſsity for which becomes more requisite since our acquisition of the Illinois. The French in that Quarter cannot be well pleased at our arrival, having long engrossed all the Trade, and both their Interest and Inclination will doubtless induce them to encrease the Indians Jealousy and foment Quarrels, during which they will have all the Traffic to themselves, and likewise share in the Plunder of our Traders, and those Indians with whom the French were obliged to live on good Terms, and wh well knew their own Power and Importan will expect due notice and attention, otherwise we can neither keep that Coun or reap any Advantage from it; the appointment therefore of an able and experienced Commissary, or some such Officer to inspect into and transact Indi Affairs there, is become immediately Necessary, and I have recommended to the General's Consideration, as it migh be too late before I received your Lordships Orders thereon.

The same Reasons require the like Appointments at the other Posts, and the Season is now approaching when they should be actually on the Spot; for there is the utmost Reason to apprehend, that the want of proper Management and Attention to Indian Affairs at our first taking Poſseſsion may occasion an Enmity not to be easily removed, and which will be considerably augmented as well by the Artifices of the French at the Illinois &c. as by those on the West Side of Miſsiſsipi, where they are now establishing themselves. The French always allowed them Smiths and kept an Interpreter for each Language, and the present Terms we are upon with the Indians, the bad Character they have had of us, and their strong Jealousy of our Designs will require our doing the Same at least for some Time, an will require the utmost Exertion of our Abilities and Addreſs to conquer, so that the Man appointed to reside at the Illinois must be a Person of Parts well versed in Indian Affairs, and acquainted with the Nature of their Commerce. I have for some Time made choice of the best Persons for these Offices at all the Posts; and therefore no time can be lost after I may receive Orders to appoint them. In the mean Time I purpose to invite Pondiac and the

Chiefs in that Quarter to meet me next Spring at Oswego, where I hope to put Matters upon such a footing as will give Strength to our late Treaties, the Duration of which must nevertheless depend on a regular Establishment of proper Persons at all Places necessary, with a proper Fund for the other Expences of the Department, which I flatter myself Experience will shew to be well applied, as it will prove a Saving in many other Articles, secure our Frontiers, and extend our Commerce on more reasonable Terms, and with much more solid Advantages than any other System which I can suggest. For these Reasons I should be greatly wanting in my Duty, if I neglected recommending it in the strongest Terms to your Lordships, as an Object of the highest Importance, requiring an immediate Attention, and without which nothing Permanent or Advantageous can be expected; and I hope your Lordships are sensible, that under my present Circumstances and Restrictions I can hardly be supposed answerable for Mistakes or Disorders arising from the want of that Establishment first proposed by your Honourable Board.

The Settlements at the Illinois extend for many Miles above the Kaskaske River along the Miſsiſsipi; the Land is extremely fine and capable of raising any thing, some of the present Inhabitants may poſsibly incline to go home, and our Traders will I dare say chuse to purchase their Rights; this may be a foundation for a valuable Colony in that Country, which once established would prove very beneficial to Great Britain, as well as a great Check to the Designs of those who inhabit the other Side of the River. This may be effected in time, and large Ceſsions obtained of the Natives, but to effect this, and every other purpose, their Jealousies and Dislike must first be conquered, and they must be convinced by a Series of good Management and occasional Generosity, that their Suspicions are groundleſs.

The forming a Boundary between us and the Indians intended by the Plan will be of great Consequence for the future preventing Disputes about Land. The Traders who suffered during the War, have desired my Interest for a Tract of Land, which the Indians have agreed to; and therefore, whenever it is settled, I have no doubt your Lordships will think them entitled to that Restitution; Concerning these, and the other Affairs of the Department I doubt not your Lordships will give your Orders, and I shall esteem it as a high Obligation, if at the same Time I may have the honour of your Lordships Sentiments concerning my Indian Deed for Lands at Conajohare, a Survey of which was some Time ago sent from the Surveyor generals Office at New York; I have expended much upon it, and as it is the first Application I ever made of that Nature, and that I have not a Foot of any Lands but what I formerly purchased from the White Inhabitants, I am induced to hope your Lordships will think me justly entitled to a Grant for it, seeing it is the unanimous Desire and Intent of a whole Nation, unsolicited by me, and on which I would very soon settle a large Number of poor People, as I have done during the War on the Estate I now live on.

The Disorders occasiona by our riotous People here it is not my Business to enlarge upon; the Indians have heard of it, and desired to know the Cause; I have given them an Answer with the utmost Caution, well knowing their Dispositions, and that they might incline to interest themselves in the affair, or fall upon the Inhabitants in revenge for old Frauds, which they cannot easily forget.

I beg your Lordships may be persuaded of the profound Respect with which I am

My Lords,
Your Lordships
most obedient, and,
most devoted
humble Servant,
Wm. Johnson

Constitution is not so consistent with ours, especially when it affects a Comerce which His Majesty intends shall be free & open to all his Subjects. —

I make no doubt of Genl. Gages accordation in Sentiments with me, I shall probably hear from him on that Head & you may be assured of my good Offices, in my next Letters to the Lords of Trade, for it would give me much pleasure if my representations could be a means of preventing any Scheme prejudicial to Commerce, & to the Trading interest in Canada. —

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your hearty Wellwisher,
and verry Humble Servant
WM. JOHNSON

To the MERCHTS. & TRADERS
at Montreal &c

INDORSED:

Johnson Hall Feby 10 1766
Sr. Wm. Johnsons Letter
to the Merchts. in
Montreal

TO THOMAS GAGE

A. L. S.[1]

Johnson Hall Febry. 20th. 1766

DEAR SIR —

Since my last I have received your favours of the 3d.[2] & 10th. Inst.[3] and am glad that my Sentiments respecting the Posts have in General met with your approbation. —

Those Posts You intend to retain are doubtless necessary as also Fort Stanwix for keeping up a Communication, I shall make

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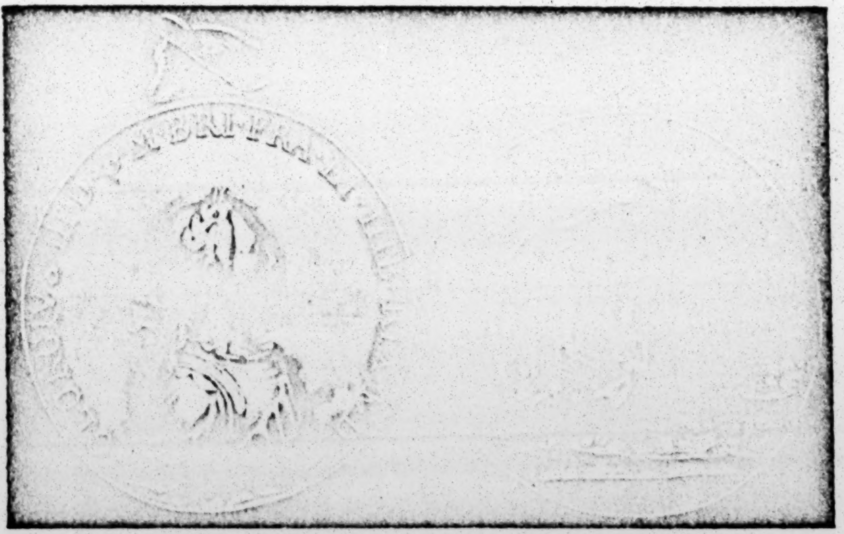
[1] In William L. Clements Library; draft in New York State Library was destroyed by fire.

[2] *Johnson Papers*, 5:30-31.

[3] *Ante* pp. 15-17.



MEDAL PRESENTED TO INDIANS IN 1766
Courtesy Fort Ticonderoga *Bulletin*.

the proper use of it to the Indians, which will doubtless be verry agreable to them with regard to the Posts y^{u}. purpose to abandon. — The Manner you intend to restrict Major Rojers[4] will best conduce to prevent his taking too much upon him, which otherwise he might do. —

I think I mentioned to You in a former letter that L^{t}. Gov^{r}. Fauquiere[5] had applyed to me for to mediate a Peace between the Six Nations, & Cherokees at the particular desire of the latter, & informed me that the latter were about to send Deputys hither to treat with them concerning it, on this Head altho I was well apprised of the Sentiments of the Six Nations I nevertheless consulted them, but found as I expected that they did not incline thereto from the old grudge they bear them, and their great inveteracy which in my opinion will defeat the design of a Peace, as I experienced many years ago, when I endeavoured to accommodate a matter of that nature, & besides that, the Deputys from the Southward are not yet arrived as was promised by Gov^{r}. Fauquiere, w^{h}. makes the thing worse. — I find that the Northeren Indians are not only Jealous of our Mediation but also determined to continue the War, unless the Cherokees & Catabaws will Submit themselves & their Country to their mercy, w^{h}. I dont apprehend they will yet readily agree to. In point of Policy it is for our Interest that this War should be carried on provided it does not affect his Majesties Subjects, as it takes & engages the attention of many restless Ind^{s}. to the Northward who have great Influence, and must be at War in one Quarter or another, however I wrote both to the L^{t}. Governour of Virginia & to M^{r}. Stuart[6] on the Subject that I shall nevertheless if the Deputys arrive use all my Influence to effect a Peace. —

I have received a letter from Sir Hen^{y}. Moore[7] intimating his desire to see me at this Juncture, it would give me great pleasure to undertake the Journ'y, as it would afford me the Satisfaction of Seeing You and him, and I could wish I might be of any use, but my constitution is greatly changed. for Six years past, I have been at different periods attacked with a Violent disorder in the Bowels, w^{h}. often produces a Dilirium and from several Symptoms I expect a return of it daily which has oblidged me to apply to Doctor Magrah,[8] should it attack me on the Road at such a Season as this, It might prove fatal. I must therefore of necessity postpone my Journey, the rather as there is no Sledding, Albany River is Shut up, no other Carriage can yet go on the Road, & my Wound which everry Year grows more troublesome will not permit me to undertake a Journey on Horseback, I have wrote to Sir Henry on the Subject by this Conveyance.

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[4] Major Robert Rogers, commandant at Michilimackinac.

[5] Francis Fauquier, lieutenant governor of Virginia, 1758-1768.

[6] John Stuart, southern superintendent of Indians.

[7] Governor of New York. Letter not found.

I am pleased to find by your letter of the 10th. that You approve of my meeting with *Pondiac* & the Cheifs of y^{e}. Westeren Nations at *Ontario*,[9] I now Send orders to M^{r}. Croghan to forward Belts with my Messages to Him & the rest, whilst I send others by way of the Lakes to prevent a Disapointment. — as the Indians are Slow in their Motions on these occasions they may not arrive at the fixed place before June, or July next, a Conference wth. him and the rest may contribute to consolidated w^{t}. has been hitherto done, He is a fellow of Ambition & forwardness, & those kind of People will make an Interest amongst all Indians — whether he had Sufficient to obtain possession of the Illinois I cant pretend to say, I know from a variety of proofs it was the cheif obstacle to our acquiring that Country till last Year, but I dont consider his power alone as the cause of our Success, & I apprehend Cap^{t}. Sterling[10] may have been misinformed by the French (whose Study it is to misguide us) with regard to the cause of his gaining possession of *Fort Chartres*,[11] for I know the Indians were well acquainted with all his Motions, and had the Majority been actually disposed to oppose him, it is evident He could never have reached that place, neither are they to be Surprised by any body we can send by so tedious a Rout, & thro so many Nations. The French will doubtless, tho falsly assert that the Cheifs did not attend, or approve of it, because they like to create misunderstandings & avail themselves thereby. doubtless many disliked it, & none more than the French as appears by their Letters, but the Cheifs & the Majority were willing to try our bounty otherwise we could not have got it. I only mention this in Justice to M^r^. Croghans endeavours. —

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[8] Dr. Redmond Magra.

[9] Oswego.

[10] Captain Thomas Stirling of the 42nd, or Royal Highland regiment.

[11] Fort Chartres was located on the Mississippi River near La Prairie du Rocher in present Randolph County, Ind.

I should be sorry that the Parliament did not find time for attending to affairs, the importance of which have been felt here severely, but as You observe it is highly probable they may be otherwise engaged, if so, my hands must be greatly tyed up, for it will be out of my power to consult the Board on any occurring Matter, and without that my Risque is evident. In the present case there is some difference, & M^r^. Croghan will be the best Person certainly to go to the Illinois & introduce the Commissary who is to reside there to the Indians Acquaintance, there will be some Expence attending his Journey, as no Man can go empty handed amongst the Indians. — I am verry glad You approve of these appointments, which I shall report to the Board of Trade, and for the present confine the expence to those of most importance; as *Fort Pitt, Illinois Michilimacinac Detroit* & *Niagra*, for which as I formerly mentioned I have pitched upon Several persons whose names I shall transmit in my next, as also an Estimate of the quantity of provisions as near as I can. It would doubtless be a Saving to give them the provisions You mention to be at Niagra, but as they would certainly take notice of it, I apprehend it might give them offence, as I once experienced on such an occasion. —

The size of the Dye you sent is verry large but most of the Workmanship of that nature done at New York is so ill executed that it is observed even by the most distant Indians I believe this work is better finished at Philadelphia, by some Meddals I have seen w^{h}. were struck there, the French Meddals are much thicker than those made here, the paper I now send enclosed is a good Size, and as I know the Ind^{s}. are fond of Shewing them in all places they go to, & enquire the meaning of y^{e}. Inscription I could wish that on the Reverse was inscribed, *Pledge of Peace & freindship with great Brittain confirmed in 1766*, but of this as You please. —

I hope shortly to receive the report You Mention, and that you will be so kind as to favour me with any other particulars necessary for my Government or Information. —

I am with the greatest Respect
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient, and
most Humble Servant
W^{M}. JOHNSON

His Excellency GENR^{L}. GAGE —

P.S. You will excuse Sir the liberty I take of enclosing a letter for Major Moncrieffe[12]

INDORSED:

S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson
Feb^{ry}. 20th. 1766
received March 3^{d}.
Answ^{d}. —

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[12] Major Thomas Moncrieffe.

All the Letters that come for you [ ] as soon as I can get Oppertunities [ ] come regularly the fault is not mine [ ] in regard to your Letters from & to Johnson Hall [ ] to have them inclosed to me, I will take care [ ] forwarded by the earliest opportunities of conveying [ ] will certify the time of recieving & forwarding the [ ] approve of this method, it will undoubtedly in some [ ] mistakes & delays & will be a means of putting [ ] the right Horse in case of any complaints a [ ]

I am

Sir

With [ ]

ADDRESSED: to

S^{r}. William Johnson Baronet
Johns hall

GEORGE CROGHAN TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

A. L. S.[1]

Philad^{a} February 25. 1766.

Sir

I did myself the Honour of writing to you, on the 12th of December and inclosed you, a Copy of my journal and Transactions, with the several Western Nations of Indians, that I met with, in my Tour to and from the Ilinois Country; Since which, I have had the Pleasure of hearing, that his Majesty's Troops have obtained, peaceable Possession of Fort Chartres. I beg leave now Sir, to present you, with the Copy of my private Journal. It is as descriptive, of the Territory, I passed thro', as the Embarrassments and Difficulties, I met with, from the French and Indians, would Admit of. The Ilinois Country, far exceeds any other part of America, that I have seen — both as to Soil and Climate —

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.66, p. 231, London, England.

The French indeed, were so sensible of this and of its advantagious situation, both for enjoying the Benefits of a very extensive furr Trade and controuling, the numerous Nations of Indians, which surround it, that they a considerable Time ago, began to establish a Colony there; which is now, in a very thriving Situation.—

My Opinion is, that the British Nation ought immediately, whilst the Indians are friendly to us, and before the French can have Time, to Poison their Minds, to pursue their excellent Plan. And therefore, upon my Return from the Indian Country, I thought it my Duty, to communicate my sentiments, upon this Subject, freely, to Sir William Johnson. A Copy whereof, I pray leave to put under Cover, for your Perusal, and shall esteem it, a particular favor, if you will be pleased to afford me, your Thoughts upon it — Sir William, is entirely of my Opinion and has by this Months Packett wrote very fully, to the Lords of Trade, concerning it.—

When I did myself the Pleasure of writing to you, on the 12th. of December, I took the Liberty of communicating to you, the Inclination and Desire of the Indians, to make the Traders, as satisfaction for their Robberys. This, I thought then, as I do now, ought by no means to be refused, by his Majestys Ministers, as it is undoubtedly, a piece of Justice due to the sufferers and will be indulging the Natives, in a scheme of Retaliation, that may Ever hereafter, be rendered inexpressibly subservient, to his Majesty's Service.

I returned last Week, from a Visit to Sir William Johnson; when We frequently conferred, upon the above Subject.— He is so thoroughly convinced, that it is a Measure, which the Kings Ministers ought, immediately to adopt (and especialy, as He has finally and fully settled the matter with the six Nations) That he has, by this Months Packett, (which I suppose, sailed the 16th Instt.) wrote to the Lords of Trade[1] & express'd to them, the Voluntary Offer of the Shawanese and Delawares, and that the Six Nations, had expressly Authorized him to confirm the Grant; Wherefore he has earnestly desired, that he may have the Kings Orders to settle it, At the same Time, that he is Commanded to ratify a permanent Boundary, between the Colonies & the Indian hunting Ground. This certainly, is an Object of the greatest Consequence to these Provinces, as it will effectualy ascertain, a sufficient extent of Land for Colonization, & put an End to dangerous Disputes, respecting our Frontier people's hunting, on their Ground; Therefore it is to be hoped, — No Time will be lost, before Sir William is authorized to Compleat it.— When I dare say, you will Joyfully seize that Opportunity, of doing our distressed Countrymen so much essential Service, as to back Sir Williams request, That He may then, have his Majestys clear and express Orders to confirm the six Nations Grant, to the sufferers.

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[1] In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:809.

Indians are of a fickle, uncertain Temper, wherefore their Offers ought always to be accepted, as soon as possible, after proffer'd otherwise they are too apt, to construe a Delay, into a Contemptuous refusal. It is also, as remarkable, that altho' they are thus capricious, yet to their Honour, be it mentioned, that it was never known, they ever attempted to dissolve a Contract, justly and plainly, made with them. Sometime next Month, I shall make another Visit to the Illinois in Order to consolidate my last year's Negotiations. If any thing material should occur, worthy your Considerations, I shall take the Liberty of communicating it, to you.

I am with great Respect.
Sir
Your Obledient humble Servant.
GEO: CROGHAN

BENJAMIN FRANKLYN Esq^{r}.

INDORSED: Letter from Col Croghan
Feb. 25. 1766 — His Sentiments of a Colony
in the Ilinois Country
And of the Indians making
a Retribution in Lands to
the Traders they robbed.—

Philada. February 25. 1766.

Sir

I did myſelf the Honour of writing to you on the 12th. of December and inclosed you, a Copy of my Journal and Transactions, with the ſeveral Western Nations of Indians, that I met with in my Tour to and from the Ilinois Country; ſince which I have had the Pleaſure of hearing, that his Majesty's Troops have obtained peaceable Poſſeſſion of Fort Chartres. —

I beg leave now Sir, to present you with the Copy of my private Journal. — It is a description of the Territory I paſſed thro', as the Embarraſſments and Difficulties I met with, from the French and Indians, would Admit of. —

The Ilinois Country, far exceeds any other part of America that I have ſeen — both as to Soil and Climate.

The French indeed, were so ſenſible of this and of its advantageous ſituation, both for enjoying the Benefits of a very extensive fur Trade and controuling the numerous Nations of Indians, which surround it, that they a considerable Time ago, began to establish a Colony there; which is now, in a very thriving Situation. —

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It is also as remarkable, that altho' they are thus Capricious, yet to their Honour be it mentioned, that it was never known they ever attempted

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in Order to consolidate my last Year's Negotiations. — If any thing
material ſhould occur, worthy your Conſideration, I ſhall take
the Liberty of communicating it to you. —

I am with great Reſpect —

Sir

Your Obedient humble Servant.

Geo: Croghan

Copy

Johnson Hall March 22d. 1766.

My Lords

In my last Letter of the 31st. of January I had the honor to inform your Lordships, that Possession of the Ilinois was obtained in October, and to offer some Thoughts and Observations on the Affairs under my Superintendance, and Just now I have heard that Major Farmar, who proceeded by Missisipi, arrived there the 4th of December & relieved Capt. Sterling.

General Gage and myself have received Authentic Accounts and particulars relative to the Artfull measures taking by the French in that Country for securing the Indians affections & engrossing the Trade, the better to accomplish which they have begun two Settlements on the West side of the River above Fort Chartres, where they have already large Magazines for Trade and presents, with able Agents to carry on their designs, in which they will be farther aided by the French of Ilinois; and it is added that many of the latter are with drawing from their old abode to the side occupied by the French.

As I foresaw this I took the Liberty of communicating my thoughts thereon to your Lordship in my Letter of 16th Novr. last, together with the Account of their new Settlement, of which I then had notice. The General concurrs with me in Sentiments on the Necessity of some immediate Expedients to prevent the growing danger, to which end Mr. Croghan is to set out from Fort Pitt in a very short time, the like necessity induces him to agree with me, that no time should be lost in appointing Commissaries to go to the Out-posts, on the Terms prescribed by the Plan for the future management of Indian Affairs, which I should not have undertaken to do without his Advice and Concurrence, and that I am very sensible the Want of proper Officers can no longer be dispensed with, due regard being had to the Security of our Acquisitions and the Peace of the Country.

The making these neceſsary Appointments were hitherto delayed thro' daily Expectation of your Lordships commands, but the present posture of Affairs here, and the obvious tendency of the French Conduct may not justify me, if it is longer neglected. The Gentlemen I have made choice of are of good Character and well Qualified; they will be of great service, if they arrive in time, and my intended Congreſs with Pondiac and the other Chiefs, as mentioned in my last, may contribute to consolidate what has been hitherto done with them. The first public Interview with these People must be chargeable, without that words have but little weight, when opposed to the political Generosity of the French; and this will likewise render a handsome present neceſsary for Mr. Croghan. I wish from my Soul, that Peace and Security might be enjoyed throughout the Frontiers without Expence or Trouble, but Experience teaches the contrary.)

I hope your Lordships will not disapprove of my Conduct on this occasion – That my present Situation will occur to you being restricted from undertaking or Executing any thing without a Risque of my private fortune, or receiving a Sanction, which may come too late to answer the Exigences of the Service in a Department, the Expence of which depends on Circumstances oft unforeseen till the moment which requires a proper application. Such is my presen^t Situation, and, as such, I flatter myself it will intitle me to your Lordships patronage and favour.

I have been applyed to by the Merchants of Canada concerning a purchase lately made by M^r. W^m. Grant from

Mons^{r} Rigaud and Madame de Vaudreuille of the Fort at La Baye de Puans in Lake Michigan, with an Extensive Territory, over which he is to have an Exclusive right of Trade with Liberty to Erect houses and make Establishments thereon, to the infinite Loss and detriment of the trading People, and likewise to the general dissatisfaction of the Indians, who cannot fail being greatly alarmed at such an Establishment beyond our Provincial Limits.

This Grant to M^{r} Rigaud & his Lady was from the Marquis de Vaudreuille in October 1759, & confirmed by the King of France in Jan^{ry} 1760, at a very critical period when Quebec was ours and Montreal only wanting to compleat the conquest of Canada, and therefore evidently intended as a Perquisite, well knowing some of Our unwary People might be drawn into give a Valuable Consideration for it, as it would be highly impolitic for them to make such a Grant, or permit such

Settlements, if they continued Masters of the Country, since it would alienate the Affections of the Indians and of Friends make them bitter Enemies, which they will doubtless prove to Us, if the Grant is attempted to be enforced.

These considerations supported by the request of the Traders of Canada induce me to lay these general heads of the Affair before your Lordships, persuaded that you will discountenance the same from the dangerous tendency and fatal Effects it may have on the Peace & Commerce with the Indians, And as I have reason to Expect, that many persons will shortly be desirous to seize upon Indian Lands, particularly about Vacated Garrisons, I cannot avoid hinting my Apprehensions on that Score, and Expreſsing my Wishes for the Protection of the

Indians Rights, as the surest means for enjoying their Affections & fidelity.

I shall — — omit no Opportunity of communicating the occurrences of the Indian Department to your Lordships, or of testifying the perfect Esteem, with which I am,

My Lords,

your Lordships
most obliged & most
devoted humble Servant,
Wm Johnson

P.S.

It is said the French are tampering with Pondiac &ca and using all their Efforts to withdraw him from his Engagements.

nowcome to acquaint you that

care of bad News, but I was last Spring

Johnson since which I have taken care

And always will for the time to come

have acquainted all the Nations as far as

latheads that all is peace with us and the

that there is no bad News at all

And I likewise inform you that the

nese, & Hurons, & the nearest Flatheads

ther of the distant Nations are this Spring

Councel at Fort Pitt

e was put into English

Ryckman

tréal 18 avril 1766

155

12: 155

que m'a donné Mr. Portlus pour vous in
truire de la pretention des Sauvages Iroquois du
rais avoir l'honneur de vous informer le plus
il me sera possible de l'affaire dont il s'agit.
Sault St Louis sont proprietaires d'une Concession
de Deux lieues et plus de front sur deux lieues de
[illegible] d'un coté la Seigneurie de la prairie, et d'autre
Chateauguay en consequence d'une Sentence rendue
contre les Jesuittes par Son Excellence le Major
Gouverneur de Montréal

Mr. Senneville officier des Troupes du Roy
[redacted] oda obtint en 1754 du Gouverneur et de l
dudit païs une Concession d'un Terrain vuide
e au bout des profondeurs du Sault St Louis et de
ay ; et Mr. Senneville la vendit en 1761 à René
e 10000 lt Tournois ledit Cartier a payé les
Roy et a rendu la foy et hommage au General
ant l'usage de ce païs

vages ont voulu depuis par s'opposer a la

jouissance de Cartier, allequans q
anciennement la continuation
Continuation leur est absolument
Chasse; ce Cartier a formé une pre
en la Cour des plaidoyers commu
m'a fait sommer comme etant
a Comparoitre le onze fevrier d
que vous êtes Surintendant de tou
concernant les Sauvages, jay pri
un Delay jusqu'à ce que vous soyes
l'affaire, et la cause a été remise au
prochain.

Je ne connois d'autre titre aux Sauvag
donne la continuation qu'ils demande
qu'en l'année 1736. elle fut concedée a
les jesuittes s'en plaignirent a la cour de
obtinrent du ministre une lettre dont
Copie-

a Versailles le 6 may 17

J'ay receu Mon reverend Pere votre lettre
l'année derniere la concession qui avoit
au sieur De Boisclere d'une Seigneurie derrie
St Louis n'a point été confirmée et le Ro
a Mrs De Beauharnois et hocquart qu'il
est qu'ils l'annullent, ainsy vos missio

pourront etre tranquiles a cet

de Sera entierement a vous Seig

faire remarquer que la comission
M. Sommerville a été ratiffée pour le

ais l'exposé Sincere de la pretention des
laisse a vos lumieres et a votre
a decider si elle est bien fondée
que cette affaire me procure la
de vous assurer du respect avec lequel
honneur d'etre

J'ay

Votre tres humble et
Tres obeissant Serviteur

J. de Danel

able
uillaume Johnston
en Chef de Sa Majesté
des Sauvages &c. &c. &c.
au fort Johnston

Inſtructions for George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent for Indian affairs,

Apr 20, 1766

You will imediately on receipt hereof set out for Fort Pitt and having settled matters there and left proper directions for the Tranſacting affairs during your absence You are then without delay to proceed for the Ilinois by such Rout as shall appear most adviseable, taking with you a few of such Indians as you shall Judge absolutely neceſsary for promoting the service you go upon—

As I have now transmitted a Warrt. and Instructions to Mr. Cole as Commiſsary at the Ilinois, and directed him to meet you either there, or on the Road, you will accordingly Introduce him to the Indians, and acquaint them that I have sent him to reside there to prevent abuses in Trade, to hear and report their Complaints, or any other busineſs to me, and to transact all Affairs with them under my direction. That I therefore Expect they will take due notice of him, and treat him with respect and esteem, whereby, and by paying a due regard to their engagements, they will become intitled to farther notice when we get better acquainted and find that the Road is continued to be kept open to their Country. You will likewise acquaint them that he will have an Interpreter with him, and a Smith to repair their Arms and Implements—

You are to inform the Indians that you are now sent to Ratify and Confirm the Tranſactions of last Year and to Aſsure them that his Majesty is favourably disposed towards them and without any Views to their prejudice is only desirous to Cultivate a friendly intercourse between the English and them, and will not suffer the former to injure them or invade their property.

That it is therefore Expected they will shew themselves worthy his Royal favor and kindneſs by keeping open the Road of peace and living in the strictest friendship with the English, to which end, they must not hearken for the future to any News carriers, as they may be aſsured that every thing of importance to them will be communicated by me, and that they must consider all other News as Void of Authority, and coming from interested ill disposed people who have an advantage in creating differences between them and the English.—

You will Likewise Enlarge, renew and Confirm the Engagements already entred into with them, inducing them to engage that as we shall do them Strict Justice, and punish all Offenders of our People, that therefore they must give us the Like, whereby alone the peace will become lasting and Secure.—

And the better to convince them of our Upright Intentions, you will make strict enquiry concerning the bounds and Extent of the Lands occupied or claimed by the French, and whether by purchase, or otherwise, making a full report thereof to the end that such parts as are now or shall hereafter be abandoned may be aſcertained to the Crown beyond dispute, and that all unjust Claims on their native rights may be enquired into, or set aside.—

It not being poſsible at present to descend to particulars you must Guide yourself by the State of Affairs as you shall find them on your arrival, having this Object principally in View Namely the removing their Jealousies, improving their confidence in, and Esteem for the English, on whom they must now be taught ſolely to depend, and convincing them that they cannot be happy without our friendship but must be considered by us, as well as by all well disposed Indians as Enemys if they forfeit their engagements.

You are to have a Strict regard to Oeconomy, and not to Exceed the Limits set you by the Commander in Chief in the Article of Expence, furnishing yourself with proper Vouchers for the same.

You are to see the Commiſsary is put into the full discharge of his Office, and that a proper Interpreter and Smith are appointed with such Instructions as you may think neceſsary, and You are to haſten the Journey of Pondiac and the other Chiefs to meet me in case they should be found at the Ilinois, or on the road, Aſsuring them of my good Intentions in calling them to Ontario and that I open the Road for all the Nations of that Country to resort hither when busineſs calls them.

Lastly, You are to give me notice of any Material Occurrences on the Road, as well as make a full report of all your Transactions and Observations on your return from the Ilinois.

Given under my Hand at Johnson Hall
the 20th day of April 1766

Wm Johnson

Instructions
for George Croghan Esqr.
Depy. Agent. –
20th. April 1766. —

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extract from a Cession of Lands by the Cherokees to the Province of South Carolina, date Fort Prince George, October 19th, 1765.

We, whose names are underwritten and seals affixed, Warriors and Headbeloved Men of the Cherokees, Plenipotentiaries for the Over Hill, Valley, middle and lower settlements, and especially authorized and deputed by the whole Body of the Cherokee Nation, certify by these Presents, that at a Congress held between George Price, Ensign of His Majesty's 60th Regiment, Commanding Officer of Fort Prince George, and Alexander Cameron, Esq., Commissary for Indian Affairs, acting in the Behalf of His Britannic Majesty, and His Subjects, We have ceded to the English.

That Tract of Land (which previous to this time we deemed our own) lying between a Brook, known to the White People by the name of Dewiss's Corner, and to us by The Yellow Water, and another Brook distant from the former about Ten Miles, and known to both White and Red People by the name of Long Canes.

1765, Decem. 10th. Approved by Wm. Bull, Esq., Governor of South Carolina.

1766, Jan'ry 10th. Approved by Jno. Stuart, Esq., Superindant.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a Letter from Alexander Cameron to John Stuart, Esq., dated Fort Prince George, May 10th, 1766, relative to the Line between the Cherokees and North Carolina:

Began at Dewiss's Corner and proceeded Southwest fifty miles to Savanna River; the Indians marked the Trees in the Line.

I could not learn that we took in any Land that had been surveyed by any White man before, but there is one Atkins settled within four miles of the Line near to Savanna River. The distance from Dewiss's Corner to the River (as near as we could make it) is 27 Miles.

Supposed to mean North 50 Degrees East 18 Miles.

The Course of the Line from Dewiss's Corner to Rudy River, where the Line terminates is North East 50 Miles, and the Distance 10 miles.

About Saluday there are several Houses within four miles of the Line, & One House within one mile of it.

On the North Carolina side of Reedy River there are three or four Families settled, and even if the Indian Boundary be run a North Course these settlements will fall five or six miles above it.

One William Turner, on Saludy, below Ninety six, has settled a Cow-pen & Plantation on the above Indian Lands, although he very well knew that Mr. Wilkinson, by Governor Bull's Orders, removed a settlement off the same Tract of Land last year. I have sent a Warning to remove without loss of Time, otherwise that I should take upon me to drive them off, and distribute part of their Cattle among the Indians as a Tax belonging to them.

The Cherokees propose running the Line from where it terminated, a strait Course to Col. Chiswell's Mines, which I believe will be North as nigh as I could make it. They say it must be very evident that as they have given up all their Claims of Lands in Virginia below Chiswell's Mines, and in South Carolina below Dewiss's Corner, that a strait Line from Reedy River to the Mines must consequently cut off a great deal of their Land in North Carolina, that part of their hunting ground lies 40 Miles Eastward of where they now nominate their Boundary; but that they do not love disputing with the white people concerning a trifle, therefore they made them a present of it.

It would be very necessary that a Surveyor should first sight the Line from Reedy River a North Course, in order to know where it will terminate in Virginia, and whether or not it will take away any of the settlements.

North Carolina.

Extract of a Letter from Wm. Tryon, Esq., Governor of North Carolina, to the Lord's Commiss. for Trade and Plantations, dated July, 15, 1767 :

The Line was begun and run from where the dividing Line between South Carolina and the Cherokee Hunting Grounds, terminated on Reedy River steering a North Course into the Mountains, computed to be Sixty Miles from the said River. Upon finding it impossible to proceed over the Mountains, it was agreed in the abovementioned Deed that a direct Line (from the Mountain they stopt at named Tryon Mountain) to Chiswell's Mines, should, with the Line they actually ran, be the Boundary between this Province and the Cherokee Nation.

This Line it is supposed will run along the Ridge of the Blue Mountains its Course to the Eastward of North, and distant Sixty or Seventy Miles from the Mountain to the Mines.

Fort Pitt May 26th. 1766

Sir

I arrived hear the 22d & on the 23d I had the feavor of Yr. Excelancys Letter of the 3d Instant with Respect to the purchess of Goods Made of Baynton Wharton & Morgan I Can only Repeate that I was actuated by the Good of the Service in Makeing itt as I did and am unfortunate in Nott Makeing that purchess in Such a Maner as to Meet Yr. Excelancys aprobation, when I purchd. the Goods I knew they ware att Fort Pitt and'd any Danger of Involveing the Crown in a Law Sute for Non performance on the whole your Excelancy will permit Me to Say that Some Mony is Saved. to the Crown by the purchess I have Received all the Goods from Mr. Wharton in Marchantable order & Lodgd. them in the Kings Store till I Sett of for wch I have past two Receipts of the same Tenor & Date in Case one Should be Lost wch. they are to Send to Yr. Excelancy

It was Nott I assure your Excelancy from any uneaseyness att the Success of the affairs Intrusted To Me Nor from the fear of Dangers that Induced Me to Express My Disatisfaction of the Service Butt from other Causes wch. your Excelancy is Nott unaquainted with

To His Excelancy

The Honble. Major General Gage Commdr. in Cheiffe

Immeditly on My Arivel hear I Waited on Major Murray
and Shew^{d} him My Instructions from y^{r} Excelancy and
Sir William Johnson, he Inform^{d}. Me of y^{e} Number of
Indians of Difrent Nations that ware Waiting for Me
and ware Much Discontented. the Cause of w^{ch}. and other
Intiligance w^{ch} I have Received Since I Came hear are
Contain^{d}. in the within abstract of My Journal to w^{ch}
for particklers I beg leave to refer your Excelancy

/ Major Murray & I have appointed a Time when
we Shall Shall Spake to all the Nations hear & Indever
to Remove thire Disatisfactions on Acount of the
Murders Committed upon thire peaple and all other
Causes of Complaints and I flater My Self we Shall
be able to Remove thire present Disgust as I am
Convenst they have an ardent Desier to Live In
paice with us from the open & free Maner they have
Made known thire Causes of Complaint

Butt if Some affectual Meshers are Nott Speedyly
Token to Remove those peaple Setled on Red Stone Creek
Till a boundry Can be properly Setled as proposad
and the Governments pursue vigerous Meshers to Deter
the fronteer Inhabitants from Murdering Indians
w^{ch} pass to and from Warr against thire Natural Enemy
the Consequences May be Dreadfull and we Involv^{d}
in all the Calamitys of a Nother Generall Warr

To His Excelancy

The Hon^{ble}. Major General Gage Com^{dr}. In Cheeff

your Excelancy will obsarve by the Intilegance
from Detroit & the Miamie River wh. I think
Laves No Doubt but that poundiac & ye. other
Cheiffs there a bout will Meet Sir Will: Johnson
att Oswago

Huran Andrew is an Intilegant Trusty Indian
whos Information May be Depended on
wherfore if I am So fortunatte as to Sette Maters
with those Nations to My Satisfaction and prevale
on thire Cheiffs to a company Me to the Ilinois
agreable to the urgent Desier of them Nations
I think I Shall be able Satisfactoryly to Excecute
your Excelancys & Sir William Johnsons orders
to Me

Major Murray had Sent of Some provisions
to Fort Chartres before I Came hear by a party
of Indians who proceeded a bout 70 Miles Down
the River to an Indian Village & then Differd
amoungst themselves as soon as we heard
itt I Send Down two Trusty Indians & four white
Men with the advice of Major Murray to Joyn
the party who has proceeded & I Make No Doubt
will Take the boats Safe to Fort Chartres —

Major Murray Natt being able to Send of as
Much provisions as yr. Excelancy Expected he
and I went to Mr. Wharton who had Six battoes
Ready to Load with Goods for the Ilinois

To His Excelancy
The Honble. Major General Gage Comdr. in Cheiffe

and Lett him know the Nesesity there was for geting Down the quantity of provisions y.r Excelency ordred and we have prevail.d on him to Take one hundred Caggs of provisions in his Boat Even Should he Leve Some part of thire [illegible] goods behind

A boat for Me is getting Ready & I Shall Make No Longer Stay hear then is absolutly Nesesary for the Good of the Service and before I Depart from Hence I will Transmit to your Excelency a Detale of Every thing that passes between Me and the Indian Nations hear or any thing Else that May be Worth y.r Notice

I am with Great Esteem & Regard y.r Excelency

Most obeident & Most

Humble Servant

Geo: Croghan

To His Excelancy

the Hon.ble Major Generel Gage Com.dr In Chieffe

of all his Majestys Forces in North Ammerica

New york

in Croghan to L. 5-26-66

Abstract from George Croghan Esqr. Journal

Fort Pitt May 22d 1766.

This day I came to this Post, where I waited on Major Murray & shewed him my Instructions from his Excellency the Honble. Major General Gage and the Honble. Sir William Johnson Baronet.

1st / Major Murray Informed me, that there were several Chiefs of the Shawanese, Delawares, & six Nations & Hurons from Sandusky with a considerable Number of Warriors who had waited a long time to see me; that they were very discontented in their Minds, on Account of having several of their people kill'd by the English, some on the Frontiers of Virginia, Pennsylvania & the Jerseys, besides three Shawanese Murdered & Plundered by two Men, who Run away from this Post, down the River. /

In the afternoon, the several Chiefs came over the River to see me, and after the usual Ceremonies on these occasions, & bidding me Welcome to their Country, they Returned back over the River.

On the 23d. I had a Meeting with the Chiefs of the Shawanese who informed me of their people being Murdered & Plundered down the Ohio River, by two English Men, who Run away from this Post. They say that Accidents of this kind will happen; but that this happening to the Relations of the Chiefs, that were killed with me last Year and who were Returning with the Condolance Presents given them by Major Murray, has been very Unfortunate, & thrown their whole Nation into Confusion & Grief; At the same time they Assured me, that they were well disposed & determined on their Parts, to preserve the Peace, and comply with all their Engagements to their Fathers the English as long as it would be in their Power, but said they were a poor Ignorent people, had no Laws to Govern their people by, could do nothing with their Young Warriors but by perswasion and earnestly Requested, that Major Murray & I would call their Young people together to A Publick Meeting and Condole with them; on this unhappy occasion. which we hope will make their Minds easy & quiet; And convince all our Nation, of your love of Peace & Regard to your Children the Indians.

2d | The 26th I had a Meeting with the Six Nations, Delawares and Huron Cheifs, when they made great Complaints about several of their people, being Murdered on the Frontiers of the several Provinces; Say they have lost five Men on the Frontiers of Virginia, one near Bedford in Pennsylvania and one in the Jersey. This Conduct they say of their Fathers the English, does not look, as if they were disposed to live in Peace with their Children the Indians; besides that as soon as the Peace was made last Year. contrary to our Engagements to them A Number of our people came over the Grate Mountain & Setled at Redstone Creek & upon the Monongehela before they had given up the Country to the King their Father. | That it is not their Country, they set any value on, but their Warriors frequently pass that way, to War, against the Southern Indians & go sometimes that way to Hunt. 3d And that after the unnatural War, that has been carried on between them and their Fathers the English for some Years past and the loss of their people on the Frontiers this Spring, they have great Reason to (sed) the Consequences that may attend our Inhabitants & their Young Warriors, meeting so soon together in that part of the Country; for tho all their different Tribes, are heartily disposed to perform all their Engagements, & promote the Good Work of Peace; yet if their Fathers, continue to Murder their people, when ever the caught them in their Settlements & brake their Engagements to them, they can't be Accountable for the future

Conduct of their Warriors, who are Governed only by the persuassion of their Chiefs and they have desired that Major Murray & I would call a publick Meeting of the whole of their Warriors and settle these matters; as their Warriors were very Uneasy at the Conduct of their Fathers the English so soon after a Peace had been so happily Established in this Country with all Nations.

25th Huron Andrew whom I sent from D'troit last fall to the Ilinois to meet Captain Sterling & Major Farmer, has been here a considerable time, gave me the following account of his journey.

In his way to the Ilinois last Fall, he says he pass'd through all the Indian Villages, on the Oubache & deliver'd my Messages to the several Nations. He says he found the Twightwees, Wawioughtannes, Pickeishaws, Kecapoes, & Musquetons, all in good temper and well disposed to live in Peace with their Fathers the English and that on his return to this Post this Winter, he found those Nations in the temper and good disposition.

With respect to the Villages at Post Vincent and the four Nations residing in the Ilinois Country he says, they appear to be well disposed people of themselves, but having lived so long amongst the French they have almost become one people with themselves and tho' the French is continually poisoning their Minds & Prejudicing them against the English, that notwithstanding all the French has said to those Nations before he left them they came to a fixt Resolution to Abide by the Engagements, their Deputies made with me last July at Ouiatonon, till I should come to the Ilinois this Summer. They delivered him several Speeches directed to me & to the Shawanese Delawares & six Nations Insisting that two Chiefs of each Nation, with ſome of their Warriors should come with me this ſummer to their Country in order to Ratify and Confirm a lasting Peace between their Nations and us.

Thoſe Speeches he will deliver now, to the Shawaneses, Delawares & ſix Nations, and he aſsures me, that if the Chiefs of those Nations, & some of their Warriors Accompany me, I will be able to ſettle every thing with them to my Satiſfaction, otherwise he says I will certainly Meet with many difficulties as the French who have great Influence with thoſe Nations are determined if in their Power to draw as many of thoſe Indians as they poſsibly can over to their New ſettlement, in Order to ſecure as much of the Trade, as they can to themſelves.

This Evening I Received a Letter from D'troit acquainting me that about Ten Weeks ago two Soldiers were Killed near the Red River by two Indians from St Josephs, of the Puttewatimies for Ravishing two Indian Women, and that Colonel Campbell had confined two other Indians of that Nation, in Order to oblige them to deliver up the Murderers, and that a Negroe belonging to Mr Sterling a Merchant there had Murdered two Indian Women the Night before this Meſsenger set off —

That all the Nations thereabouts & about Michilimackinac and La Bay behaved very well, that Pondiac & the Grand Sotoe had both been at D'troit lately behaved very well & were determined with a number of other Chiefs to go and Visit Sir William Johnson this Summer, & that Mr Crawfford who I sent this Spring, by Order of Sir Wm Johnson with Meſsages to Pondiac & the other Chiefs in that Country was arrived at D'troit and had proceeded to his Village with the Speeches and would certainly Succeed, in taking him and the other Chiefs, to meet Sir Wm as they had told Colonel Campbell they were preparing to go down, as they had promised him and me last fall.

26th. This Morning a Huron Indian from the Miamies River came here and says, that Pondiac and several Chiefs of the other Nations were preparing to go with Mr Crawfford to Meet Sir William Johnson on Oswego; he likewise informs me, that he met a Party of Wyondott Warriors, Returning from War, who told him they had been very unfortunate, having fallen in with a Party of Cherokees in the Night at their fire side, when they attacked them and killed two Cherokees and two white Men, which he supposed had been a hunting with those Cherokees that when they found their Mistake they did not Scalp the White Men, and would have buried them, if they dar'd to stay, but were afraid of the Cherokees, many of their Party having Escaped and being far in the Enemies Country.

This Indian says that the Party was very much concerned, for what they had done, and was afraid their Father the English would not forgive them.

returned him — I assure [ ] me a great dale of Unessiness, to think I should [ ] the least cause to belive I should be negligent [ ]g that conserned You — and I'm sorry to find [ ] Mr. Browns Calling should be guiltey of such a gr[ ] but I hope by this time hee'l have recolected him s[elf]

I shall be very particular at Misha[ ] ina in what you spoke to me of, and give you the earliest [ ] inteligence in my power —

I heave the Honour to be with the greatest respect

Sir

Your most obedient

and most humble Ser[vant]

ROBT. JOHNSTON

[ ] Wm. Johnson

JOHN TABOR KEMPE TO JOHN WETHERHEAD

A. L. S.

[*June, 1766*]

[ ] I reced your Favor, twas without Date so [ma]y have lain long in the post Office or on the [ ] hear such favorable Accounts concerning the [ ]d your Map, and think I understand it, and now [ ] your Letter, and I begin with the last Paragraph [ ] short as to that, & having more to say as to some [licen]ce to purchase from the Indians, cannot be made [ ] Person, I understand the Govr. by a late order must [ ] Purchase himself, and must purchase it himself [ ] King, so that we must wait till he goes to Sir [William Johnsons] which will be soon, or we must be at the Expence [ ] Indians to New York — the first I prefer for many Reasons [ ] will save Expence, and I think we ought to stay til [the Kayaderosseras] Patentees have settled their Disputes with the Indians [ ]ase before,

they will dispute the Lands within their [Claim if? they] will not with the Indians — and if they should hear of our purchase they will either insist to have the preference themselves, or will refuse to settle with the Indians in hopes to [ ]selves of the Purchase we shall make—I have great D[oubt that] Beekmans Settlement of the Bounds of the Cayoderasseras [with] the Indians will be effectual, and I will endeavor to [ ] to you — I believe the Cayaderosseras Patent is in joint [ ] the Nature of which Estate is, that whichsoever of the paten[tees] Sale, or other Conveyance of his Share, it falls to the Surv[ivors] the longest Liver takes all — If it be not in Joi[nt] must be what is called a Tenancy in Common, the N[ature of which is] that until a Division every Patentee, & all their [Heirs] an equal Right in every Part of the Tract — Hence [ ] the Case, a Release from no Persons will be effectu[of] the longest Liver only —, and in the latter [ ] person claiming must release, for [ ] discharge the Right of another — [ ] Tenancy, I presume has been converted [as] they propose dividing it among the D[escendants of?] the Original Patentees — and yet this may [ ] that no Survivorship should take Place, or [ ] that the parties may have consented as thinking [ ] Survivorship should take place. Whether it exists [ ] not alter the Nature of the Estate [ ] stands no Conveyance will be safe [a Person] having a Claim there Many of them [ ] they execute, it will be of no Validity, Many of them [ ] may have streamed into a Multitude of Channels) [ ] and many of them doubtless not to be found — How [ ] any other Persons execute any Deed to the Indians [ ] it them & their assigns against all future Claims, unless he or they are [ ] Claimants? He can bind all those that can & do an[ ] tho he cannot bind Miners who cannot authorize him [ ] he has no Power, and in future Times We may be as [ ] these Claimants, almost as we are now, for they will [ ] further Lands within the parcel leased by others, [ ] to be done Perfect Powers for the Reasons above given are [ ] expected, and less than these for the same Reasons will not [ ] I can think of but two ways, the first an Act of Assembly to [ ] Claimants in the Lands released — The second is, that all the [ ] that can be come at, execute [ ] the Indians their Heirs Successors and Assignes, covenanting [mutu]ally, that no Person having now, or that hereafter may have [ ] Lands under their Patents, shall ever claim the same, or [ ] the Indians or their Assignes, and that every Person so [ ] release to the Indians and their Heirs & Assignes — the M[inors as they] come to age, Fame Coverts as soon as they can, Absent[ees] can be found &ca — And every Person that executes to the [ ] besides the other Common Covenants enter into a se[perate him]self & his Heirs severally, to warrant & defend the In[dians lan]ds released from the Claims of all Persons under the Cayaderosseras Patent.—All the Covenants should be so several [ ]ed hereafter, Suits might be brought against any [ ] are joint and not several [t]heir several Heirs may be changed [ ]dy — for where an Obligation is joint [ ]sued together, and in such a Number of [incr]ease of their Numbers in sucessive [ ] difficulty) it will be almost impossible to [ ]ay be, and if that is discovered it will be [ ] all as some may live out of the province [ ] and yet We could not proceed unless they [ ] & brought in by arrest, The power given [ ]else to transact this Business should [ ], and should be drawn with all these powers [ ] if he exceeds the Authority given, it will be [ ] at least — Too great Care cannot be taken in this [ ] Security we should tread with Caution, We may be [ ] Beekmans Powers are incomplete, if they are [ ]done til they are complete — But to return — this second [ ]ld not secure the Indians or their assignes from the [ ] who do not execute, nor even from their recovering the Land [ ]ble them and their Assignes, by Suit to recover that [ ]ts, if the Parties have it — if they should not have it, [ ] I therefore think they should engage after this is done, to procure an act of [af]firming it and barring all other Claimants —this would [ ]. You may if you think proper shew this Letter to [ ] Johnson, tho I have wrote it in a Hurry & it is incorrect [ ] is sufficiently clear to point out, where the Difficulty has [ ] can be done to remedy it — as he is not only concerned to [ ] Indians, but in his own Interest also I could wish he wa[ ] ist the Substance of this Letter, yet I would not be [ ]t been particularly applied to least Ill Nature may contr[over] officiousness, if not an attempt to prevent the paten[tees of Kayaderosseras] from settling with the Indians — I have wrote [ ] and am almost tired — I did not expect our intended [ ]s within this Claim — Pray present my Respects to [Sir William John]son & return him my Thanks for his intended good [ ] — Compliments also to Messrs. H. & P. Van Schaack [ ] same from all of Us

I am
Dr. Sir Yr. most h[ ]
Servt.

J. T. KEMPE

TO JOHN TABOR KEMPE

Df.

Johnson hall June 28th. 1766

[Mr Wetherhe]ad delivered me your favor of the [ ] which I deferred answering 'till the [ ] have missed you on the Circuit, that Gen

M^{rs}. Rogers's Compliments waits on Sir William, and begs Leave to Recommend to his notice M^{r}. Crafford; and hops he will Send him Commassary to Michilimackinac[5]

To SIR WILLIAM JONSON

ADDRESSED:

To
Sir William Jonson Bar^{t}.
at
Jonson Hall

INDORSED:[6]

Fort Erie 28th. June 1766

Major Rojer's Letter

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, June 3-June 29, 1766*]

June 3^{d}. On this day Hannis and his Son who were sent by the Oneidas of Kanawaroghere arrived here, and acquainted Sir W^{m}. of the death of Gawehe[2] the chief Warrior, and Sachim of that Castle who died at Fort Stanwix by hard drinking; but the Messenger said he was told by some white People along the way hither that he was killed by the Push of a [*Bayonet*][3] Firelock in the breast from some of the Garrison. — a letter from Thomas son of the deceased mentioned the same to Sir W^{m}. — Sir W^{m}. answered in the most satisfactory manner, the Nature of the affair wou'd admit of, and also sent by the bearer three black Strouds, and a Pair of black Stockings to the friends of the deceased, also a large String of 9 Strings of Wampum to wipe away the tears of the deceased, and sent the Nation word that the two Mohawk Castles, and Deputies wou'd soon go to their Castle, and perform the Ceremony of Condolence in full form — Sir Wm. then gave the Messengers a small Present, some Ammunition, and Cash for their Journey, and so parted. —

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[5] This note in another handwriting, perhaps that of Mrs. Rogers who went with her husband.

[6] In Sir William's hand.

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] Gawehe, an Oneida Indian. In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 8:240, he is spoken of as a Tuscarora sachem.

[3] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in manuscript.

9 Strings of Wampum. —

8th. Mr. Samuel Star of Ridgefield in Connecticut arrived here, and delivered Sir Wm. a Petition[4] from the Wappinger Indians requesting a favorable Representation of their Case to his Majesty, and Privy Council, at the same time they sent for his Perusal a Copy of their Petition to his Majesty, and Privy Council, also the State of their Case, as prepared, and drawn up, in Order to be sent with their Petition concerning the lands wch. Mr. Philipse,[5] and Mr. Robinson &c have settled Tenants on. — Sir Wm. wrote a few lines to the Wappinger Indians by the Return of the bearer acquainting them that his time was then so much taken up with matters of importance that it was not in his power to peruse the Papers sent him, nor consider the Contents immediately, but that he woud again mention their Case in his next letter to the Lords of Trade wch. wou'd be very Soon —

June the 8th. On this day the Mohocks all assembled here in order to Shew Sir William the Belts they intended to send to the Huron Nation by one of their Chiefs going that way, namely, *Nickus* alias *Kanadyora*. — they sent four Belts, all declaring their Desire of a strict Alliance with that nation expressing their Satisfaction at the Restoration of Peace, and recommending it to them to use all means for the preservation of it in their Country, as they were determined to do the same in theirs. — Sir William gave Nickus a Pass, some Cash &c, and parted —

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[4] Petition of the Wappinger Indians to Johnson dated at Stockbridge, May 29, 1766, *ante* pp. 97-98.

[5] Philip Philipse.

June 18th. *Tawaskughta* a Principal Warrior of the Onondaga Nation with two more of his Countrymen arrived here. — as they approached the House, they gave the murder Shout several times. they were accompanied by two Conojaheres, namely, *Araghiiyiadecka*, and *Takarihoga*, both Sachims. As soon as they entered the Council Room, Tawaskughta said he was sent by all the Sachims, and Warriors of his Nation to let Sir Wm. know that Karaghiagigo a Chieftain of their Nation together with two of his Warriors were killed in Encampment near Fort Pit, along the Monongahela River by the English, and that another was wounded in the Leg, and taken Prisoner to the Fort, there blindfolded [and] shot, so that his Party which consisted but of four were all murdered on their Return from the Cheroke Country — that an Onondaga Woman was murdered near the Fort, — a Huron Indian at Sanduskey by a Trader, a Shawanese Indian at Loggstown, and seven Tuscaroras, and Oneidas on their Return from North Carolina. —

He then produced a large white Belt interspersed with black Figures, desiring Sir Wm. to let him know the reasons of his People (the English) murdering so many of theirs in time of profound Peace, and insisted on his telling them by what Province it was done, and that as soon as possible. — He then reminded Sir Wm. of the several Services done to the English by their Nation during the late War with the French, and in that with the Chenussios, Delawares, and others, and added that it hurted them the more to be so treated, as the other Nations, (who were jealous of them for their Attachment to the English) had now an Opportunity of throwing out disagreeable Reflections, such as, — "See what a regard your English Brethren have for you. You are well rewarded for your Services &c". — this adds much to our grief. — besides all the surrounding nations will now be alarmed at our treatment, and especially so, when they see our Council Fire extinguished, and the tree of Shelter, and Peace bear no Leaves. —

On same day a Party of Oneidas arrived here when Thomas al *Adinghkanorum* with three Strings of Wampum acquainted Sir

William that their Chiefs had a Meeting six days ago, at w^{ch}. they appointed him to come down and let him know that they were very uneasy at the General's allowing People to sit down at the Royal Blockhouse,[6] after acquainting them some time ago that it and several Posts shou'd be abandoned, — that they were very apprehensive of ill Consequences if they were not removed, — that as they are like so many Springs of Rum, their young men who constantly hunt and fish about them Places, may in their Liquor go great lengths, which may be productive of a quarrell. they therefore desire that you may be as good as your Word, that is to say, to demolish the Posts as was promised when the War with the French shou'd be over. they desire much that Sir W^{m}. would write to the General thereon, and beg leave to have his answer as soon as possible. —

3 Strings of Wampum. —

He then informed Sir W^{m}. of *Gawehes* last words to him, which were respecting his Family, desiring him to take Care of them until they were able to help themselves, — that as he was our hearty friend, he hoped that proper Notice wou'd be taken of his last Request.

Sir W^{m}. in answer told them that he wou'd write to the General on the Subject of their Complaints, and let them know his sentiments thereon, and also make known to them his own, — at the same time charged them not to suffer their young men to commit any violence on the Persons, or Properties of those People to whom the General granted them Posts, as that wou'd be a means of breaking the Peace between them, and the English. —

3 Strings. —

Sir William promised that in consequence, and consideration of *Gawehes* attachment, and Services during the late War his Widdow and Children shou'd be taken notice of by him, and assisted whenever in real want.

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[6] Royal Block House at east end of Oneida Lake at the mouth of Wood Creek.

On same day two Mohawks arrived here, and delivered Sir W^m. three strings of Wampum from their Chiefs acquainting him that they were all on their way, and wou'd be here this day. —
3 Strings. —

At 4 past M. they arrived, — being met they sent for the Onondagas, Conojahares, Cayugas, and Oneidas, and desired the former to acquaint them with the news they brought, which they did in the same manner they had S^r. W^m. the day before, with this addition that they had sent Runners to acquaint their Allies along the Susquahanna the Ottawas &c and the Cognawageys with their Loss, — also that the Cayugas had already spoke to them requesting that they would not suffer their *Heads to turn*, but pursue the *good Work* of Peace, which they had been remarkable for, and which they promised to do. — Then the Mohawks thanked them for acquainting them with the News, much approved the Cayugas advice, and recommended the same strongly to them — then parted for that time it being late. —

The Mohawks then told Sir W^m. that the story did not hang well together for several reasons, which they then mentioned, and that they were more apt to think that *Karaghiagigo*, and his Party had done something wrong, or bad to the White People, which occasioned them to pursue and destroy them, than that the White People (particularly the Garrison of Fort Pit) shou'd without any reason fall upon & masacre them —

June 20th. The Indians being all assembled in the Council Room, *Araghiyiadecka* performed the Ceremony of Condolence by wiping away the tears, clearing away the Passage to the throat, and heart, and wiping away the blood of the four Onondagas Warriors lately slain, out of the sight of their People so as never more to be seen. this was performed with three Strings of Wampum. — In the next place, he in the name of Sir W^m. and that of the two Mohawk Castles, recommended it to the Onondagas not to grow giddy, or allow their heads to turn, but patiently to bear their Loss, and keep their Warriors within bounds, — also desired they wou'd send to acquaint their Allies with their good Disposition. — S^r. W^m. gave a — Large White Belt

Sir Wm. lastly assured them that he knew nothing of the affair as yet but what he had heard from them, and promised he wou'd make Enquiry without loss of time, and acquaint them with the truth of the matter as soon as was in his power, at which time they should receive a Belt from him in Return for the one they had left. Sir Wm. also assured them of his taking every Step possible to find out and bring to Punishment the Perpetrators of an Action so vile, and contrary to our Disposition, — wherefore he expected that their nation wou'd act with that Prudence, and Patience for which they had ever been remarkable. — Sir Wm. then only shewed them their belt, and promised to send another with the accounts. — Then the Onondagas, Cayugas, and Oneidas withdrew leaving the two Mohawk Castles by themselves, who immediately with Sir Wm. settled the Ceremony of Condolance for the death of Gawehe an Oneida Chief, Kaghradoto a Cayuga Sachim, and *Chitharteraa* a Nanticoke chief, to the settlement of which Sir Wm. gave a good black Belt to cover Gawehes Grave. — the two Mohawk Castles gave each a Belt for the other two, and seven other Belts for other Parts of the Ceremony, which are to be exchanged. — After the Ceremony was over, Sir Wm. laid before the *Mohawk* Castles the Proposals of the Proprietors of Kayadarosseras, and desired they might consider of the same, and give a favorable answer, so that the affair might be amicably settled, — they promised to consider of it and give him an answer as soon as possible. —

June 21st. The Indians being all assembled, the Mohawk Speaker, *Abraham* spoke as follows — vizt.

Brethren. — We have had proposals delivered to us fully by our brother Warraghiyagey, and on full consideration thereof we are to tell you that we cannot think of parting with the lands of Kayadarosseras, as we are fully satisfied that they were never fairly purchased, nor did we ever receive any Consideration for them, which many of our old men, yet living, must know, if so, and besides, that it is our chief hunting Ground, without which we cannot live where we are, but must look out among other Nations for lands to live, and hunt upon.   it appears to us that your design is to take it from us by force, and thereby bring trouble on the land again, which is not our disposition if we can avoid it.

if those Lands were honestly come by, how is it that they were not thick settled 'ere now, or laid out as other Patents have been? it is only since you have got the better of French that you have made Settlements thereon, imagining as we suppose that you think you could now do as you please. — it is true, that you may by violence take it from us, but the consequence shou'd be considered, and we can't think that, that is the intention of the *King* and his great men, who have so often assured us of his Justice, and Protection. — We have now given you our answer, and beg you will think no more about nor offer to settle them Lands —

Being all assembled in Council Sr. Wm. condoled the death of the Oneida who was murdered at the *Minisinks* with three strings of Wampum, and a black stroud for which they all returned many thanks —

A letter and Bunch of Wampum was this day brought to Sir Wm. from Mr. Crawford[7] whom he had sent to invite the Western Indians to a meeting, the latter from Pondiac assuring him that he wou'd meet him at Ontario about the 25th. Inst. of which Sir Wm. acquainted the Indians then in Council. —

29th. Sir William sent John Thornton express to Oswego with a letter to Capt. Mc. Leod[8] desiring to be informed whether the Indians were come to Niagara, or to Ontario, and in case they were come to the latter, to endeavor to prevail on them to come here, and employ some good man to accompany them hither. —

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[7] Hugh Crawford, trader.

[8] Captain-Lieutenant Normand MacLeod, commissary for Indian trade at Niagara. See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 8:228.

] should be agreed to, great Benefit must necessar[ily] [there] from to the British Crown and Nation.

If you, Sir, should be of the same [ ] with us, who, from your great knowledge in [ ] and other Public Affairs, are every way well [qualified to] judge of this Subject, we then earnestly requ[est] transmit, and recommend our Proposals to his [Majes]ties Ministers.— And we do hereby authorize y[ou] them that we the Subscribers, (together with [ ] others who are shortly to be admitted into our Co[mpany) are] ready and willing to enter into those Engagements [ ] are mentioned in the said Proposals for the [Improvement?] of the Countrey, on receiving the encourag[ement] desired for that Purpose.

We are, very respectfully,
Sir
Your most obedient Servants

[Samuel?] Wharton
[George] Morgan
[Joseph] Wharton jun
[Joseph] Galloway

Joseph Wharton
Jo^{n} Hughes
John Baynton
John Baynton for [ ]
John Baynton for [ ]

FROM THOMAS MORRIS

A. L. S.

Niagara June the 7th 1766

A Seneca came here this day & in [the pres]ence of the officers of the regiment in garrison, [ ]ed a string of wampum sent by Kashtesh [a great] Seneca chief with the following speech.

" Brother

I am a frind of yours; & promised S^{r} William Johnson that I would always acquaint him of any news that I might hear. I have heard some news from [the] southward. The Shawanese, Delawares & Indians towards the Ilinois country are greatly dissatisfied that the Senecas have sold their lands on the Ohio [to] the English; & threaten to make war upon them. [I] have sent a speech to Kayashoton[1] the great chief [ ] the Ohio, and have desired him not to make any disturbance in that part, as these lands are fairly [s]old to the English. I will send you the first news that shall arrive from Kayashoton."

I gave a string with the following

" Brother

I am convinced of your attachment [to] the English. I am sorry to hear that the Ind[ians] at the Ilinois, Shawanese, & Delawares, are [dissatisfied] with the Senecas for having sold their lands on [the] Ohio to their brothers the English. Bad birds hav[e] long been flying about the Ilinois country; but no good Indians listen to them. I shall let Sr William Johnson know what you have told me."

I wrote to you yesterday concerning the Indian trade, which letter I hope will reach you soon

I am
Sir
Your most obedient
and most humble servant
THOMS MORRIS

INDORSED: [ ] June 7th 1766

Capt. Morris letter with
gaustarax's Intelligence
Ansd. July 4th.

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[1] Chief of the Mingoes, or Ohio Senecas. *See* III:488, 491–92, 493.

James [illegible] journ[illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thing

that [illegible] great heat. I have [illegible] [illegible]

southward. The Shawanese, Delawares & Indi

wards the Illinois country are greatly dissatisfied

the [illegible] have sold their lands on the Ohio

English threaten to make war upon them.

[illegible] sent a speech to [illegible] the great dis

the Ohio [illegible]

[illegible] party [illegible] fairly

[illegible] first news

[illegible] have [illegible].

ry been [illegible]

[illegible] shall [illegible]

[illegible] that you have [illegible]"

[illegible] yesterday concerning the [illegible]

[illegible]

Fort Pitt June 15th 1766

Sir

I Write your Excelancy Soon after my Arrival Hear in which I Mention'd the Confusion & the Temper I found ye Indians in, when I Came on Acount of thire people that Has been Kill'd in Deferant parts of the Cuntry by the Kings Subjects

tho I have found a very Harty Disposion in all the Cheefs of those Nations to Live in paice with the English yett I Never had More Truble in my Life tho Asisted by all the Cheefs to preswade the Warrers to Desist from Revenging the Murder of thire Friends

However I have att Lenth Susceeded and brought the whole to my Measures and I flater myself that they will Joyn Hartly with me to Enable Me to acomplish the Servise I have ye honour to be ordred on by yr Excelancy ——

To His Excelancy
the Honble Major Generall Gage

Enclosd. I Send your Excelancy a Copy of the publick Transactions with the Indians hear for your Perusial. Tomorrow I Sett of in Company with Capt. Gordan a Number of Indians from Hence goes with Me to the Mouth of Siota whare I am to be Meet by a Number More Cheeffs & a party of Ninty Six Nations Warrers has offerd. Me thire Service to Escort us Down I will Write your Excelancy from Siota & give you Every Piece of Intilligence that Comes to my knowlidge worth your Excelancys Notice

By this Time I Make No Doubt from the acounts I have from Detroit butt that Pondiac with the other Cheeffs Sent for by Sir William Johnson is Sett of to Meet him att Oswego

I have Settled the acounts of this Departmt. for the Last half year & Send them to Sir William Johnson with the Vouchers there is Included in this Acount all ye presents Given by Capt. Murray Last fall Winter & Spring

To His Excelancy
The Honble. Major General Gage.

with those Given to the Deputys that went to
Ratifye the peace Last Sumer with Sr William
Johnson & wh had Nott been acounted for before
and a Small acount Acrued hear in this
Generall Condolance with ye advise of
Capt. Murray and other Gentlemen of the
army who was all of opinion that itt
was More for the Good of the Service to
purchess those things hear then Brake
on the presents Design'd for ye Illinois
and wh I hope will Meet yr Excelancy
aprobation.

the Good of his Majestys Service will
Nott Suffer Me to Close this Letter without
aquainting yr Excelancy that I am under
Great obligations to Capt. Murray for
the Great assistance he has Given Me hear
and the adress with which he and Mr. McKee
Keept up the Indians Spirrits & Temper
till I Came hear. the Indians are very
fond of Capt. Murray & has in a publick
Manner Desired that he May be Continued
to Command hear

To His Excelancy
The Honble Major General Gage

as your Excelancy will See by My Journals
with the Greatest Respect I am Y:r Excel:
Most obedient and
Most Humble
Servant
Geo: Croghan

21st June 1766.
Inclosing an Abstract of
his Journal.
received 29th July
Answered

To His Excelancy
the Hon:ble Major General Gage Comm:dr
Cheiffe of all his Majestys Forces North America

An Abſtract from
Geo: Croghan Esqr.
Journal

in Croghan to G. 6-15-66

Fort Pitt May 22d 1766

This day I came to this post when I waited on Captain Murray and Shew'd him my Instructions from His Excellency the Honourable Major General Gage; and the Honourable Sir William Johnston Baronet

Captain Murray Informed me that there were Several Chiefs of the Shawanese, Delawares, Six Nations, and Hurons from Sandusky, with a Considerable Number of Warriors who had waited a long time to See me, that they were Very Much discontented in their Minds, On account of having ſeveral Of their People killed by the English; ſome on the Frontiers of Virginia, Pennsylvania & the Jerseys, besides three Shawanese, Murdered and plundered by two men who Ran away from this post down the River

In the Afternoon the ſeveral Chiefs came over the River to See me, and after the usual Ceremonies upon these Occations, and bidding me Wellcome to their Country, they Returned back again

On the 23d I had a meeting with the Chiefs of the Shawanese, who Informed me, of their people being Murder'd, and plundered, down the Ohio River by two Englishmen, who Ran away from this post. they say that Accidents of this kind will happen; but that this happening to the Relations Of the Chiefs that were killed with Me last year, and who were Returning with the Condolance presents, given them by Captain Murray, has been Very unfortunate, and thrown their whole Nation into Confusion & grief; At the Same time they Assured me, that they were well disposed, and Determined on their parts, to preserve the peace, And comply with pag 8th

with all their Engagements to their Fathers the English, as long as it would be in their power, but Said they were poor people, Ignorant of Laws to govern them and could do nothing with their young Warriors but by persuassion, and Earnestly Requested, that Captain Murray and I, would call their young People together, to a publick meeting, and Condole with them upon this Unhappy Occation which we hope will make their Minds Easy & quiet and convince all our Nations, Of your love of Peace, And Regard to your Children the Indians ——.

On the 21th I had a Meeting with the Six Nation, Delawares and Huron Chiefs, When they Made great Complaints, About Several of their People being Murdered, On the Frontiers of the Several provinces, Say they have lost five Men, In the frontiers of Virginia, One near Bedford Pennsylvania, And One in the Jersey, This Conduct they say of their Fathers the English, does Not look, as if they were disposed to live in peace With their Children the Indians, besides, that as Soon as the peace was Made, last year, Contrary to our Engagements to them, A Number of Our People, Came Over the Great Mountain, And Settled at the Redstone Creek, And upon the Monegehela, before they had given up the Country to the King, their Father; that it is not their Country they Set any Value upon, but their Warriors frequently pass that way to War against the Southern Indians, And go Sometimes that way to hunt, And that the unfortunate War that has been Carried on between them and their Fathers the English, for Some years past, and the loss of their people On the Frontiers this Spring; they have great Reason to dread the Consequences, that may attend Our Inhabitants and their young men Mixing together so soon in that part of the Country, for altho all the Different Tribes are Heartily dispos'd to perform all their Engagem

And promot the good work of peace, Yet if their Fathers Continue, to Murder their People whenever they find them in their Settlements, and breake their Engagements to them, they Can't be Accountable for the future Conduct of their Warriors, who Are governed only by Persuasion of their Chiefs; and therefore desired that Capt. Murray and I, would call a publick meeting of the whole of their warriors, And Settle those matters, as their Warriors were Uneasy at the Conduct of their Fathers the English; so soon after a Peace had been so happily Established, in this Country with All Nations

25th Huron Andrew, whom I sent from Detroit last Fall, to the Ilinois, to Meet Captain Sterling and Major Farmer, and who has been here a Considerable time, gives me the following Account of his Journey

In his way to the Ilinois last Fall, he Says he past thro all the Indian Villages, on the Ouabauche and delivered my Messages to the several Nations He Says he found Twichtwees, Wawcotonaus, Piankeshaws, Kickapoos, and Musquatamies, all in good temper, and well disposed to live in Peace, with their Fathers the English; and that on his Return to this post this Winter He found those Nations in the Same temper And good disposition with Respect to the Village at Port Vincent. And the four Nations Residing in the Ilinois Country, he says they appear to be well disposed People of themselves, but having lived so long amongst the French they have Almost become One People with themselves, and that the French are Continually Poisoning their minds, and Prejudicing them Against the English, that Notwithstanding all the French had said to those Nations, before he left them they Came to a fix'd Resolution to abide by the Engagements their Deputies Made with me last July at Wiotonon, till I should Come to the Ilinois, this Summer, and they delivered Several Speeches directed to me, and to the Shawanese, Delawares and Six Nations.

Insisting that the Chiefs of Each Nation, with some of their warriors, should
Come with me this Summer, to their Country, in Order to Ratify and Confirm 26th
A lasting Peace between their Nations, and us, those Speeches he will now
Deliver, to the Shawanese, Delawares & Six Nations, and he assures me,
that if the Chiefs of those Nations, and some of their Warriors Accompany
me, I shall be able to Settle every thing with them to my Satisfaction;
Otherwise he says, I will Certainly meet with many Dificulties, as the French,
who have great Influence with those Nations, are determined if in their
Power, to draw as many of those Indians as they possibly can, over to their
New Settlements, in Order to secure as Much of the Trade, as they Can to
themselves

This Evening I Received a letter from D:troit, Acquainting me that
About ten weeks ago, two Soldiers were killed, Near the Red river, by two Indians
from St Joseph's, of the Potewatemies, for Ravishing two Indian women;
and that Col. Campbell had Confined two Other Indians of that
Nation, in Order to oblige them to deliver up the Murderers, and
that a Negroe belonging to Mr Sterling, a merchant there, had Murdered 27th
two Indian Women the Night the Messenger Set Off; that all the
Nations there about and about Michelimackinac and Labay behaved
Very well, that Pondiac and the Grand Sotee, had both been at
D:troit lately, behaved Very well, and were determined with a Number of
Other Chiefs, to go and Visit Sir William Johnston, this summer, and
that Mr Crafford, who I sent this Spring by order of Sir William Johnson,
with Messages to Pondiac, and the Other Chiefs in that Country, was arrived
at D:troit, and had proceeded to Pondiac's Village, with the Speeches,
And would Certainly Succeed in taking him and the Other Chiefs to
Meet Sir William, as they had told Colonel Campbell they were

Prepareing to go down, as they promised him and me last fall

26th This morning, a Huron Indian from the Meamis River, came here, and Says: that Pondiac and Several Chiefs of the Other Nations, were Prepareing to go with Mr Crawford, to meet Sir William Johnston, at Oswego, He likewise informe me, that he Meet a party of Weindott Warriors Returning from War who told him they had been Very unfortunate having fallen in with a party of Cherokees, in the night, at their hunting Cabin, when they attack'd them, and killed two Cherokees and two White men, Whom they Suppos'd had been hunting in Company with them; that when they found their Mistake, they did Not Scalp the White men, and would have Burried them, if they dare to have Stay'd, but Were afear'd of the Cherokees, Many of their party having Escaped; and being far Advanced in an Enemys Country. This Indian Says, that the party were very much Concern'd, for what they had done and were afear'd, their Fathers the English would Not forgive them

27th The Indians were all drunk Over the River, and continued to the 28th & 29th dureing which time I made it my business, to talk to Several of the Chiefs, and Principle warriors, of the different Nations, in order to discover their Sentiments, when their hearts were Open, and they taken of their guard by Liquor, and find them the Same as when Sober; they Say they have Comply'd with all their Engagements to us, last year, they Sent Deputies to Sir William Johnston, and Ratified and Confirmed the Peace, and delivered up our Flesh & Blood, Sent Deputies with me, to the western Nations, part of which were killed in their Fathers Service, which was all that was desired of them, that Since that time they have always behaved them selves well, and Sent their people

Page 6th

Upon the Kings Service when Required, but at the Same time Charge o
with a Breach of our Engagements to them, by killing their people on
our Frontiers, After a peace was made with them; And add th
A vast Number of our People have come over the great Mountains to
Settle upon their Lands, before Sir William Johnston had Estab
a Boundary with them; that if we Broke our promises to them, h
could we Expect them to fullfill theirs to us; that they were very dis
of Living in Peace, but that our Conduct has left them at a loss wh
to think . you kill our people, and it gives you No Concern, b
if Any Indians killing of your people, you Immediately demand
Murderers to be delivered up, And if it be out of our power to c
with your Requiste, or do it Not, you take others and Confine th
Untill You Obtain Satisfaction (Alluding to the Indians Confined at
Detroit) this has not been Customary Untill Lately, Since the En
came amongst us; before when Accidents happened of this ki
we made it up by Condoleing with each Other, which is the Ancie
Custome of all Our Nations, in this Country, but you have b
thro: Our old Customes, and Made New Ones, which we are not a
Acquainted with; And you Can't Expect, let us be ever so desirous
living in Peace, that we will Sit Still and See Our People Murdered,
Yea without having the Same Satisfaction from you that y
Demand of Us;

30th An Express Arrived here from Major Farmer at Fort Chartr
with Letters, Acquainting us, of the great Scarcity of Provisions
Several Letters say the French are Very Industrious
Poisoning the minds of the Indians, but that the Indians Seem stea
to the Engagements they Entered into last year and want them

to See me and the Chiefs of the Shawanese, Delawares and Six Nations, in their Country, in Order to Settle a Lasting Peace.

This day three Shawanese Chiefs Came to me, Shewed me Several Belts and Pipes which they Received from the Indians Living in the Illinois Country, And on the Ouabache, desiring in a very humble Manner, that what happened to their People, And the last year, Might be forgot, And a Lasting Peace Establisned, thro: the whole Country. They Likewise Shewed me a particular belt, which the French, who Live Over the Massisippie, Sent to the Illinois Indians, desiring them to take care of the English, for that if they suffered the English to get a hold in their Country, they might Depend upon it, they would Enslave them; and in Another Belt, the French desired the Illinois Indians, to make a peace, with the Delawares, Shawaneses, and Six Nations, and Leave out the English; and added, when they had Accomplished that it would be Easy for them, with the Assistance of the OHIO Indians, to drive the English Out of their Country At Any time. — I Can't help Observing here, that this opening of the Shawanese, in acquainting me with every thing, that Came to their knowledge, to be a Convincing Proof of their Love of Peace, and attachment to the British Interest. — This evening I Called a meeting of the Chiefs, and Acquainted them of the Safe Arrival of the Merchants Batteaus in the Illinois Country, and that the Indian Nations there, Appeared Determined to abide by their Engagements, to me, And their Deputies; Made last year; untill we Could have a general Council this Summer in their Country; to Ratifie and Confirm a Lasting Peace; which Piece of Intelligence gave them great Satisfaction, as they Confessed to me they had been under some Concern Respecting the Safety of those Merchants Battoes. —

Fe. 3

Page 9th

June 1st I Sent a message to the Indians to desire them to prepare themselves to meet to morrow in the Council house, when I would Speak to them

2d The Indians Sent me word that they Could not Meet, as I desired some of their People being Out hunting &c

At a meeting in the Council House with the Shawnese, Delawares, Six Nations and Wiendotts the 4th June

Capt William Murray
Capt Patrick Balneavis
Lieut. Alexr Mackay
The Reverend Mr James McLaggan
Present
Lieut Alexr Donaldson
Lieut George Grant
Mr Alexr McKee and
Several Other Gentlemen
Capt Henry Montour Interpreter

Children

It is above twelve Months since I had the pleasure of meeting you at your Council Fire, I now by this String of Wampum assure you that I am glad to see so many of my Children present to hear what I have to say to them

A String

Children

By this String I wipe the Sweat of your Bodies, and clear your Eyes, that you May see your fathers, the English with Pleasure

A String

Children

By this String I Open your Ears, and Remove any Evil thoughts from your hearts, that you May hear what I have to say to you

A String

Children

Since I left you last year, Several unfortunat Accidents, have happen'd between you and us, for what happened last year, your Father Captain Murray, Condoled with you this Spring, Agreeable to the Customs of our Ancestors, Since which time the Evil Spirit, has tempted Some of your Fathers Servants, to Strike Some of your Children the Shawanese. Children you must Consider, that there are bad People of all Nations, And that Such Accidents done without Design, or the knowledge of your Fathers Should not be the cause of disturbing the Publick Peace, and Tranquility Now Subsisting between you and your Fathers the English. Since this unfortunate Accident has happened, every Method has been taken to have the Murderers apprehended, And I assure you, Children, that as Soon as they are found, they Shall be tryd by the Laws of this Country, And punished in the Presence of you, to Convince you of the uprightness and Justice of your Father the King of great Brittain, And with this Belt I wash the Blood of your Council Seats —

A Belt

Children

Agreeable to the Antient Custom of our fore Fathers I Condole with you for the loss you have Sustained, by the Instigation of the evil Spirit, and Cover the graves of our Deceased friends, with these goods, that their Bloods may be no more seen upon the Earth

Covered the graves with goods

Children

With this Belt, I gather up all the bones of our Deceased friends, And burie them deep in the Earth, that we may see them No More —

A Belt

May 10th
Children

I Am now to acquaint you with the business I am going up to the Illinois Country, by order of His Excellency the Honourable Major Gage, and the Honourable Sir William Johnston; you are all Sensi of what happened last year, after I Set off from hence, with the Depu you Sent with me in Order to Confirm a lasting peace, between th western Nations, and us, in behalf of all His Majestys Subjects in this Country; you have been made Acquainted with every thing that passed between them Nations, and me, last yea Since that unfortunate affair happened, those Nations have ex the deepest Concern for what they have done, and begged forgiven of your Nations, and the English, in the Sincearest Manner, Since that, have this Winter past Sent several Messages to us, t Invite, the Chiefs of your Several Nations to Come to their Count with Me this Summer, in Order to make up all differences subsi Between their Nations and Ours, on such a Permanent footing that no Evil Spirits, may have it in their power, to disturb the Publick Peace. Now Children in Consequence, of the Several acknow ments, made by those Nations, both to your Nations, and you Fathers the English, His Excellency Major General Gage and the Honourable Sir William Johnston, from their great love of Pea and Desire to promote it amongst all Nations, have sent me to all Differences, and Ratifie and Confirm, a lasting peace with th Nations, that our women, and Children, yet unborn, may Enjo the Blessings of Peace ——

5th This day a party of thirty two Seneca Warriors, Came down the River, on th way to war, against the Southern Indians, and Request Some Powder, Lead, Vermilion, and Knives, and Desired

That their guns and hatchets, might be mended, & some provisions given them.

6th. The Chiefs of the Several Nations came to me, and Spoke each Nation On a String of Wampum, and desired me to pitty their present Situation, That they were much distress'd, for want of Council Wampum, and that there was None to be purchased from the Traders, and Requested, that I would give Each Nation, a Quantity of Council Wampum, to Enable them to Joyn with their Fathers, the English, in Council with those Nations, where we was going to promote the good works of Peace.

Gave a String

In answer to which, I told them, that I was Sorry to find, that their Council bag was so Empty, as not to Enable them to Joyn their Fathers in Council, on this Occation, which was as much for the true Interest, of their Several Nations, as it was for us; but to Convince them of the Sincear Regard, their Father, had for the wellfare of his Children, of the Several Indian Nations; I would Supply their present wants, and gave Each Nation a quantity of Council Wampum

7th. The Delawares and Weindotts came to me and made the following Speech

Father. We have heard, what you have Said to our Several Nations, three days ago, and have Considered every Speech, Which is very pleasing to all our People; As Some of our Wisemen is at home, we will take your Speeches home, and Lay them before Our Council; you may be Assured, that our Chiefs will Joyn you at the Mouth of Sioto, and go with you and Joyn with you in the Bussiness you are going On

A String

Pa. 10th
8th

The Shawanese Sent me word, that they were then in Council considering on the Several Speeches I had made them, and would meet me to morrow in the Council house & give me their Answer

This day a party of fifty Six Nation Warriors came down the River on their way against the Southern Indians, and Requested to have their guns and hatchets Mended, And to have some powder, Lead, knives and Vermilion given to them, with some provisions while they stayed here for a few days

At a Meeting in the Council house with the Indians
June the 9th 1766

Capt. William Murray
Capt. Patrick Balneavis
Lieut. Alexr Mackay
the Reverend Mr Chas McLagan

Present

Lieut Alexr Donaldson
Lieut. George Grant
Mr Alexr McKee and
Several other Gentlemen

Captain Henry Montour Interpreter

Ethawakeesthe Speaker for the Shawanese Spoke as follows

Fathers

Some days ago you Condoled with us, for the Several Losses we have Sustained, Since we Meet here last year in Council, then Repeated Over all the Speeches I had made them on that Occation, and Returned a great many thanks, for the Notice we had taken of their Murdered Friends, in Condoling with them, and burrieing their bones agreeable to the Custom of their Nations, which kind and friendly Speeches, on that head, had made their young men & womens hearts perfectly Easy

Gave 4 Strings

Fathers

After Condoling with us, you acquainted us with

The Bussiness you was now going on to the Western Nations by order of His Excellency the Honble Major General Gage, and the Honble Sir William Johnson, and desired that some Chiefs of Each of our Nations should accompany you, as desired by those Western Nations, this gives us great Satisfaction to find that our Fathers is Determined to Promote the good works of Peace, and as some of our Chiefs is at our Villages we will take your several Speeches to our Country, and Lay the whole before Our Council, that those of our wise men, who is not here, may consider them, we here have considered them, and approve Much of your Measures, and have Appointed two of our Chiefs to attend You from hence with some of our Peoples, and Desire that you may Stop at the Mouth of Sioto; where the Rest of our wise men will meet you, and settle every thing with you, Relateing to Making a Lasting Peace, with those Indian Nations, Who Strucked you and us Last year, and such of our People, as you think will be proper to go with you on this Occation, will Certainly attend you on your Journey

A String

The Speaker then added, that I might now fix the time of my setting off that they might prepare to set off in order to Meet me, at Siota with the Rest of their wise men, that no delay that could be avoided, Might be given to the business we are all Joyned in, and which is of such Consequences, to us all, and so much wished for, by those distant Nations

Then Captain Murray made them the following Speech, as the Indians had several times, this Spring spoke to him, about the People that had Settled on this side the Mountains

Children

You have often spoke to me this Spring, concerning some

Between their Brethren the Shawaneses, And their Nephews the Delawares, And Me, And the Resolutions they had taken, in Meeting me at the mouth of Sioto in order to Joyn me there with their Chiefs and Councel Speeker And from thence to proceed with me to the Ilinois Country, there to Make up all Differences Subsisting between those distant Nations, And us, that Our women and Children, May hereafter Enjoy the blessings of Peace

I then Spoke to the Six Nations on a Belt, And desired them to Joyn Me, As their Brethren the Shawaneses & Nephews the Delawares, was Determined to go, that they might Joyn in this General Settlement of Peace with those Nations to the Sun Setins

The Six nations made the following Answer

Sir William Johnston and you have been long Employed in the Management of our Affairs, And promoting the good works of Peace when you Set off last Summer, we Joyn'd our Councils with yours, And Shared the Same fate, And the Delawares, And Shawanese, you now Acquaint us of your being Sent, by Sir William Johnston, to finish the good work you began last Year, And we hear what our Younger Brethren, the Shawaneses have Said, that they, and, the Delawares, are going with you, we Approve Much of your Undertaking, And will Joyn you and go and See an End, Put to this good work of Peace

A Belt

Here is Some of our Warriors, has Somthing to Say to you Listen to them

Brother

When we Set off from our Castles, we Determined to make all

White People who have Come over the great Mountains, and Settled upon Your Lands, and desired to know from me by whose Authority they were there. As it was Contrary to our Engagements to you last year both at this place, and Sir William Johnsons; As we then promised you that No part of your Country should be taken from you, or inhabited 'till a Proper Boundary was Settled by the Kings Orders ——

In Consequence of your Application, I acquainted the General with Your grievances, and he has been pleased to Send me an order, to Send Officers and a party of Soldiers, to order any people that have Cross'd the great Mountains, Immediately to Retire from your Country, which I am Ready to do, and Now Request that you will Send a Chief of each of the Nations with this party, to be present when the people, who without Leave have come to your Country, are ordered away, that you may be Convinced, that the hearts of your Fathers the English are good, that we will not take any part of your Country from you without Your own Consent, and that we will in every particular fullfill the Engagements We have Entered into with your Nations ——

At a Meeting with the Six Nations in the Council House June 10th Present the Shawanese & Some of the Delawares ——

Present

Capt. William Murray
Capt. Patrick Balneaves
Lieut. Alexr Mackay
The Reverend Mr. James McLagan
Chaplain

Lieut. Alexr Donaldson
Lieut. George Grant
Mr. Alexr McKee and
Several Other Gentlemen

Henry Montour Interpreter ——

I first had acquainted them with every thing that had pass'd

Page 15th

the heart we found in our Enemys Country there to divert our Young men; —
Since we came here we have heard, of your going down this River, to Settle
a Peace with those Nations, that Struck us at last year; we hear they
are Sorry for what they have done, and Beg for Peace; be Strong and grant it,
to them; we are Warriors, and as you are going down this River, which is our
War Path; if it is agreeable to you, we will Joyn you and Clear the way
for you, as Some times the Southern Indians, our Enemys come to this
River, to make war against the Nations, you are going to make Peace with

A Belt

This day I sent an Express, to Detroit in order to Inform the Several Tribes, that way; of what has Past, at this Meeting, between and all the Several Nations, and of my Setting Off down to the Ilinois

The Chiefs of the Several Nations on the 12th came to my House, and Spoke as follows On a Belt

It is of the greatest Consequence to us, that a good man Should Command at this place; the Present Commanding Officer Captain Murray our Father, has always Treated our People Civilly, and Since you was there last year, we have never had the least Difference with him nor his People, and we hear that he is to go away Soon we therefore desire you to Write to the General, that he may be Continued here Longer

13th June At a meeting with the Indians, Benewasuo Spake as follows

Father

Every thing is now Settled, between you, and our Chiefs and you are going amongst those Nations, where you and us Met with Misfortunes Last Year; we by this String wipe the Blood of

Your Body and desire that you may forget what happened at that time

A String

Father

We take this Opportunity to Signify to you, before you Set Off. Our great Satisfaction, of the Manner in which you And Our Chiefs has Settled matters Respecting the many People we have lost; and we now assure you, by this Belt, that we the Warriors of the Several Nations, in this Country are well Pleased, And that by the Condoling Speeches, you made us, you have Removed the Remembrance, of Our Dead Friends, from our Minds, And we Shall never Once think more, of what is past, but assist you And our Chiefs in Promoting the works of Peace

A Belt

Father

We have one thing more to say to you, Our Towns is a great Distance off And when we come here to Trade, we are Troubelsome to you We therefore desire, if it is Agreeable to you, to let us have traders to go to Our Towns

A String

TO ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

L. S.[1]

Johnson Hall June 19th, 1766

Revrd. Sir

As I am now in Councils with a Number of the Six Nations, and the whole Mohawk Castle who are met on a verry unhappy affair, which I greatly fear will baffle all my endeavours for peace, and which the Bearer (who is now on the wing) will be able to give you some acctt of. I have only time to let you know that *Thomas* an Oneida was so far on his way as this to pay you a Visit, but was prevented proceeding, on acctt of the Death of his Uncle, which is to be in a few days condoled by me and the 2 Mohawk Castles so that it would not be proper for him to be absent by any means. I write this at his desire. I hope your son may have found benefit by the Medicine I sent him, nothing would give me more pleasure than to hear of its having a good effect, as I am with sincere regard Revrd Sir Yr Welwisher

& verry Humble Servant
(signed) Wm. Johnson

P't my compliments to Mr.
Kirkland if with you.
The Revrd. Mr. Wheelock.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.

New York 20th June 1766 —

[ ] His Excellency having on the Ninth Instant [ ] the Council two Petitions, one of Francis Pfister [ ] Lieutenant; the other of James Duane[2] and his

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[1] In the library of Dartmouth College.

[2] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 396.

Sir

The present State of Affairs here, particularly those of my Department are so very urgent that I flatter myself they will apologize for my addressing myself to you without a more formal Introduction.

I am no stranger Sir to your Character, for which I have the utmost Veneration, and the favourable reception with which you honoured My Son induces me to hope that Justice has been done to mine, and that you will consider the Subjects of this Letter as coming from a Person animated with the warmest Zeal, for the Interests of his Sovereign and the public Welfare, and as such I will not encourage a Doubt of their engaging some part of your Attention.

I have, Sir, during the long course of my Correspondence with the Lords of Trade taken the earliest opportunities of laying before that Board whatever was necessary for their Information which I frequently had the pleasure to find were well received, and they generally appeared to be just in the Sequel;

The Rt. Honble. Henry Seymour Conway Esqr.
One of His Majestys Principal Secrys. of State

I have now likewise wrote my thoughts to the Board, tho I could wish that my present Suggestions may prove ill grounded, but having good reason to think otherwise I should perhaps be deemed wanting in Duty if I neglected communicating my thoughts thereon to his Majestys Minister in like manner as I have at some times formerly done.

There has lately arisen a fresh discontent amongst most of the Indian Nations throughout the Northern parts of this Continent occasioned by many late acts of oppression by Murders Robberies & encroachments on their Native rights and possessions, and as these acts of cruelty & injustice continue or rather gain ground the discontent & clamours of the Indians is daily encreasing, and will in all probability end in a general War, the effects of which I am sorry to say seem only understood by those that have felt them, or those conversant with the State of the Indians, and the little loses they sustain on these occasions whilst the generality are led away thro Ignorance Interest or prejudice to treat it as a Matter of small importance, so that the Government becomes too late acquainted with the approaching storm to apply timely remedys for preventing it.

In my several letters to the Lords of Trade, I have largely stated these Matters and represented ~~as well~~ as well the sentiments & Views of the Indians, as of those wh are the occasion of their Discontent.

On the reduction of Canada we became t Sole Objects of the Jealousy of the Neighbouring Nations, & thro means of our Out Posts & Trade acquired an Alliance w many powerfull Nations, before little known to us, who we equally Jealous of our designs having had their minds poiso with the artfull suggestions of the French, a practice stil continued by many interested Individuals of that Natio which it was the business of all his Majestys Subjects here with equal zeal to remove by their fair dealings & civilities but the contrary had been too much the practice.— The Indians soon were confirmed in the stories they had heard from the avidity with which they pushed distant Settlements the Avarice of low designing Traders and the contempt, not to say the Insults & Indignities they daily experienced, these operating on the Minds of a Jealous People were the principal Causes of the late Indian War, which was no sooner terminated at a considerable loss & Expence than the Frontier Inhabitants from Virginia to this Province (tho they shewed but little Alacrity at the time they ought) began under the specious pretence of Revenge, but in Violation of the publick faith to Murder Rob and otherwise grossly misuse all Indians they could find in small partys either on their way to, or from the Southward, or a Trading amongst them, whilst those who avoided imbruing their hands in blood, added fuel to their Jealousy by encroaching upon their Rights & treating the Indians with contempt much greater than they had ever before experienced, This has at length thoroughly confirmed their opinion of our having projected their ruin. The bounds of this letter will not admit of my being circumstantial, but the whole can be duly Authenticated, & the particulars proved should there any doubt arise concerning them. During the course of the late Indian War (of which I had obtained previous Notice) the then Lords of Trade in obedience to his Majestys Commands drew up heads of a Bill, & transmitted the Plan for my opinion for the future management of Indian Affairs under one uniform General plan, for making such Establishments as appeared necessary for carrying it into execution, in which provision was made against all Abuses in Trade or otherwise, & my powers clearly ascertained, with the particulars whereof You, Sir, are doubtless acquainted as well as that nothing has been done therein since, which I attribute to the late Disturbances in the Colonies that required so much the attention of his Majestys Ministers, so that with a good inclination, some experience and personal influence over the Indians, I have it not as yet in my power to take the necessary steps for preventing the impending danger, which is daily encreasing occasioned by the ill conduct of numbers of the Frontier Inhabitants, who seem regardless of the Laws, and not only perpetrate Murders whenever opportunity offers, but think themselves at liberty to make Settlements where they please, A number in particular have settled at Redstone creek near Fort Pitt where they bid defiance to authority, altho' if capable of thinking they must expect to fall a sacrifice to their obstinacy, in this situation little can be expected from my endeavours, for neither presents, fair speeches, nor promises of redress can reconcile the Indians to bear such Encroachments & Insults. ——— Altho the Several Governours would do all in their power to check them & punish the Delinquents, yet such are the prejudices of ye People that few would chuse to apprehend them, or if apprehended to convict them and the powers of Government are become really too weak for any material exertion of authority here. —

Our People in general are very ill calculated to maintain friendship with the Indians, they despise those in peace whom they fear to meet in War, this with the little artifices used in Trade, & the total want of that address & seeming kindness practised with such success by the French, must always hurt the Colonists, on the contrary could they but assume a friendship and treat them with civility & candor, we should soon possess their hearts & much more of their Country than we shall do in a Century by the conduct now practised, which furnishes the ill disposed amongst the French (who are eager to trade in the Indian Country from under the eye of a Commd. Officer or Inspector) with many specious Arguments to convince the Indians that they can expect no Happiness till a Change of Government, with the hopes of which many of the French, and the greatest part of the Indians are buoyed up, of which there is sufficient proof.

The weakness of the powers of Government here, the Disorders amongst the People, the present extent, and Sentiments of our Indian Allies & the want of powers in my Commission render it absolutely necessary that I should apply to You Sir, that I may be properly supported, & that Some regulations may be made & fixed in my Department to enable me to discharge my Duty with Success, which I cannot take upon me to do in my present situation, but these Regulations once determined on, will I am persuaded create a saving to the Crown, and produce many advantages to the Colonies.

Permit me to assure You of my profound respect, and to intreat for a favourable reception of this honest, disinterested representation, which I have particularly addressed to You because it is calculated for the Interests of the Crown & People.

I have the honour to be
with the most perfect Esteem
Sir
Your most Obedient
Most Humble Servant
W. Johnson

Johnson Hall,
June 28th. 1766

CO5/66.

Copy.

Johnson Hall 28th. June 1766.

My Lords,

My latest Letter was of the 22d. March, wherein I informed Your Lordships of the Generals concurring with me on the immediate Neceſsity of appointing the Commiſsaries, at such places as most required them, which has been accordingly done, and I daily expect to meet and hold a Congreſs with Pondiac and the Western Chiefs, who are now on their way agreeable to appointment, I wish it may prove of as good Consequence as I hoped for last Winter; but Affairs being greatly changed for the worse, I think it needful to give Your Lordships immediate Notice thereof.

Your Lordships will please to recollect, that my former Letters contained many Accounts as well of the Artifices and villainous Conduct of sundry French Traders and Wanderers

of

The Right Honble. the Lords of Trade &ca.

of that Nation, as * * * * * * of the licentious Disposition of numbers of our Frontier Inhabitants, who, tho' they in general did little or nothing during the Indian War to which their own ill Conduct had greatly contributed, yet afterwards in Violation of Treaties began to encroach upon the Indians Rights, and murdered several straggling Indians in cold Blood I was in some hopes, that this Conduct of theirs would receive a Check, and that the Delinquents would have been apprehended and punished, but the encreasing Licentiousneſs of the People of late leaves me no reason to expect it; for they now bid defiance to Authority, and think of settling where they please. A Number of them have now fixed themselves at Red Stone Creek near Fort pitt beyond the Bounds of any Province, which has given Occasion to a general Complaint; but what is still worse, they have murdered no leſs than 15 Indians within these few Months past, in the back parts of Virginia, Pensilvania and New jersey, several of whom I personally knew to have been always faithful and well disposed; and it appears from the Affidavits transmitted to me by the Governors, that some of them were peaceably trading with the Inhabitants, and others paſsing quietly to and from the Southward; but notwithstanding the pains taken by Governors Franklin, Penn, &ca. the Delinquents cannot be apprehended, and some of them have been rescued and Goals broke open to free them; and, as almost every Nation has felt some part of their Cruelty, the Discontent among the Indians is become general, and they grow very clamorous for Justice. I have had Deputations from most of them to aſsure me of their Inclination to preserve the peace, but that the Chiefs can no longer restrain their Warriors, nor be answerable for any future Consequences; and the private Intelligence I receive from all Quarters convinces me, that they mean to renew Hostilities forthwith. the ignorant People, who are guilty of all this without reflecting that they will first fall a Sacrifice to their Obstinacy, still continue this Conduct, in so much that I can no longer amuse the Indians with promises of Justice, as they see plainly that we either want the power, or the will to redreſs them.

In short the executive Powers of Government are so weakened, and the Populace grown so confident, that the Tenants of some Manors within this Province have aſsembled in Bodies, refused to pay Rent, and prescribed Laws to their Landlords, which occasioned the poſse to be raised, who with Reluctance went against them, when a Skirmish ensued, in which about 24 persons were killed or wounded on both sides, and more such doings are threatned. I mention this last Affair because I apprehend it may not become publick, as it really happened for Reasons which must appear obvious to Your Lordships.

But with regard to Indians there can be no Expectation of redress here; for our People, as I have often observed, are not at all calculated for gaining the Indian's Esteem and removing their Jealousy; on the contrary, the unconquerable aversion of some and the Interest and Prejudices of others will prove a means of protecting Delinquents from falling into the hands of Justice, or acquitting them if brought to a Tryal, I have very good Authorities for this Assertion, or I should not make use of it, so that as the Case now stands, a Remedy is immediately required, and the Circumstances of Affairs are become so critical, that I have taken upon me to transmit a summary of them, to Mr. Conway by this Opportunity, in which I hope I am excusable, from the Urgency of Affairs here – If the plan &c formerly proposed by your Lordships Board be carried into Execution, or some Establishment fixed, as expreſsed in the Letter I was then honoured with for the Regulation of Indian Affairs, both Commercial and Political upon one General System, under the Direction of Officers of the Crown, so as to set aside all local interfering of particular Provinces, and the powers of the Superintendant and his Officers clearly ascertained, it would be a saving to the Crown, and an Advantage to the publick; and till then I cannot see, how it is poſsible to remedy the foregoing Evils, or effectually prevent the Seeds of Discontent from growing into a Rupture; I shall do every thing I can to still the minds of the Indians, but sensible of the Weakness of my Efforts against such a World of Complaints, I must again beg your Lordships Support, and that you will be pleased to recommend it in such a manner as may be most conducive towards effecting it, on that footing which promises the most Success. — Give me Leave to add, that the proposed Boundary between us and the Indians, for which I prepared them last Year, is extremely desired by them, and so soon as I am authorized to settle it, will, I am hopeful, prove in no small degree useful for preventing Disputes on that Subject.

On the Death of Mr. Marsh in January 1765 I took the liberty to recommend Mr. Richard Shuckburgh to your Lordships to succeed him as Secretary to Indian Affairs he having been long conversant with Subjects of that Nature, but not having yet been honoured with an Answer, I must beg the favour of receiving your Commands respecting

the

New York July 2^d. 1766

Sir

I take the liberty to inclose you some Extracts from papers and letters which I have recieved from Fort Pitt, in consequence of a meeting held there with several Indian Nations, who came to lay their complaints before Us: The Murthers which have been too frequently committed, and gone unpunished, and the people settling themselves upon the lands belonging to the Indians, It's greatly to be feared, unless some speedy and vigorous measures are taken to prevent both, will too soon involve us again in all the misery of an Indian War; You will best know what is the most proper to be done on such occasions, I can only offer You every Assistance in my power that you may have occasion for either to apprehend and secure the Murtherers, or to drive the Settlers off any lands belonging to the Indians which they may have taken possession of in your province; If You will please to take proper and legal

Honorable L^t. Governor Penn,
Pensilvania

and legal methods, as I presume Red Stone Creek is within your Government, the Garrison of Fort Pitt shall assist to drive away the Settlers, and it seems right that a number of Indian Chiefs shou'd be present to see our desire to do them Justice. If I don't mistake, the croſsing of the Mountains and settling on their lands, was the chief occasion of the defection of the Indians dependent on Pensilvania, particularly the Shawnese and Delawars, at the breaking out of the last French War.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
Tho: Gage

(Read in Council 10th Sepr. 1766)

Entd

(2.)

Letter from General Gage
to
Governor Penn. —
New York July 2d 1766.

Children

I have now with the Approbation of

Gage (Your Fathers chief Warrior in this Countr
You here, in order to confirm & strengthen Your former Meeti
with Mr. Croghan last Year, I hope You will remember a
that then passed, & I desire that You will often repeat th
to Your young People, & keep them fresh in Your Minds, a
we shall do on our parts. as a proof of which here are Your
Calumets & Belts which Mr. Croghan sent me from you, th
(they) are safe in his Possession, (here produced the Calume
Belts &ca) & over & besides we commit everything that
passes between us to writing, so that our Words cannot
be lost or forgotten, & I do by this Belt recommend it to Y
to be punctual & faithfull in all Your Engagements wi
Your Father, and not think of trifling with them. A Belt.

Children

You begin already to see & feel the fruits of
Peace, from the Number of Traders & plenty of Goods at
all the Garrisoned Posts. Your enjoying the peaceable
Possession of the Illinois will be found of great Advanta
to the Indians in that Country. You likewise now see
that proper Officers, Men of Honour & probity are appo
to reside at the Posts, to prevent abuses in Trade, to hea
Your Complaints, & such of them as they cannot re
they are to ~~transmit them to~~ lay before me; Interpreters are li
-wise sent for the Assistance of each of them, & Smiths
sent to the Posts to repair Your Arms & Implements.
this which is attended with a great Expence is now
by the Great King Your Father as a proof of his
that casting from You all Jealousys & prejud
should now strive with each other who should

the [illegible] but [illegible] the heart of Princes. We therefore recommend to you the continuance [illegible] His Majesties good will, & [illegible] your Conduct by all that you do, & by shutting your Ears against all lying & the [illegible] of bad people, who would be glad to draw [illegible] his frowns.

A Belt 1

Children

We have Your Interest much at heart, & feel great concern at finding that some of Your People of late began to forget their Engagements, & Murdered two of the [illegible] near Detroit in the time of profound Peace, for which two of the Pottawattamies [illegible] in confinement at the Detroit, they are perfectly well taken care of, but it was thought necessary that they being of the same Nation should be apprehended, & kept safe, untill those who had been guilty of the Crime were delivered up to Justice, that is agreeable to their own Engagements entered into two Years ago. but notwithstanding you have not done so yet, & not doubting but that (on duly considering Your promises) You will deliver them ~~[illegible]~~ to the General, & the ~~[illegible]~~

[illegible] kept [illegible]

for those who remained true to their Engagements, ~~and~~ I have [illegible] 4 [illegible]

[illegible] them, [illegible] Orders

will become [illegible] for their enlargement, & they will be restored to their People on Your return to Detroit, & therefore I expect that You will in return [illegible] that proper Satisfaction is immediately made for the Murder of the two Soldiers, & that You will deliver up such of our People as may yet be in Your Nation, ~~[illegible]~~. And as to the Murder committed lately by a Negroe on two of Your Women at Detroit, You know it is of a different Colour & Disposition from Us, so that his Action cannot be

Attributed to the English, on the contrary he will meet with the punishment adequate to the Crime, & Your People may be present to see it inflicted.

Children A Belt, 5

It is with infinite concern that the great Men at the head of Affairs in this Country have heard of the Murder of some Indians ~~of different Nations~~, by a Parcel of lawless Banditti on some of the Frontiers, these mad People were possibly induced thereto from the Cruelties exercised upon some of their Friends during the late War; & probably many of the Indians have Acted indiscreetly since towards them; but be the cause of their Conduct what it will, his Majesty highly resents it, & his great Men in this Country particularly the Govrs. are determined to find them out, & to prosecute them with the utmost Rigour so as to deter others from being guilty of the like. Let this therefore give you no farther concern, as it is not a National thing, but rest assured of our Determination to do You Justice, & detestation of those who by Acts like these would disturb the publick Tranquility so happily established now for Your Friends.

Children A Belt, 6

I assure You of the King my Masters Esteem for all faithfull good Indians, who duly regard [illegible] Engagements, & that he will by no means suffer them to be ill used, So that whenever You have any reason to complain, You are to lay the Matter candidly before one of the Commissarys or other of my Officers in Your Country, who, if he cannot do You Justice, will report it faithfully to me, who, having the entire Management of

Your

[illegible] [illegible] into consideration, [illegible] you will also [illegible] under your Hand, I shall not fail to procure that Satisfaction you may deserve, and I desire you will in the future wait patiently for redress without suffering Your heads to turn, & give an immediate Check to any of Your People who should thus [illegible] forget their Engagements. Should any of Your People be guilty of Murder You will deliver them up to me, in order to have their Trial in like manner as white English subjects, in such case, You shall meet with the like Satisfaction from me, & ~~then~~ as His Majesty is sincerely disposed to support You, & to have no dealing with Your Enemys, You will in like manner break off all Connections with any Nation who may be so Lawless as to disturb the public tranquility, & ~~then~~ You will assist us if we require it in bringing them to Punishment.

A Belt.

Children

I earnestly recommend the Indian Trade to You, which will now be more to Your Advantage & the Establishment of Your Families [illegible] before, as ~~[illegible]~~ hereafter that Men of Probity & Experience are appointed to have the Particular inspection of it, & to redress grievances, these Gentlemen are to reside at the Posts that they may be the better enabled to get Justice inforced, & I desire you will all pay a due respect to them, but whilst Traders ramble thro Your Country without any Check, You cannot be [illegible] that [illegible] Faults will be committed, & I expect that all Traders & other His Majesty's Subjects whose business calls them into Your Country may be under Your protection.

A Belt.

Speech [illegible]
of Chiefs of the [illegible]
Hurons & Chippawaes [illegible]

Recorded Vol- [illegible]

Present Sir Wm [illegible]
Capt. Rogers [illegible] province
Claus [illegible]
MacLeod 1765
Butler
Lieut. Banks
Several of the [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

1st Sir Wm [illegible]
1. with 3 Strings of Wampum [illegible]
at Meeting
2. Condoled the Death of [illegible] [illegible]
Hurons with 3 Black [illegible]
3. Covered his Grave with a Black Belt of Wampum

At a Congress with Pondiac &c Thursday [illegible]
Present as before
The Chiefs being all Seated Sir Wm [illegible]
[illegible] Pondiacs pipe to be [illegible]
[illegible] by the Interpreter to all present & he [illegible]

after Sir Wms pipe had been handed round [illegible] as follows.

Thursday [illegible]

Children

My own bad state of health [illegible] of your coming not having heard from you since last till your arrivall here prevented me [illegible] you sooner. I now however bid you all welcome to this place, & I hope the great Spirit will [illegible] to meet & see each other often in this Country, as I have now opened the Door, & made the Road clear, Smooth and Easy for You, & all friendly Indians who choose to make use of it ~~as friends~~ & You may be assured it will not be our faults should the Road be Obstructed, this I confirm in Behalf of the English, with this Belt of Wampum, & desire You will make it known to all the Nations, even to the Setting of the Sun. — — No. 1 A Belt

Children

It gave me much pleasure to find that You who are present behaved so well last Year, & Treated in so friendly a Manner with Mr. Croghan one of my Deputys, & that You Expressed such concern for the base behaviour of those, who in Order to obstruct the good work of Peace, Assaulted and Wounded him & Murdered some of his Party both Whites & Indians a thing before unknown, & contrary to the Laws & Customs of all Nations, and what would have drawn upon those Nations, that were guilty of so heinous a Crime Our resentment as also that of many Nations, but for the ~~[illegible]~~ Lenity & Great humanity of Your Father, who [illegible] does not delight in Spilling, or Suffering his Childrens Blood to be spilt, ~~if~~ when they make a proper Acknowledgement & Submission ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Croghan is now on his way to the Illinois, in Order to settle all Matters in that Quarter on a proper footing, when I expect that those two Nations who last Year behaved so ill, will ~~convince~~ give us, & the Indian Nations whom they have Struck a [illegible] of their sincere Repentance, & it is incumbent upon You to support him in it, & see that he returns without the least Molestation. 2 — A Belt

Children I now with this Belt turn Your Eyes to the Sun rising where You will always find me to be Your sincere friend, & from me You may depend upon hearing what is true & good, & I charge You never more to listen to those bad birds who come with false storys to lead You astray, & to make You break the Solemn Engagements You have in the presence of the great Spirit (who detests lyars) entered into with the great King Your Father & his Children, & I exhort You all to be strong, & to lay hold fast ~~[illegible]~~ this Chain of friendship with the English. that Your Children seeing the Advantage of it, may follow Your Example & be a happy People which we should rejoice to see. A Belt 9

Here ended the Day. then [illegible] said much

~~Children Having now strengthened & Confirmed all that was transacted last Year by my Deputy with Your Nations, I do also ratify what I have now said to You, & likewise bury all past transactions disagreeable to our remembrance, never more to be seen or thought of, so that we may for the future live together in the strictest friendship & Brotherly love, as if no such thing had happened.~~ A Belt. 10

Then Pondiac Spoke.

Father Your Children heartily thank you for what you have said to them today, & have heard ~~it~~ everything with pleasure, as every thing is good, & will give an answer to every article of it to morrow, if we should forget any thing

[illegible]

[illegible] beg ~~they may be fixed in minds~~ [illegible] we would be sorry to forget any word of it [illegible] cannot be preserved for their [illegible] them over to their Encampment with the Belts which they read to them ~~Belts~~ they are Knowledged [illegible] understood perfectly. —

[illegible] 2d — Present as before

[illegible] Chief of the [illegible] spoke

Father. We are come here to day to ~~say a few words to you~~ open our minds to you, the Kings Representative, & hope you'll excuse us, as we are not able to ~~to~~ make a direct answer to every thing you have sd to us.

Father, When we get home to our Village we ~~can give our~~ shall shew you [illegible] the Unanimity of our Opinion ~~[illegible] that has been said to us than we can have at present on them.~~ You expect perhaps that we may give an answer word for word of what has been spoke to us, but we ~~are~~ must be content at this time to thank you for all your goodness, for having ourselves made every thing smooth, opened the roads & being willing to ~~[illegible] we [illegible] the Nations~~ Unite us in good[illegible] Peace which is the only means we can have, to see our Children prosper. Be persuaded of our fidelity, & determination to follow ~~that we are only~~ [illegible] is so much for our benefit & that of posterity ~~of [illegible] especially as it is for our good [illegible] the [illegible] of the Nations~~ You may be ~~persuaded~~ assured that we won't omit giving the proper Instruction to ~~their~~ our Warriors & Children, that they may be filled with the sentiment.

of peace, & they pray the great Spirit to aid & assist them therein. — —

A Belt 9 Rows

Father. 'Tis many years since you (Sir William) ~~have told~~ Ever first instill'd good things into our minds, & you repeated the same sundry times particularly ~~for which we~~ [illegible] by y^e Dep^y M^r Croghan, We ~~to speak~~ are very sensible of your kindness ~~we cannot forget them, and speaking of them that they~~ & advice which we often repeat amongst Ourselves that it may not be ~~may not never out of our Memories. The [illegible]~~ forgotten

We now renew ~~&c~~ the Goodness of ~~their~~ the King our Father, in sending so many traders to the different Posts, and we shall do what~~ever~~ we can to support them & use them as our Brothers.

I address my Speech to all our Brothers, of all Nations and advises them to behave in the same way we do, for in truth, there is nothing upon earth ~~could~~ can persuade us to do ill. For me I am stedfast, ~~&~~ resolved to quit all evil, & follow what's good, & I act with you, as I did with my French Father. ~~This is my Intention~~! to hold the Chaine of Friendship as fast as I can, & I hope yours are the same & I ~~hope~~ advise all the rest of our Brethren ~~will~~ to do the ~~same~~ like as it's the only method to keep us in amity & friendship. A Belt 10 Rows.

Father. We beg you will excuse us, if we do not explain ~~things~~ ourselves properly, if our Language is deficient our hearts & Sentiments are not ~~but if the [illegible] our hearts [illegible] better [illegible] than we speak~~, & when We get to our Interpreters at home we can explain things better.

We ~~thank~~ you Father for having thought of every thing for our Advantage, ~~in~~ appointing a Commissary for each Post, [illegible] & Smiths, to ~~take care for~~, we beg you by these Strings of Wampum ~~to keep~~, to ~~[illegible]~~ as well as other Supplies [illegible] in the name of all the Nations about Detroit ~~to give him Power to mind or do every thing for them~~ ~~that there is Smooth words.~~ ~~We thank you for having~~ we are glad to ~~appointed a Commissary for us, whom you see before us.~~ ~~That this Strings is given by all the Nations from Detroit~~ [illegible] whom you sent to ~~That there is a man before us who was sent by Sir William~~ [illegible] has [illegible] himself [illegible] to his duty ~~to speak good things at Detroit, [illegible]~~ [illegible] reason [illegible] nation ~~consideration~~ we should be glad he was appointed to assist ~~him~~ the Commissary there

A String

This is all we have to say at present, but we shall be more explicit ~~on it~~ when we get home, which you'll see by what will be transmitted to you from the Commiss: & that we have nothing concealed, but our hearts are open ——

—Then Pondiac adressed Sir William

~~Pondiac Speaks~~

Father. I beg you ~~may hear me, I have not any [illegible]~~ [illegible] to what I have to say, [illegible] you will make allowance for my want of [illegible] ~~but [illegible] you all~~.

Father. We ~~thank you, for~~ heartily thank the great Spirit for affording us so fine a day to meet upon ~~so~~ such good ~~an occasion~~ affairs, ~~that I speak for all the Nations~~

I now speak on behalf of all the Nations to the Westward
for myself
~~to the Wiat, Ouitanon the Miamis &c~~
sight of the
~~their Names will be well done~~). It is the great Spirit
That ~~was willing~~ we should meet here to day & before him
& call him to witness that what I now say I shall strenuously perform
I take you by the hand & never will part with it for
whom you met this last Year by the hand
since the Loss of Mr. Croghan ~~by the Reader at Detroit~~
I have not let it slip from this day I am resolved to hold y^r hand
~~never thought of it & to day [illegible]~~ faster than ever
for I promise
That the Great Spirit ~~will [illegible]~~, who has made
& than for —
all these Lands about us. Father while my ~~friends~~
of France ~~the French~~
Fathers was in this Country I held him by the hand & never
did any bad Actions, now ~~he~~ he is gone I this day take you by the hand
in the name of all the Nations, of which I will acquaint
at home
those, & promise as long as I live no ill shall ever
if in my power to prevent it
happen about Detroit, A Belt 7 Rows.

Father. You told us yesterday to take care & ~~[illegible]~~ of those ~~[illegible]~~ wicked ~~men~~
delight in doing Mischief & disturb the public Tranquillity
bad People, who ~~[illegible]~~
you may be assured we shall observe what you said. You likewise —
desired us if Mr Croghan ~~was gone~~ to the Illinois, ~~[illegible]~~ desired ~~me~~
Journey
that he returned safe. — Father be assured that he ~~[illegible]~~ shall
we would to take care ~~of these [illegible] manner of [illegible]~~
meet with no insult for on my arrival
~~[illegible]~~ at my Village I'll send some of my Warriors to ~~[illegible]~~
Conduct him back in safety.
~~[illegible] without [illegible] Injury~~. You had
be angry at the disasters last year, ~~[illegible]~~
Reason Father to ~~tell me yesterday that [illegible]~~
the Conduct of the Ind^s there was without my knowledge & contrary to my Inclination
& advice ~~[illegible]~~
which was to behave in the most friendly manner to all the English they
~~[illegible] as soon as I left them they kill'd [illegible]~~
met with, but their Minds were afterwards poisoned by some other people
~~[illegible] at my Village I will [illegible] young~~
which has since given me great Concern
~~Men before to meet [illegible] who shall [illegible] without~~
~~molestation~~ A Belt. 9 Rows.

17 Father This day you have conferred a Small favour on us by [illegible]
~~This day you [illegible] the [illegible] prisoners~~ the
[illegible] Puttawattamys, for which we all heartily thank
that Nation in
you ~~the Puttawattamys in~~ particular. Father it was
some advice
~~[illegible]~~ Contrary to the
acted the bad part
Puttawattamys ~~they did this~~, for I ~~told~~ begged them the day
to lay aside all they had
your Deputy
I took Mr Croghan by the hand, ~~they I desired them all~~
of the English But they have not observed my advice
~~to do [illegible], but they did their [illegible]~~

Father You told us yesterday that when these Puttawattamys
should
were delivered, ~~you desired we might~~ bring in every Person
be
belonging to you amongst us, & you may assured as soon
search the
as I return I'll make a ~~[illegible]~~ amongst ~~every~~ Nations &
they are all
~~they~~ shall be deliver'd to the Commissary

2 Belts 1 of 5 & 1 of 6 Rows

Father We thank you for the goodness you have for us in sending
this [illegible] a just means of promoting [illegible]
plenty of merchandize to Detroit ~~& we shall always~~
[illegible] us as it will enable us
~~[illegible]~~ to Cloathe our Children well
We likewise heartily thank you for not letting the Traders to straggle
~~We thank you for [illegible] all the Traders under the~~
thro the Woods [illegible] but to trade only at the posts under the Inspection
~~[illegible]~~ of the Commissarys ~~of the different Posts~~
not
It was ~~not~~ prudent to Let them ramble where they pleased
~~that it is not right for them to [illegible] thro' the Villages~~
but as you have settled, there will be no danger along the Water to the Posts
~~but if they come up [illegible] they shall be protected~~
& then we shall be justly dealt with
~~[illegible] the Commoners [illegible] to the different Posts.~~

11 a Belt of 6 Rows

Father — Tho' you address some yet it is the same as if ~~we~~ you address ~~To day you, I take it not alone but it is [illegible]~~ all the different Nation: Father ~~this day~~ this Belt is to cover your & strengthen ~~[illegible]~~ Chaine of friendship, & I lay it over ~~[illegible]~~ yours, to shew you that ~~we are over you~~, if any Nation attacks you or would shake the earth, we shall feel it first & resent it. Father yesterday you told us to turn our eyes towards the sun rising, I do, & when I get home I shall desire all the nations to do the same, & there they will always see their Father, & by stretching out their hands they can always take hold of it. — —

a Belt of 10 Rows

Father. We thank you for having appointed Mr. Hay our Commiss^y. as he is a Man we ~~we~~ know & esteem ~~we [illegible], & we'll tomorrow~~, Father here's a Man (meaning Mr. Crawford) who has made a friendship with me, ~~& for~~ whome I have a great regard, ~~& who~~ brought me here, & who knows our customs & affairs I beg therefore ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~by the hand~~, that at Detroit is a place where much business is transacted ~~[illegible] of a great number of Indians~~, you'll appoint Mr. Crawford ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] to Mr. Hay, at any rate we expect you'll permit him to ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Hay. live with us. ~~I'll permit him by [illegible]~~.

a Belt 6 Rows —

here ended —

Sir Wm. thanked them for their friendly answer, & then informed them that he had a few words more to say to them, which he would deliver ~~to them~~ the next Day.

He then ordered them a Glass of Liquor round, also to the Six Nations, & Adjourned till the next ~~then broke up for that~~ Day —

14

Saturday 20th [illegible] the Kings [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of ye [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the Gentlemen [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ when the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] among the Party [illegible] [illegible] returned with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible] the Dinner [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] where they danced the whole night.

Monday 22d — [illegible]

Sir Wm. Johnson summoned all the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & being met in the [illegible] spoke to them as follows

Children, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible] as intended, I now acquaint you, that the [illegible] [illegible] of ye Indians of the 25th was very satisfactory and I hope it may be a sincere & well meant [illegible] my admonitions [illegible] Therefore [illegible] [illegible] continue in that good disposition you will be always happy, and will always find the King a [illegible] Parent [illegible] his subjects ~~[illegible] Brethren~~ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] assure you of my [illegible] friendship.—

Belt

Brethren [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acquaint you that on my way [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from my Deputy Mr. Croghan [illegible] [illegible] at a Meeting held at [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Shawanese & Delawares [illegible] [illegible] settled all Affairs in the most amicable manner, in consequence [illegible] a considerable Number of each Nation is gone with him to Illinois in order to treat with and remove every thing there between us & the [illegible] of that Country, as well as to make up the breach [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] have now [illegible] the greatest desire for forgiveness & being received into the favour of the English once more, [illegible] [illegible] after which, and what we have now done here, I am [illegible] that we shall [illegible] enjoy the blessings of peace [illegible] return to our several homes. You will be more fully informed [illegible] thereof. I am to acquaint you also that the Spaniards has given [illegible] and at their [illegible], the French King for New Orleans and that a [illegible] Governour is now arrived & has taken possession thereof, of the French who lived there are at liberty to remove to any other part of the French King's Dominions they like. This is the true state of the thing but if you are told otherwise, you are imposed upon, with a view to lead you & others into bad troubles which by this Belt I advise you carefully to avoid. —

A Belt —

Children I am glad that the appointment of Mr. Hay is so pleasing to your Nations. He has been many years amongst you & is pretty well acquainted with the Indians, Connections, & Trade ~~[illegible]~~ He I am certain will render you all the Justice & Service in his power

It pleases me also to find that Mr. Crawford has taken proper care of you ~~all~~ in your way hither, & that he is so agreeable to you all, the particular acquaintance of Mr. [illegible] on Wabash, as well as that of his being an honest man, well versed in the Language of the Miamis ~~[illegible]~~ & Ouiatanon Indians, I shall take proper notice of, & make the best provision for him, and that as soon as may be, In the mean time he will see you safe home. Take care that you do not loose any of your things by the way.

A Band of Wampum —

Children It would take up a great deal of yours & my time to make you sensible of the many reasons which your Father the great King of England had for limiting the Trade to the several Posts only, let it suffice at present that I assure you it was intirely to prevent Fraud and abuses ~~the trade~~ wch cannot any other way be effected, These Gentlemen appointed to superintend the Trade & other yr Affairs at the Posts would be unnecessary, was every Man to Trade where he pleased, when you consider this ~~affair~~ properly & impartially you must certainly be convinced that yr Father could not have taken a more effectual method of serving you, rest then satisfied with the present regulation, ~~besides~~ the Posts about you being so contiguous there can be no inconveniency to you to resort ~~thither~~ to them, when you have any thing to Trade & there you will be sure of having Justice done you —

A Belt —

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Sir Wm. [illegible] Having now gone [illegible] the business of

this Meeting to our mutual satisfaction, I am [illegible]

before we part to remove every thing which may [illegible]

[illegible] between Us. [illegible] whole [illegible]

here has been [illegible] I am [illegible]

ready complied [illegible] I am glad to tell you that I have [illegible]

Adam informed there are many more [illegible]

possession [illegible] and many [illegible] in the hands of

those who have them. As these all [illegible] which had on the

Disturbance of Peace, now [illegible]

[illegible] I now [illegible] with drawing all Belts and

[illegible] in ye time ye were drun[illegible]

French [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ those [illegible] were

~~for~~ [illegible] the English Return [illegible] sensible

then [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ the [illegible] ye Father of ye [illegible]

to him in regard some of ye you have [illegible] agreements you now entered into here

in ye presence of the great Creator of the Earth & also of ye General ~~[illegible]~~

Nations now present. —

Sr Wm then told them he had finished with [illegible] what he had to say ~~[illegible]~~ on which Pondiac replied —

~~[illegible]~~ Pondiac replied

Father I thank you for ~~what~~ every thing you have said it being All very good & true & meant for our Welfare. I think it very necessary that ~~what~~ all you with you the Belts you mentioned should be withdrawn, & thank you sincerely for your Advice; We shall now take every thing you said into Consideration & tomorrow More I Answer you fully thereupon —

Then Teiawarund ye Onondaga Speaker stood up and with a Three [illegible] Belt replaced Sanughsadega former Speaker of Onondaga in ~~[illegible]~~ his room as ~~[illegible]~~ he had given a large black Belt for that purpose long ago. The Belt was taken by Kanaghingiton ye Onondaga Warrior, and ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] being met as before

Pondiac Speaks. Munday July 28 1766

Father We thank you for the good Advise you have given us since we have been here, as it is all good & for our benefit. Father you may be assured we shall do every thing you have desir'd of us we shall do nothing but what is good, and reject every thing bad, not only me, but all the Nations of whom I am Master, to the Northward. You may be sure by this String I shall fulfill my promises ~~every thing I have here said~~ } A String of four Branches

Father. ~~I shall do every thing you have desir'd of me~~, you tell me there are Belts this way, as well as to the Northward, which I promise to recall agreeable to your request. You have reason to desire me to call them in ~~that~~ I have but one, & amongst the Six Nations wh I should be glad they would deliver up ~~In consequence beg of the five Nations here to remit it to~~ me & I will send them theirs. or bring them to you. — Father all the Belts that are gone to the Northward pass'd by ~~his~~ my Village & came from the ~~six five Nations~~ Senecas & they are so dispers'd that it will take a good while to gather them, & when Collected will be more than a Man can carry. I shall upon my arrival at my Village collect them together ~~and~~ & send them to those to whome they belong, or from whom they came. I assure you that there is but one of the aforesaid bad Belts belonging to me, & if any Indns say otherwise ~~are deceived~~ they expect a gift ~~otherwise they lye~~, & I beg by this String of Wampum, that the ~~five~~ Six Nations my Brothers now present will return it to me, & I'le do the same by them. — A String Six Branches Wampum

Sr. [illegible] then deliver'd this Speech to the Six nations, with the String

Father Yesterday you told me that the Traders should all remain at the Posts, which gives me pleasure, as it is agreable to the Great King our Fathers orders, but ~~beg as a favour~~ we hope that the Trader who is at present at Fort Erie call'd Male may be continued, as it will prevent the trouble we shall have in going over the foregoing place. This is all I have now to say or ask. A String of Wampum

Teata of the Hurons Spoke —

Father, We are extremely glad to hear the Speech delivered by our Brother Pondiac, particularly as he is entirely of your Opinion, with whom we join, and return thanks for the goodness you have ~~had~~ shewn for us. —

Father. We beg that you & the Six Nat.s as ~~will hear us~~ ~~also the Six Nations~~ who are here at present will hear us, we shall answer in a few words, to all the Articles, that you propos'd yesterday, which we find to our Satisfaction, for which we thank you and by this Belt, we strengthen your Speeches, and assure you, that we, (~~all the Nations of~~ the Hurons) will never cease doing of what is right ~~and for the good~~ in support of the Publick tranquility, & will hold fast the Chain of Friendship you have given us. You may be assured that what we say is from the bottom of our Hearts, & that God is witness that we dont speake from the lips outward and if we do otherwise than we say we run a risk of being punish'd, ~~for any infidelity~~ for our perfidy. Be persuaded

That upon our return to our Village we shall do everything in our Power, ~~for~~ to unite all our Nation as far as ~~just~~ to Sandasky, that we may act in conjunction in everything that is good. but as there are some who's hearts are not well inclin'd, namely Sondescon and Cinereghka who do nothing ~~by~~ but strive to disturb the earth, we can't be answerable for them, ~~but as~~ they are however a small number ~~[illegible]~~ & incapable of doing much harm;

These are the sentiments of the Hurons, ~~you~~ Father ~~who is here (meaning Sir William~~) must have known ~~them~~ to be ~~a sincere~~ sincere & a People ~~race~~ who do~~es~~ not listen to anything tending to disturb the publick tranquility   a Belt 13 Rows —

Father. We thank You for having ~~been willing to think~~ thought of everything that is necessary for us, as our Country is a place of ~~consider~~ consequence, ~~we find your reasons to be just, that~~ for we are liable to many impositions in our earlier [illegible] the Commissarys would be useless, if the traders went in the different Rivers & ~~Villages, as we before demanded, so that we are satisfied, but~~ we rest satisfied with your ~~prudent~~ prudent regulations

& hope you will ~~give in the prices~~ regulate the prises of Goods.

Father. We [are] convinced of your ~~several~~ ... have done every thing for our Advantage 3 Strings ~~You having allowed every thing that tend to our Happiness~~ even to a Smith to ~~mend~~ repair our Arms, Axes & Howes, but as there are some ~~more~~ better & ~~abler~~ abler workmen, than others, we beg you ~~will grant~~ allow us the one that suits us best, & he that has pleas'd us for twenty or thirty year past named Chauvin; Two Strings this we beg you'll not refuse us. This is all we have to say with wampum. But we beg you may grant us the person (meaning

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Mr. Crawford who the Indians ask'd for, to stay at Detroit [illegible] under Mr. Hay that when he has no occasion to send any where, or should be by any accident absent, we shall always be sure to find one who we can apply to. We beg also you will write to Mr. Maiten &c.

When this was done Sir William order'd the Interpreter to ask the Six Nations if they were ready to answer to Indians ~~request, or~~ things — Upon which the Onondaga Speaker ~~began~~ lighted a Calumet of Peace ~~that~~ which the Gov.r left in their hands many years ago, for that use & handed it about to the western Indians, after which the Speaker with a Bunch of Wampum address'd himself to the Western Nations as follows—

My Brothers Sir William ~~calls us here~~ lighted a large Council fire here & desir'd a few of us to be witness of the good work to be done at it, and we have with the utmost pleasure heard what is past, & found every ~~very affecting~~ thing to our satisfaction & rejoice to see the good work of Peace so happily settled and by this String of Wampum we wipe your ~~[illegible]~~ from the ~~[illegible]~~ crown of your head, to the soles of the feet, and we fix your heart ~~[illegible]~~ seem'd got ~~a little out of its place~~ upright. A ~~Bunch~~ String of Wampum

Brothers. Ottawas & Hurons You told us that after having ~~[illegible]~~ put matters on a ~~good~~ proper footing between ~~you &~~ ~~all matters between~~ Sir William & you, he engaged you to recall all your Belts that are in our Villages, and you told us by the String of Wampum that you were afraid, that these Belts if they were not taken up, might be the cause of some bad consequences ~~for the future~~ hereafter ~~and~~ as we ~~are~~ some of the Six Nations ~~are~~ assembled here ~~we are~~, extremely satisfied with the manner you have treated

Tuesday July 29th 1766—

The Ind.s Being all Assembled at the Bower Sir Wm. Spoke to ~~[illegible]~~ the Western Nations as follows.—

Children — I was in hopes that after what I had said to you at the Day before yesterday relative to Trade, & the several reasons then given you for its being confined to the Posts, you would have rested satisfied, Your ~~[illegible]~~ desire of ~~having those~~ that Man to trade at Fort Erie would be prejudicial to all the Traders at Niagra, & should they all go to Trade at Fort Erie, as well as that Man which they have an equal right to do, would not the Chippawaes & Mississageys from the North side of the Lake have great reason to complain when they have no other place as you have to trade at.— this considered, I hope you will say no more on that subject.—

As to the prices of our Merchandize & your Furrs & Skins at Detroit they were settled by me when there, and if it is now from circumstances found necessary to make any alterations in them, the Commissary has power to do so. and will doubtless act for your Interest as well, as that of the Traders. & I dare say to yr. Mutual satisfaction.—

I have it in view to employ Mr. Crawford as soon as an opertunity offers, wh. I expect will be soon and I desire you may urge it no farther, as he himself is well satisfied of my inclination to serve him, here he is, and he will tell you so.—) Large Bunch Wampum ~~A Belt~~

Brethren of the Onondagaes, Oneidaes, & Cayugas

It gave me a particular pleasure to hear you yesterday exculpate yourselves, which and I wish our Brethren

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the Senecas could do the same, and as soon as it came it is very probable that the Belt came no further than their Nation. If it is there, I expect you will get it from them and send it [illegible] to [illegible] or to me [illegible] may [illegible] — I [illegible] I am ready [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] Danger. [illegible] [illegible] be ever mindfull of the many engagements [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ that you did [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ & be just & friendly to them.

W. J. —

To the Seneca ~~[illegible]~~ A thondoque

The Account [illegible] may be [illegible] people [illegible] killed [illegible] Hostilities at [illegible] the time, from the circumstances then mentioned, were [illegible] that none of the [illegible] Officers or Troops in my [illegible] would actually do such a thing. And the Genesee [illegible] Scott [illegible] Yesterday had [illegible] former [illegible] that [illegible] made the strictest enquiry about it at [illegible] I could learn nothing more than that Peace reigned everywhere as far as the Illinois. I shall on my return make the Mohawks acquainted with your answer to this [illegible] that occasion, & must desire that you do immediately undeceive those people to whom you so precipitately sent the news. —

W. J. —

~~[illegible]~~

To the [illegible] of the [illegible] Nations

I [illegible] address myself in particular and desire your attention —

Having now finished the business of this meeting [illegible] our mutual satisfaction, [illegible] that [illegible] the Six Nations and the [illegible] on the other side since our [illegible] which ~~[illegible]~~ demands thanks to the great Maker & Preserver of Mankind ~~&c~~. I am now to

Since you have thus addressed me, it affords me satisfaction to find that this Congress ~~has been~~ carried on with so much sobriety, prudence & decorum on your parts, as it not only looks well, but also denotes sincerity & good sense, which I must say, & that to your Credit, you have manifested thro' the whole, and which will appear well when laid before the King your ~~[illegible]~~ Father over the great Lake, & his Chiefs ~~[illegible]~~ Men here. There remains then nothing now for me to add or do in order to ~~make~~ conclude the great work we met for, but to tell you that I do now ~~with this Belt~~ ~~[illegible]~~ strengthen & ratify all my Deputys transactions with you last year, confirm all that I have said to you at this Congress, & ~~by this Belt~~ bury in oblivion all past transactions disagreeable to our remembrance, never more to be thought of, so that we may all for the future live together in the strictest friendship & brotherly love. & this I desire you to make publick.

A Large Belt

Children,

I have brought with me a [illegible] for ~~these Nations I have invited here~~ you, which you will accept of as a Mark of your Fathers bounty & regard. It will be delivered to you the morrow, and Mr Crawford will take care of such part of it as you do not imediately use, till you arrive in your respective Countrys. I recommend it to you all to be carefull of your Shares, that your Familys may benefit thereby & be witnesses of your Fathers Goodness.

Ended

Then the Onondaga Speaker replied with returning the Belt & [illegible] upon with respect of their having acquainted all the Neighbouring Nations with the News of Oteronghyatsigeas Death, and said they never sent any such Message to any Nation, but kept it in their Mouths [illegible] ~~but~~

With Regard to their withdrawing Pondiac's Belt from the Senecas he said that they the Onondagos never liked to have any thing to do with any Belts that

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Belts wch ~~were~~ occasioned any Disturbance and therefore would leave the withdrawing of said Belt to the Onondagas & Oneidas, being determined never to let any ~~thing~~ Belt of the kind come to their Village, or into their Council. —— Handed the Belt to the Cayugas.

After this Pondiac spoke as follows.

Father. You may be sure that all my Brothers to the Westward shall hear ~~every~~ every thing that has so happily pass'd here, and that I will as long as I live, do nothing but what shall be agreeable to my Father, and that all the Nations over whom I have any influence shall do the same. I shall at all times do every thing in my Power to assist you (meaning Sir William) to preserve the publick tranquility from being disturb'd. Father, all our Brethren here present have heard your good Advice, & are of the same opinion with me, & promise since you have been so good as to bury every thing that was or might be disagreeable to us, that we shall reject every thing that tends to evil, & strive with each other who shall be of the most service in keeping up that Friendship that is so happily establish'd between us. — Father, it will take some time before I can make known to all the Nations what has pass'd here, but will do it even from the rising of the Sun to the Setting & from North to South. —

Father we heartily thank you for your present, and are well convinced thereby of the goodness of the great King our Father & shall follow your Advice in conserving it in the Manner you mention

Father, we acquiesce ~~with you~~ in every thing you have said, both as to trade & every thing else, being convinced you do ~~it~~ every thing for our Good We heartily wish the the publick may continue to in this prosperous friendship & ~~[illegible]~~ ~~and~~ we ~~are determined~~ hope to convince you by our future Conduct that we ~~shall~~ are thankfull for the Good Advice we have received, & determined to fullfill our Engagements.

The whole being finished ~~made a~~ Sr William gave them a general Admonition ~~to them~~ that he hoped that all what had passed during the Congress might have a deep Impression upon them all, & desired they should ~~keep all ways fresh in their Memory~~ repeat it often amongst themselves & hand it down to their Posterity with great Care; & under the strictest Injunctions as on his part ~~it was~~ ~~As for him he never would for~~ what ~~pass~~ was transacted could not be forgotten being regularly ~~is at this time made to possess his Return it would all be copied~~ entered into the Records of Ind.n Affairs. And so ended

Wednesday 30th. Delivered the Present to the [illegible] ~~out~~ which pleased them greatly and was at the desire of their Chief Men. Besides some [illegible]

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Lake Ontario
July 25th 1766

1765 Money

27 M

Many Tryon County ss

Johnson Hall

Canajoharie 8ber

Tryon County erected in the year

Mary Johnson

Records of Indⁿ
Affairs 1766

Ontario July 25th 1766

Elizth

Lake Ontario July 25th 1766.

1766
July 30th

M^r. Perthuis Dr
Cash p^d him at Niagra £1"12"
Credit [illegible] by [illegible] 3"5"

Mo

with him, ~~and~~ We will now acquaint you how we came by ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the~~ the Belts we have —

3 Branches of Wampum to Pondiac

Brother! ~~Secondly Belt we have amongst us~~ Here is a Belt we receiv'd two years ago from the Miamees when we were going to the Illinois with Captn. Morris of the 17 R. Regiment, which was to prevent our proceeding further on our Road, least we might be insulted on the way, ~~which gave us infinite pleasure, as it prevented our receiving any damage which otherwise might have happened~~ we by this Bell thank the Miamees for ~~their~~ ~~goodness~~ carefully & well intended and assure you that we shall inform the Senecas of what you have said, regarding the Belt ~~you say you~~ ~~[illegible]~~ as the ~~[illegible]~~ is you say you gave the Six Nations ~~[illegible]~~ can keep off such things, for they never come the length of our Villages ~~these things are, for they [illegible] are long of our grounds~~ Neither will we Suffer them to come to our Council fire ~~the same sentiments with you & would not suffer anything of the kind to come to our Council fire~~, which you (meaning Sir William) who know our Sentiments ~~are sure of~~ may be convinc'd of.

A Bell 7 Rows to Pondiac

Pondiac replied. Brothers I shall return this Bell to the Miamees myself & tell them your Sentiments ~~[illegible]~~

The 2d Onondaga Chief Tiaguande spoke as follows — —

1st Here's a Belt by which we engage you to follow the example of Manitoo, Chief of the Ottawas at Sandusky, by which he propos'd a general peace and as it comes from a Warrior ~~s~~ this Speech is much stronger than those from old Chiefs, whose understandings are less clear, ~~[illegible]~~ we assure you that we are of the same Sentiments, and exhort you to maintain & support the engagements you have now enter'd into before the Master of Life

and us (with your Father Sir William) as it is the sure & only means ~~to keep it~~ to preserve & continue that friendship & amity, ~~on which~~ on wch our happiness depends —
~~be in advantage of the affairs subsisting between us~~

A Belt to Pondiac

~~After which one of the Onondagas~~
Then addressing himself to Sir William he said

Brother Heres a bunch of Wampum that Mr. Croghan gave us & told us he was sent to the Illinois to settle all matters with the Nations there that he began last year, and as it ~~is said~~ was expected he [illegible] in going thro by ~~you may~~ he begged us to look after ~~our~~ him till he arrived there, and make a report of ~~this~~ it to ~~your~~ our Brother Sir William, as also of any accident should happen ~~to~~ him. — 5 Strings of Wampum.

They then shew'd a Belt which had been sent from a Nation ~~the~~ beyond ~~the Mississippi~~ the Chicasaws .. to the Shawanees, which they were desired as they spoke all Languages to send round to all the Nations to exort them to be stedfast in their Alliances that the publick tranquility might not be disturbed —

Then Continued

Brother — We of the Onondagas Nation with this Belt return you & the Mohawks many thanks for yr. good Advice & Consolation lately sent to us on the News of Naraghiagigoa & his party being kill'd by some of your people at Fort Pitt. And we have now the ~~more~~ Pleasure to inform you, that the account sent us by the Senecas of that affair is without foundation, our people who were suppos'd lost having now return'd with 2 Scalps from the Southward and are here present & ~~are~~ glad to see you

A Belt 9 Rows.

Lastly requested that the Frenchman now trading there for Ginsang might be allowed to go among the Onondagoes, Oneidas &c along the Oneida Lake A String

Then the Speaker produced A Scalp & gave it in the Room of a Seneca named Caniaderio. then finish'd

Tuesday July the 29th 1766

Copy.

Proceedings at a Congreſs with Pondiac and Chiefs of the Ottawaes, Poutawattamies, Hurons & Chippawaes begun Tuesday July 23.^{d} 1766.

Present

Sir William Johnson Baronet

Capt.^{ns} Rogers

Claus

Butler

Lieut.^{t} Shalhe of the Royal Artillery

Hay – Com.^{d} at Detroit

Ensign Banks

Normand MacLeod Commiſs.^{ry} Ind.^{n} affairs at Ontario, Sundry other Gent.^{m} & Traders

Sir William opened the Congreſs.

1.st with 3 Strings of Wampum performed the usual Ceremony at Meeting.

2.^{d} Condoled the Death of Aughstaghregi, Chief of all the Hurons in the usual Form and gave three Black Strouds, &ca.

3. Cover'd his Grave with a Black Belt of Wampum.

Then Adjourned for that Day, the remainder of which was Spent in Private Conferences with the Chiefs of the Several Nations there Aſsembled.

At a Congreſs with Pondiac
Ota July 24th: 1766.

Present as before,

The Chiefs being all Seated Sir William Caused Pondiac's Pipe to be lighted, which after having been handed round by the Interpreter to all present, he addreſs'd them, as follows.

Children,

My own bad State of health and the uncertainty of your coming (not having heard from you since May last till your arrival here) prevented me from Meeting you sooner, I now however bid you all heartily Welcome to this place, and I hope the great Spirit will enable and allow us to meet and see each other often in this Country, as I have now open'd the Door and made the Road Clear, smooth, and easy for you, and all friendly Indians, who chuse to make use of it; and you may be aſsured it will not be our faults should the Road be obstructed. this I confirm on behalf of the English with this Belt of Wampum, and I desire you will make it known to all the Nations even to the Setting of the Sun. - - - - - A Belt.

Children,

It gave me much pleasure to find, that you, who are present, behaved so well last year, and treated in so friendly a manner with Mr Croghan, one of my Deputys, and that you express'd such Concern for the base behavior of those, who, in order to obstruct the good Work of Peace, assaulted, and Wounded him, and murdered some of his party both Whites & Indians, a thing before unknown & contrary to the Laws and Customs of all Nations, and what would have drawn upon those Nations, that were guilty of so heinous a Crime, Our Resentment, as also that of many Nations; but for the Lenity and great humanity of your Father, who pities you and does not delight in Spilling or suffering his Children's Blood to be Spilt, when they make a proper acknowledgment & Submission. - Mr Croghan is now on his way to the Illinois, in order to Settle all matters in that Quarter on a proper footing, when I expect that those two Nations, who last year behaved so ill, will give us and the

Indian Nations whom they have struck, a farther proof of their Sincere repentance, and it is incumbent upon you to support him in it, and see that he returns without the least Molestation. A Belt.

Children,

I have now, with the approbation of General Gage, (your Father's chief Warrior in this Country) invited you here, in order to confirm & Strengthen your proceedings with Mr Croghan last year; I hope you well remember all that then paſs'd; and I desire that you will often repeat them to your young People, and keep them fresh in your Minds, as we shall do on our parts, as a proof of which here are your Calumets, and Belts, which Mr Croghan sent me from you; the rest are safe in his poſseſsion; here produced their Calumets, Belts &ca — and over and besides we commit every thing that paſses between us to writing, so that our Words can not be lost or forgotten; and I do by this Belt recommend it to you to be punctual & faithfull in all your Engagements with your Father, and not think of trifling with him.

A Belt.

Children,

You begin already to see and feel the fruits of Peace from the Number of Traders and plenty of Goods at all the Garrison'd Posts; and our enjoying the peacable poſseſsion of the Illinois will be found of great advantage to the Indians in that Country; you likewise now see, that proper Officers, Men of Honor and Probity, are appointed to reside at the Posts to prevent abuses in trade, to hear your Complaints, and such of them as they cannot redreſs they are to lay before me; Interpreters are likewise Sent for the aſsistance of each of them, and Smiths are sent to the Posts to repair your Arms and implements; all this, which is attended with a great Expence, is now done by the Great King, your Father, as a proof of his Regard; so that casting from you all Jealousies & apprehensions, you should now Strive with each other who should demonstrate the most Gratitude for this best of Princes —— I do therefore now Confirm the aſsurances I give you of his Majesty's good Will, and do insist upon your casting away all bad thoughts, and shutting your ears against all flying Idle reports of bad People, who would be glad you lost our favor. A Belt.

Children,

As I have your Interest much at heart, I felt great concern at finding, that some of your People of late began to forget their Engagements, and murder'd two of the King's Soldiers near Detroit in the time of profound peace; for which two of the Poutawattamies are yet in confinement at the Detroit they are safe and well taken care of; but it was judged necessary that they, being of the same Nation, should be apprehended & kept safe, untill those who had been guilty of the crime were deliver'd up to Justice, and that is agreable to their own Engagements enter'd into two years ago. But notwithstanding you have not done so yet, and not doubting but that (on duly considering your Promises) you will fulfill them, The General and I, from the regard we have for those who remain'd true to their Engagements, have thought proper to release them; and an order will be now sent for their Enlargement, and they will be restored to their People on your return to Detroit; I therefore expect, that you will in return see that proper Satisfaction is immediately made for the Murder of the two Soldiers, and that you will deliver up such of our People as may yet be in your Nations, and as to the Murder committed lately by a Negro on two of your Women at Detroit, you know he is of a different Color and disposition from us, so that his Action can not be attributed to the English; on the Contrary he will meet with the punishment adequate to the Crime. and your People may be present to see it inflicted. A Belt.

Children,

It is with infinite concern that the great men at the head of Affairs in this Country have heard of the Murder of some Indians by a parcel of Lawleſs Banditti on some of the Frontiers; these mad People were poſsibly induced thereto from the Cruelties exercised upon some of their Friends during the late War, and probably many of the Indians have acted indiscreetly since towards them; but be the cause of their Conduct what it will, his Majesty highly resents it, and his great men in this Country (particularly by the General) are determin'd to find them out and to prosecute them with the utmost Severity, so as to deter others from being guilty of the like; let this therefore give you no farther concern, as it is not a National thing, but rest aſsured of our Inclination to do you Justice, and Detestation of those, who, by Acts like these, would disturb the public tranquillity so happily Establishd now for your Interests. A Belt.

Children,

I assure you of the King my master's Esteem for all faithfull good Indians, who duly regard their Engagements, and that he will by no means suffer them to be illused; so that whenever you have any Reason to complain, you are to lay the matter candidly before one of the Commissaries, or other of my Officers in your Country, who, if he cannot do you Justice, will report it faithfully to me; who, having the entire Management of your Affairs, and the most ready Inclination to serve you, will always Study your Interest, and Exert myself to procure you the Satisfaction you may Deserve. I desire you will for the future wait patiently for Redress without suffering your Heads to turn, and give an immediate Check to any of your People, should they get drunk and forget their Engagements. — Should any of your People be guilty of Murder, you will deliver them up to us, in order to have their Trial

in

present.

in like manner as his Majesty's English Subjects, in such case you ſhall meet with the like Satisfaction from us, and as his Majesty is ſincerely disposed to ſupport you, and to have no dealings with your Enemies, you will in return break off all Connexions — with any Nation, who may by a Quarrel with us Disturb the public Tranquillity, and you will aſsist us, if we desire it, in bringing them to — Punishment.
A Belt.

Children,

I earnestly recommend Hunting and Trade to you, which will now be more to your Advantage and the Happineſs of your Familie than ever before, as I have already told you, that Men of Probity and experience are ſolely appointed to have the particular Inspection of it & to redreſs Grievances, these Gentlemen are to reside at the Posts, that they may be the better enabled to get Justice enforced, and I desire you will all pay a due respect to them: but whilst traders ramble through your Countries without any Check, you cannot be ſurprized, that some Frauds will be committed, and I

Expect, that all Traders and other His Majesty's Subjects, whose busineſs calls them to the Posts, may meet with your Protection.

A Belt.

Children,

I now with this Belt turn your Eyes to the Sun rising, where you will always find me to be ~ your Sincere Friend, and from me you may depend upon hearing what is true and Good, and I charge you never more to listen to those bad Birds, who come with false Stories to lead you astray, and to make you break the Solemn engagements you have in the presence of the great Spirit (who detests Lyars) ~ ~ entered into with the great King your Father and his People; and I exhort you all to be Strong, and to lay fast hold of this Chain of ~ Friendship with the English, that your Children seeing the advantage of it + + + + +

may follow your Example, and may be a happy People; which I should rejoice to see.

Then Pondiac spoke.

Father,

Your Children heartily thank you for what you have said to them to day, and have heard every thing with pleasure, as every thing is good; and will give an answer to every Article of it to morrow; if we should forget any thing, beg you will remind us of our Omiſsion, as we would be sorry to forget any part of it.

Then Sir William deliver'd a Copy of the Speech to the Interpreter to be again repeated to them at their Quarters, and adjourned for this day.

At a Congreſs
July 25th
Present as before.

Teata Chief of the Hurons spoke

Father,

We are come here to day—— ——to open our minds to you the King's representative, and hope you'll Excuse us in case we are not able to make a minute Answer to every thing you have said to us. Father, when we get home to our Village, we shall shew you, by our Conduct, the unanimity of our Opinion; you Expect—perhaps, that we may give an Answer word for Words to what has been spoke to us; but we must content ourselves at this time to thank you for all your Goodneſs, for having opened the Roads, and made every thing Smooth; and being Willing to aſsist us in promoting Peace, which is the only means we can have to see our Children Prosper. Be persuaded of our fidelity and Determination to follow your good Advice, as it is so much for our Benefit, and that of Posterity. You may be aſsured, that we won't Omit giving the proper Instructions to our Warriors and Children, that they may be filled with the Sentiments of Peace, and they pray the Great Spirit to aid and aſsist them therein.

A Belt 9 Rows

Father, It is many Years since You (Sir William) first instilled good Things into our Minds, and you repeated the same sundry times particularly last Year by Your Deputy Mr Croghan; We are very sensible of Your Kindneſs and good Advice, which we often repeat amongst ourselves, that it may not be forgotten. We now perceive the Goodneſs of the King our Father in sending so many Traders to the different Posts; and we shall do what we can to support them, and use them as our Brothers. I addreſs my Speech to all our Brothers of all Nations, and advise them to behave in the same way we do; for in truth there is nothing upon Earth can perswade us to do ill; for me, I am stedfast and resolved to quit all Evil, and follow what's good, and I act with you as I did with my French Father. my Sentiments are to hold the Chain of Friendship as fast as I can, and I hope Yours are the same, and I advise all the rest of our Brethren to do the like. as it's the only Method to keep us in Amity and Friendship.

A Belt 10 Rows.

Father, We beg you will excuse us, if we do not explain ourselves properly; if our Language is deficient, our Hearts and Sentiments are not, and when we get to our Interpreters at home, we can explain things better. We heartily thank you, Father, for having thought of every thing for our Advantage, for appointing Commiſsaries for each Post, as we do for Your appointing Interpreters and Smiths; we beg you by this String of Wampum to order the latter to repair as well our Arms as all our other Implements; and this we do in the Name of all the Nations about Detroit. Father, you see here before you Mr. Crawford, whom you sent to Us, and who has ever since Spring applied himself aſsiduously to his Duty; for which reason, and as Detroit is a place of great Rendezvous for several Nations, we should be glad he was appointed to aſsist the Commiſsary there.

A String.

Then Pondiac addreſsed Sir William.

Father, I beg you will attend to what I have to say; and that you will make Allowance for my want of Understanding. Father, we heartily thank the great Spirit for affording us so fine a day to meet upon such good Affairs. I speak on behalf of all the Nations to the westward whom I command. it is the Will of the great Spirit, that we should meet here to day, and before him and all present I take you by the hand, and never will part with it, and I call him to witneſs, that what I now say I shall steadfastly perform; for since I took Colᵒ. Croghan, whom you sent to us last Year, by the hand, I have not let it slip; from this day I am resolved to hold your hand faster than ever; for I perceive, that the great Spirit, who has made all these Lands about us, will have it so. Father, while my Father of France was in this Country, I held him by the hand, and never did any bad Action; now he is gone, I this day take you by the hand in the Name of all the Nations, of which I will acquaint those at home, and promise, as long as I live, no ill shall ever happen about Detroit, if in my Power to prevent it.

A Belt 7 Rows.

Father,

You told us Yesterday to have Sense and to avoid those bad People, who delight in doing Miſchief, and disturbing the public Tranquility; and you may be aſsured, we shall observe what you said; you likewise advised us of Mʳ. Croghan's Journey to the Illinois, and desired we would take Care, that he returned safe. Father be aſsured he shall meet with no Insult; for on my Arrival at my Village, I'll send some of my Warriors to conduct him back in safety; You had reason, Father, to be angry at the Disasters of last Year; the Conduct of the Indians there was without my knowledge, and contrary to my Inclinations and Advice; which was to behave in the most friendly manner to all the English they met with; but their Minds were afterwards poisoned by some other People, which has since given me great Concern.

A Belt 9 Rows.

Father,

This day You have conferred a signal Favour on us by releasing two Poutawattamies for which we all heartily thank you, and that Nation in particular. Father, it was contrary to my Advice, that the Poutawattamies acted this bad part; for I charged them the day I took your Deputy Mr. Croghan by the hand, to lay aside all their hatred to the English; but they have not observed my Advice. Father, you told us yesterday, that when these Poutawattamies were delivered up to us, we should bring in every person belonging to you amongst us, and you may be aſsured, as soon as I return, I'll make a Search among the several Nations, and should any yet remain amongst us, they shall all be delivered up to the Commiſsary.

2 Belts 1 of 5 & 1 of 6 Rows.

Father, We thank you for the Goodneſs you have for us in sending plenty of Merchandize to Detroit. this will be a great Means of promoting a good understanding between us, as it will enable us to cloath our Children well; we likewise heartily thank you for not letting the Traders to straggle thro the Woods to our Villages, but to trade only at the posts under the Inspection of the Commiſsaries: it was not prudent to let them ramble where they pleased; but as you have settled it, there will be no danger along the Waters to the Forts: & then we shall be justly dealt with.

A Belt 6 Rows.

Father,

Tho' You addreſs me, yet it is the same as if you addreſs all the different Nations. Father, this Belt is to cover and strengthen your Chain of Friendship, and I lay it over Yours to shew you, that, if any Nation attacks you or would trouble the Earth, we shall feel it first and resent it; Father, yesterday you told us to turn our Eyes towards the Sun rising; I do, and when I get home I shall desire all the Nations to do the same, and there they will always see their Father, and, by stretching out their hands, they can always take hold of his. A Belt 10 Rows.

Father,

We thank you for having appointed Mr. Hay our Commiſsary, as he is a Man we know and esteem. Father, here's a Man (meaning Mr. Crawford) who has made a Friendship with me, and for whom I have a great Regard, who brought me here, and who knows our Customs and Affairs, I beg therefore, that, as Detroit is a place where much Busineſs is transacted, you'l appoint Mr. Crawford to be aſsisting to Mr. Hay; at any rate we expect you'l permit him to return with us

A Belt 6 Rows.

Sir William thanked them for their friendly Answers, and then informed, that he had a few Words more to say to them, which he would deliver the next day.

Saturday 26th. The Bunt, Chief of Onondaga at the Head of a Party of Warriors, came to Sir William's Quarters, and desired a Hearing; on which Sir William accompanied him to the Arbour, with the Gentlemen, as before; when the Onondaga Speaker Teiawarunt made a long Speech concerning the party then present, who returned with a Scalp from the Cherokees. after painting the Scalp Belt of Wampum, which hung to it, &c they delivered it to Sir William to be disposed of, which he promised to do next day in presence of all the Nations; he returned them Thanks, gave them Tobacco, Pipes & Liquor, and sent them over the River to their Encampment, where they danced the whole Night.

Sunday 27 . . . 10 a Clock.

Sir William summoned all the Western and other Nations to aſsemble, and being met in the Bower, spoke to them as follows —

Children, The badneſs of the Weather yesterday prevented my calling you to Council as I intended; I now acquaint you, that the greatest part of your Answer of the 25th was very satisfactory; and I hope it may be as sincere and well meant, as my Admonitions to you of the day before; if so, and that you continue in that good Disposition, you will be a happy People, and will always find the King a tender Parent, and His Subjects your firm Friends; this I aſsure you of by this Belt of Wampum. A Belt.

Children, I think proper to acquaint you, that on my way hither, I received Letters from my Deputy. Mr

Croghan with his proceedings at a Meeting held at Fort Pitt last Month with the Mingoes, Hurons of Sandusky, Shawanese & Delawares, at which they settled all Affairs in the most amicable Manner; and in Consequence thereof a considerable Number of each Nation is gone with him to the Illinois, in order to treat with, and arrange every thing there between us and the Indians of that Country, as well as to make up the Breach with the Kicapous and Musquetens, as they have now expreſsed the greatest desire for forgiveneſs, and for being received into the Friendship of the English and their Allies once more; after which, and what we have now done here, I am hopeful, that we shall long enjoy the Bleſsings of Peace; on your return to your several Countries, you will be more fully informed of what paſsed thereat. I am to acquaint you also, that the Spaniards have given up a part of their Country to the French King for new Orleans, and that a Spanish Governor is now arrived, & has taken Poſseſsion thereof, and the French, who lived there, are at Liberty to remove to any other part of the French King's Dominions they like; this is the true State of Affairs at present; if you are told otherwise, you are imposed upon with a view to lead you and others into fresh Troubles, which by this Belt I advise you carefully to avoid.

A Belt.

Children, I am glad my Appointment of Mr. Hay is so pleasing to your Nations; and as he has been many Years amongst you, and is pretty well acquainted with your Customs, Connections and Trade; I am certain he will render you all the Justice and Service in his Power. It pleases me also to find, that Mr. Crawford has taken proper Care of you in your way hither, and that he is so agreeable to you all, and so particular an Acquaintance of my Child Pondiac, on whose Account, as well as his being an honest Man, well versed in, and acquainted with the manners and Customs of Indians, I shall take proper Notice of, and make the best Provision I can for him; and that, as soon as may be, in the mean time he will see you safe home, and take care that you do not lose any of your things by the Way. —

A Bunch of Wampum.

Children, It would take up a great deal of your and my time to make you sensible of the many Reasons, which your Father the great King of England had for limiting the Trade to the several Posts only; let it suffice at present, that I aſsure you it was intirely to prevent Fraud and Abuses therein; which cannot any other way be effected; these Gentlemen appointed to superintend the Trade and other your Affairs at the Posts would be

unneceſsary

OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/67.

unneceſsary was every Man to trade where he pleased, when you consider this properly, and impartially, you must certainly be convinced, that your Father could not have taken a more effectual Method of serving you; rest then satisfied with the present Regulation; the Posts about you being so contiguous, it can be no Inconveniency to You to repair to them, when You have any Thing to trade, and there you will be sure of having Justice done you — A Belt.

Children,

Having now gone so far thro' the Busineſs of this Meeting to our mutual Satisfaction, I think it highly neceſsary, before we break up, to remove every thing which has or may again create the least uneasineſs betwixt us; and as your whole Behaviour here has been dutiful and open, I can have no reason to doubt your ready Compliance. I am then to tell you, that I have seen several, and am informed there are many more Belts of Wampum in Your poſseſsion from bad People, and many from you in the hands of those, who boast of them. As these all tend to what is bad, and to the Disturbance of

Peace, now so happily settled over this # # extensive Country, I must insist upon your withdrawing all such Belts out of the Hands of those, whom you sent them to in the time you were drunk; and return those, which you received from those who were foolish enough to quarrel with their Brothers, and that as soon as poſsible: Then You will convince the great King your Father of your Duty to him; and me of the Regard you have for your solemn Engagements now entered into here in the presence of the Great Creator of this Earth, and also of the several Nations now present.

A Belt.

Sir William then told them he had finished what he had to say, on which Pondiac replied.

Father, I thank you for every thing you have said, it being all very good and true, and meant for our Interest and Welfare; I think with you it is very neceſsary that all the Belts you mentioned should be withdrawn, and thank you sincerely for your Advice; We shall now take every thing you said into Consideration, and tomorrow Morning answer you fully thereupon.

Then Teiawarunt the Onondaga Speaker stood up with a Cherokee Scalp, replaced Ganughsadega former Speaker of Onondaga in Sir William's Name, as he had given a large black Belt of Wampum for that purpose long ago. the Scalp was taken by Karaghiagigo, an Onondago Warrior, and Friend of Sir William Johnson.

Present as before Monday 28th. July.
Pondiac speaks,

Father, We thank you for the good Advice you have given us since we have been here, as it is all good & for our Benefit. Father, you may be aſsured we shall do every thing you have desired of us, we shall do nothing but what is good and reject every thing bad, not only me, but all the Nations of whom I am Master to the northward. You may be sure by this String. I shall fulfill my promises.

A String of 4 Branches

Father, You tell me there are Belts this way as well as to the Northward, which I promise to recall agreable to Your request; You have reason to desire me to call them in. I have but one amongst the Six Nations, which I should be glad they would deliver up, and I will send them theirs, or bring them to You. Father, all the Belts that are gone to the Northward paſsed by my Village, and came from the Senecas, and they are so dispersed, that it will take a good while to gather them, and when collected will be more than a Man can carry. I shall upon my Arrival at my Village gather them together, and send them to those to whom they belong, or from whom they came. I aſsure You, that there is but one of the aforesaid bad Belts belonging to me; and if any Indians say otherwise, they aſsert a falsehood; and I beg by this String of Wampum, that the six Nations my Brothers now present will return it to me, and I'll do the same by them.

A String 4 Branches.

Father, Yesterday you told me, that the Traders should all remain at the Posts, which gives me pleasure, as it is agreeable to the great King Our Father's Orders; but we hope that the Trader, who is at present at Fort Erie called Male, may be continued, as it will prevent the Trouble we shall have in going over the carrying place; this is all I have now to say or ask.

A String of Wampum.

Teata of the Hurons spoke.

Father, We are extremely glad to hear the Speech delivered by Our Brother Pondiac, particularly as he is entirely of your Opinion, with whom we join, and return Thanks for the Goodness you have shewn for us— Father, we beg that you and the six Nations, who are here present, will hear us. We shall answer in a few Words to all the Articles that you proposed Yesterday, which we found to our Satisfaction, for which we thank you, and by this

Belt we strengthen your Speeches, and aſsure you, that we (the Hurons) will never cease doing of what is right in support of the public Tranquility, and will hold fast the Chain of Friendship you have given us; You may be aſsured, that what we say is from the bottom of Our Hearts, and that God is Witneſs we don't speak from the Lips outward; and, if we do otherwise than we say, we run Risk of being punished for Our perfidy. be persuaded, that upon Our Return to our Village, we shall do every thing in our power, to unite all Our Nation as far as to Sandusky, that we may act in Conjunction in every thing that is good: but as there are some, whose Hearts are not well inclined, namely, Sondescon and Canvighta, who do nothing but strive to disturb the Earth, we can't be answerable for them; they are however a small Number, and incapable of doing much harm. These are the Sentiments of the Hurons. You, Father, must have known us to be sincere, and a people who do not listen to any thing tending to disturb the public Tranquility.

A Belt 13 Rows.

Father, We thank you for having thought of every thing that is necessary for us, as Our Country is a place of Consequence, as we are liable to many Impositions in Our Castles, and as the Commissaries would be needless, if the Traders went in the different Rivers. we rest satisfied with your prudent Regulations, and we hope you will regulate the price of Goods. 6

3 Strings. —

Father, We are convinced you have done every thing for Our Advantage, even to a Smith to mend our fire Arms, Axes and Hoes; but as there are some better and abler Workmen than others, we beg You will allow us the one that suits us best; and he that has pleased us for these Twenty or thirty years past named Chauvin. this we beg you'll not refuse us. This is all we have to say with Wampum

2 Strings.

We beg you may grant us the person (meaning Mr Crawford) who Pondiac asked for, to stay at Detroit under Mr. Hay, that when he has an Occasion to send any where, or should be by any Accident absent, we shall always be sure to find one, who we can apply to.

When this was done Sir William ordered the Interpreter to ask the six Nations, if they were ready to answer to Pondiac's thing. Upon which the Onondaga Speaker lighted a Calumet of Peace, which Sir William left in their hands many years ago for that use, and handed it about to the western Indians; after which the Speaker with a Bunch of Wampum addreſsed himself to the western Nations, as follows.

My Brothers, Sir William lighted a large Council, and desired a few of us to be Witneſs of the good works to be done at it, and we have with the utmost pleasure heard what is past, and found every thing to our Satisfaction, and rejoice to see the good work of peace so happily settled; and by this string of Wampum we wipe you from the Crown of your head to the Soles of the Feet, and we fix your hearts upright.

8 Strings of Wampum.

Brothers Ottawaes & Hurons,

You told us that after having put Matters on a proper footing between Sir William and you, he engaged You to recall all your Belts that are in Our Villages, & you told us by a string of Wampum, that you were afraid, that these Belts, if they were not taken up, might be the Cause of some bad Consequences hereafter, as we, some of the six Nations now aſsembled here are extremely satisfied with the Manner you have treated with him, We will now acquaint You, how we came by what Belts we have.

3 Branches Wampum to Pondiac.

Brothers, Here is a Belt we received two Years ago from the Miamis, when we were going to the Illinois with Captain Morris of the 17th Regiment, which was to prevent our proceeding further on Our Rout, least we might be insulted on the way; We by this Belt thank the Miamies for their Belt, if well intended, and aſsure you, — that we shall inform the Senecas of what you have said, regarding the Belt, you say you gave the Six Nations, as the Senecas keep all such Things, for they never come the length of Our Villages, neither would we suffer them to come to Our Council Fire, which you; — (meaning Sir William) who know our Sentiments, may be convinced of.

A Belt 7 Rows to Pondiac.

Pondiac replyed.

Brothers, I shall return this Belt to the Miamies my Self, and tell them your Sentiments.

Then the Onondaga Chief Deiaguande spoke as follows. —

Here's a Belt by which we engage you to follow the example of Manitoo Chief of the Ottowas at Sandusky by which he proposed a general peace; and as it comes from Warriors this Speech is much stronger than those from old Chiefs, whose understandings are leſs Clear; and we aſsure you, that we are of the same Sentiments, and exhort you to maintain and support the Engagements you have now entered into before the Master of Life and us (with your Father Sir William) as it is the sure and only means to pre~~fr~~serve & continue that Friendship and Amity, on which our mutual happineſs depends.

A Belt to Pondiac.

Then addreſsing himself to Sir William he said,

Brothers, Here's a Branch of Wampum, that Mr Croghan gave us, and told us he was sent to the Illinois to settle all Matters with the Nations there, that he began last year; and as it was reported he ran a risk, in going, he begg'd us to look after him till he arrived there, and make a report to our Brother Sir William, as also if any accident should happen him.

5 Strings of Wampum.

Then he shewed a Belt, which had been sent from a Nation beyond the Chicasaws to the Shawanese, which they were desired as they spoke all Languages, to send round to all the Nations to exhort them to be steadfast in their Alliances, that the public Tranquility might not be disturbed.

Then Continued;

Brother, We of the Onondaga Nation, with this Belt, return you and the Mohawks many thanks for your good advice & Consolation lately sent to us on the News of Ckaghingigoe and his party being killed by some of your people at Fort Pitt. and we have now the pleasure to inform you, that the Account sent us by the Senecas of that affair is without Foundation; our people who were supposed lost having now returned with two Scalps from the Southward, and are here present and glad to see you.

A Belt 9 Rows.

Lastly requested, that the Frenchman, now trading there for Gensang, might be allowed to go among the Onondagas, Oneidas &ca along the Oneida Lake.—

Then the Speaker produced a Scalp and gave it in the room of a Seneca named Caniadario, then finished.

Tuesday 29th July 1766.

The Indians being all assembled at the Bower, Sir William spoke to the Western Nations, as follows;

Children, I was in hopes, that after what I had said to you all the Day before yesterday relative to Trade, and the several reasons then given you for its being confined to the Posts, you would have rested satisfied, your desire of having a Man to trade at Fort-Erie would be prejudicial to all the Traders at Niagara; and should they all go to, and trade at Fort Erie, as well as that Man, which they have an equal right to do, would not the Chippawas and Missisageys from the North Side of the Lake have great reason to complain, when they have no other place (as you have) to Trade at. this considered, I hope you will say no more on that Subject.

As to the price of our Merchandize and your Furrs and Skins at Detroit, they were settled by me when there, and if it is now (from Circumstances) found necessary to make any Alterations in them, the Commissary has power to do so, and will doubtless act for your Interest, as well as that of the Traders, and I dare say to your mutual Satisfaction.

I have it in view to employ Mr. Crawford as soon as an Opportunity offers, which I expect will be soon; and I desire you may urge it no further, as he himself is well satisfied of my Inclination to serve him; here he is and he will tell you so.

A large Bunch of Wampum.

Brethren of the Onondagas, Oneidas & Cayugaes,

It gave me a particular pleasure to hear you yesterday exculpate yourselves so clearly, and I wish Our Brethren the Senecas could do the same; but as you observe it is very probable, that the Belt came no further than their Nation; if it is there, I expect you will get it from them, and let it be returned to Pondiac, or to me, so that he may get it. — I am also to tell you, that I am greatly pleased at the Admonitions, which you yesterday gave to the Western Nations now here, and hope you will be ever mindfull of the many Engagements entered into with me, and that you will keep up strictly to them —

A Belt.

Brethren; I am extremely happy to find, that the Report of four Onondagas being killed by Our people proves false; indeed I thought as much at the Time, from the Circumstances then mentioned, well knowing that none of the King's Officers or Troops in any of his Garrisons would be Guilty of so rash a thing. I put the General and several Governors to the Trouble of making an Enquiry about it, and — Yesterday had a Letter from the former, acquainting me that, after having made the strictest Enquiry about it at Fort Pitt, &ca. he could learn nothing more than that Peace reigned every where as far as the Illinois. — I shall on my return make the Mohawks acquainted with your answer to their and my Belt on that occasion, and I must desire that you do immediately recall your Belts, and undeceive those people, to whom you too precipitately sent the News.

A Belt.

Children of the Western Nations,

To You I now address my self in particular, and desire your attention.

Strings

Having now finished the Buſineſs of this Congreſs to our mutual Satisfaction, as well as to that of my Brethren the six Nations, and that without any Deaths or even Sickneſs on either Side since our meeting, which deserves our Thanks to the great Maker and Preserver of Mankind; I am now to aſsure you, that it affords me the utmost Satisfaction to see this Congreſs carried on with so much Sobriety, Prudence and Solemnity on your parts, as it not only looks well, but also denotes Sincerity and good Sense, which I must say (and that for your Credit) you have manifested thro' the whole, and which will appear well, when laid before the King your Father over the great Lake, and his chief Men here. There remains then, nothing now for me to add or do in order to compleat the great work we met for, but to tell you that I do now strengthen and ratify all my Deputy's Transactions with you last year, confirm all that I have now said to you at this Congress, and bury in Oblivion all past Transactions disagreable to Our Remembrance, never more to be thought of, so that we may all for the future live together in the strictest Friendship and Brotherly Love; and this I desire you to make public.

A large Belt.

Children, I have brought with me a Present for You, which you will accept of as a Mark of your Father's Bounty and Regard; it will be delivered to You to Morrow, and Mr Crawford will take care of such part of it as you do not immediately use, till you arrive in your respective Countries. — And I recommend it to you all to be carefull of your Shares, that your Families may benefit thereby, and be Witnesses of your Father's Goodness. —

Then the Onondaga Speaker replied with returning the Belt Sir William spoke upon, with respect of their having acquainted all the neighbouring Nations with the the News of Caroughyatwigon's Death, & said they never sent any such Meſsage to any Nation, but kept their Mouths shut.

With regard to their withdrawing Pondiac's Belt from the Senecas, he said, that they, the Onondagaes, never liked to have any thing to do with any Belts, which had caused any Disturbance, and therefore would leave the withdrawing of said Belt to the Cayugaes and Oneidas, being determined never to let any Belt of the kind come to their Village, or into their Council.

Handed the Belt to the Cayugaes.

After this Pondiac spoke as follows.

Father. You may be sure, that all my Brothers, to the westward, shall hear every thing that has so happily paſsed here; and I will, as long as I live, do nothing but what will be agreable to my Father, and that all the Nations, over whom I have any Influence, shall do the same. I shall at all times do every thing in my power to aſsist you (meaning Sir William) to preserve the public Tranquility from being disturbed. Father, all Our Brethren here present have heard your good Advice, and are of the same Opinion with me, and promise since you have been so good to bury every thing that was or might be disagreable to us, that we shall reject every thing that tends to Evil, and strive with each other, who shall be of the most Service in keeping up that Friendship that is so happily established between us. Father, it will take some time before I can make known to all the Nations what has passed here; but I will do it even from the rising of the Sun to the Setting, and from North to South.

Father, we heartily thank you for your ^{60}Present, and are well convinced thereby of the Goodness of the great King Our Father, and shall follow your Advice in Conserving it in the manner you mention. Father, we acquiesce in every thing you have said, both as to Trade & every thing else, being convinced you do every thing for our good. We heartily wish all the English

may

5

may continue to use their promised Friendship, as we hope to convince you by our future Conduct, that we are thankfull for the good Advice we have received, and determined to fulfill Our Engagements.

The whole being finished, Sir William gave them a general Admonition, that he hoped that all that had paſsed during the Congreſs might have a deep Impreſsion upon them all, and desired they would repeat it often amongst themselves, and hand it down to their posterity, with great Care and under the strictest Injunctions, as on his part what was transacted could not be forgotten, being regularly entered into the Records of Indian Affairs.

Wednesday 30th delivered the Present to the Western Indians in 2 parts, which pleased them greatly, as it was at the Desire of their Chief Men.

Thursday 31st. Sir William took leave of Pondiac and all the Chiefs, who with Pondiac informed him, that they proposed to wait upon him next Spring at his House, and hoped the English would keep open the Road of Peace for them, and not suffer any Ill News to come that way; but that they might come as Friends, and hear no Complaints from any Nation which might disturb the public Tranquility. — Then shook hands and embarked; after which Sir William set out for Johnson-Hall.

The Foregoing is a true Copy of Sir William Johnson's Transactions at Ontario compared with the Records.

G. Johnson Deputy Agent
Actg. as Secy.

TO WILLIAM O'BRIEN

Extract[1]

Johnson Hall, August 29, 1766.

I returned from *Ontario* (in better health than I set out) the 5th. inst. after having done everything to my entire satisfaction with *Pondiac* and the Western Chiefs, on whose fidelity I think I can safely rely, if not counteracted by the indiscretions of many of our own people, which are frequently such as would defeat the Wisest Measures.

* * * * *

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[1] Copy in Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y. The original was destroyed by fire.

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[Johnson Hall, Aug. 13-30, 1766]

Johnson Hall August 13th. —

On this day the chiefs of the Mohawks in Council here by *Abraham* their Speaker, told Sir William that when they were lately at Oneida the Sachims of that nation expressed their Concern for the unhappy Situation, which they were told their Fathers, that is to say, the upper Mohawks, were now in, owing to the White People using every low, and unfair method to deprive them of their Lands, and even of their Habitations, and Planting Grounds, as one of his chiefs with his Party named *Johannis* passing thro' their Country informed them, and that they were determined to seek for shelter, and protection from some of their Allies, who, they were certain wou'd assist them, in avenging themselves on their faithless Brethren. — They then told Sir Wm. that they were resolved to go up to Conajohare and endeavor all in their power to put a Stop to their Flight, but feard it wou'd be in

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

Mr. Perthuis,[5] and one Portier[6] arrived here this day wth. letters from Lieut. Roberts[7] Commissy. Hay[8] and Capt. McLeod.[9] — the 20th. dispatched them with a letter to Capt. M Leod touching the business they came about — agreed with Perthuis to Serve in Canada as Interpreter, and here when called upon at 4/- ꝑ diem from this date. — A Huron Chieftain son of *Adyughkannorum* with his wife arrived here by the way of Fort Pit, from thence thro' the Six Nation Country, wth. whom Sir Wm. had a long discourse concerning the present Disposition of the Indians in that quarter, as well as of the Twightwees of all whom he recd. very favorable accounts. — Sir Wm. dispatched the Huron with a Belt, and three Strings to his village at Sanduskey consisting as he said of 150 Men acquainting them wth. what he had done at Ontario, and desiring them all to pay due regard thereto, and not listen to evil Reports, as they had been accustomed to do. —

A Belt

30th. — On this day 18 of the Mohawks with all their Sachims, and Chiefs arrived here to acquaint Sr. Wm. with their Proceedings at Conjohare, which they said, they were affraid wou'd answer but little Purpose, as the Indians of that Village were entirely ruined by the villain Klock,[10] who had quite debauched them, and turned their heads, and hearts from the rest of their People who still live in their proper Village, and alone & manage affairs with them, and the Six Nations, as the others had abandoned them, and their Village, and were become slaves to Klock, and his Liquor — Eod die arrived here Lawyer,[11] and three others from Scohare to purchase about 3 M Acres of Woodland there from the Mohawks, but could not agree about the Price, and departed — the Indians expected they wou'd pay them 50£ ꝑ Ct. Acres. — Septemr. the 14th.[12] On this day arrived here a Cayuga named Erah Roakare with 34 from Chughnot[13] requesting Ammunition from Sr. Wm. & complaining of one Ury Weaver, who they said cheated them in trade most grossly, and begged redress. Sir Wm. gave them the best advice in his power, also some Goods, & Ammunition & discharged them. —

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[5] Louis Perthuis.

[6] A French trader.

[7] Lieutenant Benjamin Roberts, commissary at Michilimackinac.

[8] Lieutenant Jehu Hay, commissary at Detroit.

[9] Captain Normand MacLeod, commissary at Fort Ontario (Oswego).

[10] George (Ury) Klock.

[11] Johannes Lawyer.

TO MAGISTRATES OF MINISINK

A.L.S.[1]

Johnson Hall 7br. 8th. 1766

GENTLEMEN —

The Bearer hereof is Widdow to the Indian who was murdered last Spring in your parts, and goes now with two of her Brothers in Search of the Gun &ca. which belonged to the deceased, and which, I doubt not, but You will be good enough to procure for her, and if You were to make her a present of Something handsome, it would remove from her, & her freinds remembrance any Malice or resentment, and appear well to yt. Nation he belonged to, namely *the Oneidaes.* This I recommend to You as the most necessarry Step can be taken to remove the Ill impressions which that unhappy affair has occasioned. —

I am Gentlemen
Yr. Welwisher
& Humble Servant
W. JOHNSON

To the MAGISTRATES
OF MINISSINK

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[12] This entry is out of chronological order at this point, but so appears in the copy.

[13] An Indian village on the Susquehanna River.

[1] In collection of Dr. Joseph E. Fields, Joliet, Ill.

Copy/

New York 10th August 1766

Dear Sir,

I am glad to find by your Letter of the 8th Inst. that You was returned to Johnson Hall, after Settling all matters to your Satisfaction with Pondiac, & the other Chiefs of the Western Indian Nations. It's Unlucky that the Medals did not arrive Soon Enough; You don't Say how You like them or whether You think they will Answer, the workman has Contrived to make them considerably larger than any We have yet had.

Preparations had been made, to have a Sufficient Supply of Provisions at Oswego for this Congress, above Three months ago; What People mean by making Reports of things they know nothing of, I can't Conceive.

You will receive herewith, a Paragraph of a Letter which I have received from Mr. Croghan, and the Copy of another from Messrs. Baynton & Wharton; You will be so good to write your Sentiments upon the Subject to the latter Gentlemen, as I Shall referr them to You. The Regulations when broke thro' in one Instance; will Soon be so in all, nor can one Trader be Allowed a priviledge, from which the rest are Excluded.

I can find many Opportunitys to Send Money to Albany, if You can find means to get it from thence; But I may find a good one to Send it directly to You, which I Shall do as Soon as one Offers. Mr. Maturin has Paid your Draughts.

I am, with great Regard,

Dear Sir,

Yrs. &c.

Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.

[Copy]

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Croghan, Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs,
to Major General Gage, Commander in Chief in North America.
Dated, Sciota July 6th 1766.

I have been obliged to give those Indians ſome Preſents, and to Gratify them with sending a Trader with a few Goods to their Town for the present, as they complained of the Distance to Fort Pitt, in Transporting their Peltry, and our not Suffering any French traders to come amongst them.

Montreal 29th Aug.t 1766. (84)

The Indians [illegible] living within the settled part of Canada having heard that the Governours of Newyork & Quebec were in a few days to Meet at north end of Lake Champlain in order to observe the 45th Deg.n Latitude and ascertain the Limits of their respective Provinces, sent me a Message to Montreal acquainting me of their having come to a Resolution to depute a Number of their Principal Men to go into L. Champlain and meet their Excellencies in behalf of the Seven Confederate Nations in Canada and pay their Respects to them that at the same Time they had something to say in behalf of said Nations. And therefore requested my attending them on said Occasion being sensible of their Incapacity in doing their said Business and that they intended to set out from Caghnawagey on Monday next. — I had finished chiefly the Ind.n Matters in my Department for this Season I could not well leave them, and therefore sent them an answer that I would meet them at the appointed Time at Caghnawagey accordingly I set out for that Village on Sunday Evening.

Sep.r Monday 1st [illegible] set out from Caghnaw.a in four Canoes containing 6 Sachems & 8 Warriors with Philips [illegible] Interp.r &c — arrived at La Prairie

2d At St Johns, sent a Message to the Mississagas to meet us at Point au Fer.

3d Halted having no Acct from below

4th [illegible] Irving arrived from Quebec with Mr Collins Survr & others. [illegible] & Mr [illegible] got to Isle au Noix.

5th Met a Batteau near that Island coming from Albany where they [illegible] Governor & [illegible] friday last [illegible] were to [illegible] Monday [illegible] and arrived at Point [illegible] [illegible] Mississagas [illegible] appointed. Three Young Braves & some [illegible] in Company

6th The Sachems came & told me they were going to prepare what they had to say to the Governours of N. York & Quebec accordingly I went to [illegible] their consultation & talking for some time they repeated their intended Speech as follows: Aganiadi Speaker in behalf of the Seven Conf. Nat.s

To the Governours of Newyork & Quebec

Having heard of your intended Meeting at this place we the Seven Confederate Nations in

[illegible]

here
On your [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ; [illegible]
[illegible] being [illegible]
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
from [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
S.r W.m Johnson [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Breth:
In [illegible] of the [illegible] line [illegible]
[illegible] the line between your respective [illegible]
[illegible] may [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

2d Breth: America [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
as
[illegible] in the same [illegible]
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

4th: [illegible] under the French Governm.t [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] free [illegible]
the best [illegible] Situation [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~
[illegible]
Property of the [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

5th: Since this Lake & the [illegible] in [illegible] Possession [illegible]
have been ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] Settlements been [illegible]
not the case in the French Time, yet we may be [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible]
Letters [illegible] understand that [illegible] not [illegible] you
their Right, should [illegible] the [illegible] Author [illegible]
its being [illegible] would [illegible] frustrate [illegible] upon [illegible]
[illegible] Good Will towards [illegible] from the [illegible]

(86) [illegible] by this Belt of Wampum ~~[illegible]~~
[illegible] that [illegible] to support the
[illegible] of tracing [illegible] Boundaries [illegible] and
[illegible] give the [illegible] answer upon what we now
[illegible] for you.

A Belt of Wamp

Belt — That we have been speaking of to you concerning the Lands & Lake in Question was only of latter Times since the Europeans have come amongst us; As to the original Owners thereof any one that knows the History of this Country before that Period [illegible] know that they were the Hunting Grounds of the 6 Nations & the [illegible] chiefly occupied in the hunting Seasons by the Antient Mohawks whose Descendants we are, And our Forefathers being fond of ~~[illegible]~~ hunting in this Neighbourhood ~~[illegible]~~ was one of the most principal Reasons for our settling upon the River St. Lawrence near Montreal; since whenever they killed any Game near [illegible] Market they brought it there, and being well received & [illegible] by the French Gentlemen after families settled & remained [illegible] occasioned the establishment of what to this day is called the French Mohawks & our present habitation.

As to the first Building ~~[illegible]~~ made upon the [illegible]

it is [illegible] Middle aged Men still well remember [illegible] the Six Nations hearing of it, immediately remonstrated against it to the French Govr. who telling them it was to guard his Country against any Attacks from the English prevailed upon them to finish it upon Condition that no other Settlement should be made upon it hereafter wch he readily promised & engaged [illegible] at that Interview. —

A Belt — The Missisqui Indns. Speeche.

We are now to finish with a Remonstrance something similar but if possible more urgent. We the Missisqui Indns. [illegible] have inhabited that part of Lake Champlain time out of mind [illegible] any of us here present without being molested or any ones claiming any right with our Knowledge, except abt. 18 Years ago the French Govr. & [illegible] a spot convenient for a Saw Mill to facilitate the building of Ships at the Stations of St. Johns & [illegible] on the Occasion our People to ask their Approbation, when accordingly they consented & marked out a Spot large enough for that Purpose with the Condition to have what Boards they wanted, gratis, for themselves but on the Commencement of last War, said Mill was deserted and [illegible] after which the Indians expected that [illegible] would be [illegible], but no sooner was the peace made than some English people came there & rebuilt the Mill, and now claim

(87)

[illegible]

[illegible] in breath & we don't know how many [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

We likewise [illegible]
[illegible]

Apr 8th [illegible] believe [illegible]
in [illegible] Mate.
[illegible] Moore [illegible] him
with the Govrs Errand & told him what they had
[illegible] in writing & he appointed them to come in the
[illegible] to deliver their speech.

9th [illegible] with the Govrs they [illegible] and
delivered the above Speech

Indns Speech
to the Governours
of N. York & Quebec
Delivered in Presence
Mate in Lake Cham
Spring [illegible] 1776

Brothers.

We return you our sincere thanks for your Compliments of Congratulation on our arrival here, & are extremely happy in having the earliest opportunity of giving you the strongest assurances of our good will towards you.

Brothers:

As we are persuaded that you will not be wanting on your parts to merit that Protection which has been granted to you by the British Crown we shall allways discourage every attempt made in our Respective Provinces of New York to disturb you in those Rights & Priviledges, [illegible] which have been confirmed to you, & shall endeavour by every means to promote a mutual confidence & good understanding with the seven confederate

Indian Nation, recommending it at the same time on this, as well as on any future occasion, to make a proper Distinction between Acts of Government, & the Proceedings of Individuals, nor to suppose from the rash & unjustifiable ~~[illegible]~~ actions of particular Persons that any Public countenance will be given to Violence & Oppression.—

Govr. Moore and
Govr. Carletons
Answer upon the
Adress & Remonstr.
of the Dep. of the 7 Nat.
in Queb: Provce: —
9th Septr 1766.
on the Isle la Motte

Tuesday 9th September 1766 Two Members of Aſsembly waited on the Governor this Morning and acquainted him that the House were met pursuant to adjournment, and desired to know if he had any Buſineſs to lay before them, to which his Honour made answer, that he had some matters to recommend to them, which he should communicate by a Meſsage to the House to Morrow Morning.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 10th of September 1766.

Present,

The Honble. John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.

Richard Peters Benjamin Chew
Richard Penn } Esqrs.

The Governor laid before the Board for their Consideration & Advice, several Letters which he lately received from Genl. Gage making a requisition for providing Quarters & Neceſsaries agreeable to the late Act of Parliament for his Majesty's Troops which should be sent into this Province.—

His Honor also laid before the Board his Majesty's Instructions, dated 24th October 1765 for removing the People settled to the Westwd. of the Allegheny Mountains, and also another Letter from Genl. Gage, with Extracts of a Letter from Mr. Croghan dated at Fort Pitt the 26th May 1766, and an abstract from his Journal, acquainting his Honor with the neceſsity of speedily driving away the Settlers on the Indian Lands at Red Stone Creek and on the Monongahela, and offering the aid of the Kings Troops for that purpose.—

The said Letters and Papers were read & follow in these words.—

A Letter from General Gage to the Governor.—

New York June 15th 1766.

Sir,

A Detachment of the Royal Highland Regiment which took Poſseſsn. of the Ilinois Country is just arrived in this Port from Pensacola; and as they will March on the 17th Instt. for Philadelphia, I am to beg the favour of you to give Directions that they may be supplied with Quarters and Carriages when they shall enter the province of Pennsylvania according to the Act of Parliament made in that respect, and that they may be also provided with Quarters in Philadelphia, where the Detachment is to remain till further Orders. I have the honor to transmit you herewith a Return of their Numbers

I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most obedient hble Servant

Thos. Gage —

Honble. Lt. Govr. Penn.

Return.

(112)

Pennsylvania, 1766.

Return of a Detachment of the 42d. Regiment order'd to March. Philadelphia
— 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 1 Mate, 5 Serjeants, 2 Drums & 102 Rank and File
New York June 15. 1766. Thos. Gage —

A Letter from General Gage to the Governor

New York 15th August 1766

Sir

As his Majestys Service may oblige me to send troops to Philadelphia, I herewith inclose you a Return of the strength of a Battalion compleat, that you may be pleas'd to order Provision to be made for Quartering & Providing them according to the Act of Parliament. As some Officers may be absent, and others may have double Commissions, I cannot as yet exactly ascertain the numbers that Provision should be made for; But as soon as it is in my power, I shall give you an exact Return of them, as also timely Notice when you are to expect them. I only write now to give you previous Notice as the Service may require that Troops should be sent to Philadelphia.

I am with great Regard, Sir, Your most Obedient
humble Servant
Thos. Gage

Honble. Lt. Govr. Penn.

Strength of a Battalion of Foot on the English Establishment.

	Officers													Rank & File	Total Officers included
	Commissioned						Staff					Non Commission'd			
	Colonel	Lt. Colonel	Major	Captains	Lieut.ts	Ensigns	Chaplain	Adjutant	Qr. Mastr.	Surgeon	Mate	Serjeants	Drummers		
Total	1	1	1	7	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	18	9	441	500

His Majesty's Instruction to the Governor.

George R.

(L.S.)

Instruction to our Trusty and well beloved John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania in America. Given at Our Court at St. James's the 24th. day of October 1765, in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

Whereas

Pennsylvania, 1766.

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us, that several Persons from Pennsylvania and the back Settlements of Virginia have migrated to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains and there have seated themselves on Lands contiguous to the River Ohio in expreſs disobedience to Our Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October 1763; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure and you are hereby strictly enjoined and required to use your best Endeavours to suppreſs such unwarrantable Proceedings, and to put a stop to these and all other the like Encroachments for the future, by causing all Persons belonging to the Province under your Government, who have there irregularly seated themselves on Lands to the Westward of the Alleghenny Mountains, immediately to evacuate those Settlements, and that you do enforce, as far as you are able a more strict Obedience to Our Commands, signified in Our said Royal Proclamation, and provide against any future Violence thereof. &c.

G. R.

A Letter from Genl. Gage to the Governor

New York July 2d 1766.

Sir

I take the liberty to inclose you some Extracts from Papers and Letters which I have received from Fort Pitt in consequence of a Meeting held there with several Indian Nations who came to lay their complaints before us: The Murthers which have been too frequently committed and gone unpunished and the People settling themselves upon the Lands belonging to the Indians: Its greatly to be feared unleſs some speedy and vigorous measures are taken to prevent both, will too soon involve us again in all the Misery of an Indian War; You will best know what is the most proper to be done on such Occasions. I can only offer you every aſsistance in my power that you may have occasion for, either to apprehend and secure the Murtherers, or to drive the settlers off any Lands belonging to the Indians which they may have taken poſseſsion of in your Province; If you will please to take proper and legal Methods, as I presume Redstone Creek is within your Government, the Garrison of Fort Pitt shall aſsist to drive away the Settlers, and it seems right that a number of Indian Chiefs should be present to see our desire to do them Justice. If I dont mistake, the croſsing of the Mountains and settling on their Lands was the chief Occasion of the defection of the Indians dependent on Pennsylvania, particularly the Shawanese and Delawares, at the breaking out of the last French War. I have the Honor to be

Sir Your most Obedient
humble Servant
Thos. Gage

Hon:ble Lt Governor
Pennsylvania.

Extracts of an Abstract from Mr Croghan's Journal —
Dated Fort Pitt 22d May 1766.

Major Murray informed me that there were several Chiefs of the Shawanese Delawares and Six Nations & Hurons from Sandusky with a considerable number of Warriors who had waited a long time to see one, that they were very discontented in their Minds on account of having several of their people killed by the English, some on the Frontiers of Virginia, Pennsylvania and the Jerseys, besides three Shawanese Murdered & plundered by two Men who ran away from this Post down the River.

The 24th I had a Meeting with the Six Nations, Delawares and Huron Chiefs, when they made great Complaints about several of their People being Murdered on the Frontiers of the several Provinces; Say they have lost five Men on the Frontiers of Virginia, one near Bedford in Pennsylvania, and one in the Jerseys. This conduct they say of their Fathers the English, does not look as if they were disposed to live in Peace with their Children the Indians; Besides that as soon as the Peace was made last Year, contrary to our Engagements to them, a number of our People came over the great Mountain and settled at Redstone Creek & upon the Monongehela before they had given the Country to the King their Father. And that after the unnatural War, that has been carried on between them and their Fathers the English for some Years past, and the loss of their people on the Frontiers this Spring, they have great reason to dread the consequences that may attend our Inhabitants and their Young Warriors, mixing so soon together in that part of the Country; For tho' all their different Tribes, are heartily disposed to perform all their Engagements and promote the good work of Peace, Yet if their Fathers continue to Murder their people, whenever they caught them in their Settlements and break their Engagements to them, they can't be accountable for the future Conduct of their Warriors, who are governed only by the persuasion of their Chiefs.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Croghan to his Excellcy Genl Gage

Dated Fort Pitt 26 May 1766.

"Major Murray and I have appointed a time when we shall speak to all the Nations here and endeavour to remove their Diſsatisfactions on account of the Murders committed on their People & all other causes of Complaints, and flatter myself we shall be able to remove their present disgust, as I am convinced they have an ardent desire to live in peace with us, from the open and free manner they have made known their Causes of Complaints; But if some effectual measures are not speedily taken to remove those People settled on Red Stone Creek till a boundary can be properly settled as proposed, and the Governor's pursue vigorous Measures to deter the Frontier Inhabitants from Murthering Indians, which paſs to and from War against their natural Enemies, the Consequences may be dreadful, & We involved in all the Calamitys of another general War."

The Board having taken the foregoing Letters into Consideration, advised the Governor to lay the same before the Aſsembly, and to recommend it to them by a Meſsage to establish a Fund for defraying the Expences of providing Quarters &c for his Majesty's Troops to be sent into this Province, and of removing the Intruders on the Indians Lands.

The following Meſsage was accordingly prepared, approved and sent to the Aſsembly, together with the several Letters from the General & other Papers therein referred to.

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly.

Gentlemen,

I am to inform you, that a Detachment of the Royal Highland Regiment, in the Month of June last, was sent into this Province from New York, by his Excellency General Gage, and have ever since been quartered in the Barracks in this City. I have also been lately favoured with a Letter from the General, wherein he gives me Notice, that his Majesty's Service will soon oblige him to send a compleat Battalion of the King's Forces, consisting of Five hundred Men, Officers included, and desires me to order Provision to be made for quartering & providing them, according to an Act of Parliament paſsed in the Fifth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend, and "render more effectual, in his Majesty's Dominions in America, "an Act paſsed in this present Seſsion of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for punishing Mutiny & Desertion, and for the better "payment of the Army and their Quarters." This Act, among other things, requires that the Kings Troops in their Quarters should be furnished and supplied, at the Expence of the Province, with sundry neceſsaries, without paying any thing for the same: For your more full Information, I have ordered the Act to be laid before you; and as there is no Money in the Public Treasury, you must be sensible that it is impoſsible for me to comply with the General's Requisition, without your Aid; I therefore most earnestly recommend this Matter to your Consideration, and hope you will establish a Fund sufficient for the Occasion.

You will find by another of the General's Letters of the 2d of July, herewith laid before you, that the Western Indians complain loudly of the Encroachments made by our People upon the unpurchased Lands. As nothing can be of more Importance to the Province, or consistent with Justice, than the speedy Redreſs of this Evil, for the doing of which I have his Majestys expreſs Commands, I propose to take every Measure in my Power, to compel all those Intruders to quit their Settlements; but as this neceſsary Step cannot be taken without some Expence, I hope you will make timely provision for it.

September 10th 1766. — John Penn

Friday 12th September. Two Members of Aſsembly waited on the Governor and presented him a Meſsage from the House in the following words, viz:

A Meſsage to the Governor from the Aſsembly.

May it please your Honour,

We have taken into our Consideration your Meſsage of the tenth instant, and are heartily disposed to make Provision for the quartering and providing the Troops, which his Excellency General Gage has informed your Honour will soon have, therefore, thought fit, with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend or make known, and cause to be apprehended, all any or either of the Persons concerned as Authors, Perpetrators or Accomplices, in any of the said Burglaries or Robbery above mentioned, so that he or they shall be convicted thereof, according to the due Course of Law. And, I do promise, over and above the said Reward, to grant a Pardon to any Accomplice who shall make a full discovery of the other Persons concerned in the said Burglaries or Robbery, and cause them to be apprehended & convicted.

"And I do hereby charge and command all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other officers whatsoever, within this Government, to use their utmost Care and Diligence in detecting, apprehending, & securing the said Offenders.

"*Given* under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the fifteenth day of August, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Sixty-Six, & in the Sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

"JOHN PENN.

"By His Honour's Command.
"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junr. Secretary."
"GOD SAVE THE KING."

—

Tuesday 9th September, 1766.

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor this morning, and acquainted him that the House were met pursuant to adjournment, and desired to know if he had any Business to lay before them; to which His Honour made answer, that he had some matters to recommend to them, which he should communicate by a Message to the House to-morrow morning.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 10th of September, 1766.

PRESENT.

The Honble. JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, } Esqrs.
Richard Penn,

The Governor laid before the Board, for their Consideration & advice, several Letters which he lately received from Genl. Gage, making a requisition for providing Quarters & necessaries agreeable to the late Act of Parliament for His Majesty's Troops, which should be sent into this Province.

His Honour also laid before the Board his Majesty's Instructions, dated 24th October, 1765, for removing the People settled to the Westw$^{d.}$ of the Allegheny Mountains, and also another Letter from Gen$^{l.}$ Gage, with Extracts of a Letter from Mr. Croghan, dated at Fort Pitt, the 26th May, 1766, and an abstract from his Journal, acquainting his Honour with the necessity of speedily driving away the Settlers on the Indian Lands at Red Stone Creek, and on the Monongahela, and offering the aid of the King's Troops for that purpose.

The said Letters and Papers were read, & follow in these words:

A Letter from General Gage to the Governor.

"NEW YORK, June 15, 1766.

"Sir:

"A Detachment of the Royal Highland Regiment which took Possession of the Illinois Country, is just arrived in this Port from Pensacola, and as they will March on the 17 Inst$^{t.}$ for Philadelphia, I am to beg the favour of you to give Directions that they may be supplied with Quarters and Carriages when they shall enter the Province of Pennsylvania, according to the Act of Parliament made in that respect; and that they may be also provided with Quarters in Philadelphia, where the Detachment is to remain till further Orders. I have the honour to transmit you herewith a Return of their Numbers.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,
"Your most Obedient h'ble Servant,
"THO$^{s.}$ GAGE.

"Hon$^{ble.}$ L$^{t.}$ Gov$^{r.}$ PENN."

"Return of a Detachment of the 42d Regiment, order'd to March to Philadelphia:

"1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 1 Mate, 5 Serjeants, 2 Drums, & 102 Rank and File.

"THO$^{s.}$ GAGE.

"New York, June 15, 1766."

A Letter from General Gage to the Governor.

"NEW YORK, 15th August, 1766.

"Sir:

"As His Majesty's Service may oblige me to send Troops to Philadelphia, I herewith inclose you a return of the strength of a Battalion compleat, that you may be pleas'd to order Provision to be made for Quartering & Providing them according to the Act of Parliament. As some Officers may be absent, and others may have double Commissions, I cannot as yet exactly ascertain the numbers that Provision should be made for; But as soon as it is in my Power, I shall give you an exact Return of them, as also timely Notice when you are to expect them. I only write now to give you previous Notice, as the Service may require that Troops should be sent to Philadelphia.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,
"Your most Obedient humble Servant,
"THO$^{s.}$ GAGE.

"Hon$^{ble.}$ L$^{t.}$ Gov$^{r.}$ PENN."

Strength of a Battalion of Foot on the English Establishment.

	OFFICERS.														
	Commissioned.						Staff.					Non-Commissioned.			
	Colonel.	Lt. Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Chaplain.	Adjutant.	Qr. Mastr.	Surgeon.	Mate.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Total, Officers included.
Total, - -	1	1	1	7	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	18	9	441	500

"His Majesty's Instruction to the Governor.

"GEORGE R.

"[L. S] *Instruction to our Trusty and well-beloved JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania, in America, Given at Our Court at St James's, the 24th day of October, 1765, in the Fifth Year of our Reign.*

"WHEREAS, it hath been represented unto us, that several Persons from Pennsylvania and the back Settlements of Virginia, have migrated to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains, and there have seated themselves on Lands contiguous to the River Ohio, in express disobedience to Our Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763; It is therefore Our will and Pleasure, and you are hereby strictly enjoined and required, to use your best Endeavours to suppress such unwarrantable proceedings, and to put a stop to these and all other the like Encroachments for the future, by causing all Persons belonging to the Province under your Government, who have there irregularly seated themselves on Lands to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains, immediately to evacuate those Settlements, and that you do enforce, as far as you are able, a more strict Obedience to Our Commands, signified in Our said Royal Proclamation, and provide against any future Violence thereof.

"G. R."

A Letter from Gen'l Gage to the Governor.

"NEW YORK, July 2d, 1766.

"Sir:

"I take the Liberty to inclose you some Extracts from Papers and Letters which I have received from Fort Pitt, in consequence of a meeting held there with several Indian Nations who come to lay their complaints before us. The Murthers which have been too frequently committed and gone unpunished, and the people settling themselves upon the Lands belonging to the Indians, It's greatly to be feared, unless some speedy and vigorous measures are taken to prevent both, will too soon involve us again in all the misery of an Indian war. You will best know what is the most proper to be done on such Occasions. I can only offer you every assistance in my power that you may have occasion for, either to apprehend and secure the Murtherers, or to drive the Settlers off any Lands belonging to the Indians, which they may have taken possession of in your Province. If you will please to take proper and legal methods, as I presume Red Stone Creek is within your

Government, the Garrison of Fort Pitt shall assist to drive away the Settlers, and it seems right that a number of Indian Chiefs should be present to see our desire to do them Justice. If I don't mistake, the crossing of the Mountains and Settling on their Lands was the chief Occasion of the defection of the Indians dependent on Pennsylvania, particularly the Shawanese and Delawares, at the breaking out of the last French war.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most Obedient humble Servant,
"THOS. GAGE.

"Hon^ble. L^t. Governor, Pennsylvania."

Extracts of an Abstract from Mr. Croghan's Journal.

Dated Fort Pitt, 22 May, 1766.

"Major Murray informed me that there were several Chiefs of the Shawanese, Delawares and Six Nations, & Hurons from Sandusky, with a considerable number of Warriors, who had waited a long time to see me, that they were very discontented in their Minds on account of having several of their people killed by the English, some on the Frontiers of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the Jerseys, besides three Shawanese murdered & Plundered by two men who ran away from this Post down the River.

"The 24th.—I had a meeting with the Six Nations & Delawares and Huron Chiefs, when they made great Complaints about several of their People being Murdered on the Frontiers of the several Provinces; say they have lost five Men on the Frontiers of Virginia, one near Bedford in Pennsylvania, and one in the Jerseys. This Conduct they say of their Fathers the English, does not look as if they were disposed to live in Peace with their Children, the Indians; Besides that, as soon as the peace was made last Year, contrary to our Engagements to them, a number of our people came over the Great Mountain and settled at Redstone Creek & upon the Monongahela, before they had given the Country to the King, their Father. And that after the unnatural War that has been carried on between them and their Fathers, the English, for some years past, and the loss of their people on the Frontiers this Spring, they have great reason to dread the consequences that may attend our Inhabitants and their young Warriors mixing so soon together in that part of the Country, For tho' all their different Tribes are heartily disposed to perform all their Engagements and promote the good work of Peace, Yet if their Fathers continue to Murder their People whenever they caught them in their Settlements, and break their Engagements to them, they can't be accountable for the future Conduct of their Warriors, who are governed only by the persuasion of their Chiefs."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Croghan to his Excell'cy. Gen'l Gage.

Dated Fort Pitt, 26 May, 1766.

"Major Murray and I have appointed a time when we shall speak to all the Nations here, and endeavour to remove their Dissatisfactions on account of the Murders committed on their People, & all other causes of Complaints, and flatter myself we shall be able to remove their present disgust, as I am convinced they have an ardent desire to live in peace with us, from the open and free manner they have made known their Causes of Complaints. But if some effectual measures are not speedily taken to remove those People settled on *Red Stone Creek*, 'till a boundary can be properly settled as proposed, and the Governors pursue Vigorous measures to deter the Frontier Inhabitant's from Murthering Indians which pass *to and from War* against their natural Enemies, the Consequences may be dreadful, & We involved in all the Calamitys of another general War."

The Board having taken the foregoing Letters into Consideration, advised the Governor to lay the same before the Assembly, and to recommend it to them by a Message to establish a Fund for defraying the Expences of providing Quarters, &c., for his Majesty's Troops to be sent into this Province, and of removing the Intruders on the Indian's Lands.

The following Message was accordingly prepared, approved, and Sent to the Assembly, together with the Several Letters from the General, & other papers therein referred to:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I am to inform you that a Detachment of the Royal Highland Regiment, in the month of June last, was sent into this Province from New York, by his Excellency General Gage, and have ever since been quartered in the Barracks in this City. I have, also, been lately favoured with a Letter from the General, wherein he gives me notice that his Majesty's Service will soon oblige him to Send a compleat Battalion of the King's Forces, consisting of Five hundred men, Officers included, and desires me to order provision to be made for quartering & providing them, according to an Act of Parliament, passed in the Fifth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act to amend and render more effectual in his Majesty's Dominions in America an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament entituled 'An Act for punishing Mutiny & Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters." This Act, among other things, requires that the King's Troops in their Quarters should be furnished and supplied at the Expence of the Province, with Sundry necessaries, without paying anything for the same. For your more full Information, I have ordered the Act to be laid before you; and as there is no money in the public Treasury, you must be Sensible that it is impossible for me to comply with the General's Requisition without your aid; I, therefore, most earnestly recommend this matter to your Consideration, and hope you will establish a Fund sufficient for the Occasion.

"You will find, by another of the General's Letters of the 2d of July, herewith laid before you, that the Western Indians complain loudly of the Encroachments made by our people upon the unpurchased Lands. As nothing can be of more Importance to the Province, or consistent with Justice, than the speedy Redress of this Evil, for the doing of which, I have his Majesty's express Commands, I propose to take every measure in my power to compel all those Intruders to quit their Settlements; but as this necessary step cannot be taken without some Expence, I hope you will make timely provision for it.

"JOHN PENN.

"September 10th, 1766."

Friday, 12th September.

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor, and presented him a Message from the House, in the following words, viz't:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please Your Honour:

"We have taken into our Consideration your Message of the tenth instant, and are heartily disposed to make provision for the quartering and providing the Troops, which his Excellency General Gage has informed your Honour will soon be sent into this Province, and we shall accordingly Frame a Bill to be sent up to your Honour to establish a Fund for that purpose.

"The Intelligence which your Honour has been pleased to communicate to us, respecting those lawless Intruders on the Lands to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains, is truly alarming, as such unwarrantable proceedings may involve His Majesty's Subjects in this and the neighbouring Governments, in all the Calamaties of an Indian War, if those Settlers should be suffered to continue there.

"But as we apprehend many of those rash people have gone from Virginia, between which province and this the Boundary has not been exactly ascertained, nor is it distinctly known on which side of the supposed Boundary those people are seated, & as that Province will be alike involved in the fatal Consequences of such a manifest

689 To all Christian People to whome these presents shall come we Hendrick the Indian & Johannis the Ingan Adorjockta ye Ingan natives of the Mohacks land Send greeting Know ye that we Hendrick ye Ingan Johannis ye Ingan Adorjockta ye Ingan for & in Consideration of the love Good will & Affection which we have & do bear towards my Loveing friend Hendrick Haagedorn of Schanectady have given & granted & by these presents do fully freely clearly & Absolutely give & grant unto the said Hendrick Hagadorn & Likewise we do acknowledge that our forefathers have given & granted unto Harmanis Haagedoorn above thirty years ago & likewise we do give & grant unto the said Hendrick Haagedoorn his Heirs & Assigns all that one certain piece & parcel of wood land scituate lying & being on the East of the bounds of Schenectady on the North side ye Maques River it begins by a Creek or kill called ye Cell place kill & Joyning to ye nordwest of William Appel Bounds & Runing along the north East line three miles in the woods & thence Runing west utill it comes unto the Cell place Kill being bounded on the west side of the said Creek or Kill & then Runing along the said Kill so as he winds & turnes until it comes to the place where it first begane together with all & Singular the woods Underwoods trees timbers meadows Marshes Swampps pooles ponds waters water courses Runs & Streams of Waters lying or being within the said bounds & limits aforesaid to have & Hold the said tract or piece of land & premisses unto him the said Hendrick Haagedoorn his heirs & Assigns forever absolutely without any manner of Condition as we ye said Hendrik ye Ingan Johannis ye Ingan Adorjocta ye Ingan have fully freely & Absolutely & of our own Accord set & put in further testimony in Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands & Seals this thirteenth day of September in the third year of our Sovereign lord George the Second & in ye Year of our Lord God 1729

East of the bounds of Schenectady on the North sid ye Maques River it begins by a Creek or kill called ye Cell place kill & Joyning to ye nordwest of William Appel Bounds & Runing along the north East line three miles in the woods & thence Runing west utill it comes unto the Cell place Kill being bounded on the west side of the Said Creek or kill & then Runing along the Said Kill so as he winds & turnes until it comes to the place where it first begine together with all & Singular the woods Underwoods trees timber meadows Mashes Swamps pooles ponds waters waters courses Runs & Streams of Waters lying or being within the Said bounds limits aforesaid to have & Hold the Said tract or piece of land & premisses unto him the Said Hendrick Haagedoorn his heirs & Assigns forever absolutely without any manner of condition as we ye Said Hendrick ye Ingan Johannis ye Ingan Adorejocta ye Ingan have fully freely & Absolutely & of our own Accord &c & put in further testimony in Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands & Seals this thirteenth day of September in the third year of our Sovereign lord George the Second & in ye year of our Lord God 1729

Sealed & delivered in the presence of us Adorejockta ye mark the Ingan Hendrick H his ye Ingan mark

Johannis his mark r ye Ingan Jelless Fonda Kerch his T f mark franse

france his X mark frganse Robert freeman

Be it Remembred that on this tenth day of September one thousand Seven hundred & Sixty Six then Appeard Before me Volckert P Douw Esqr. one of ye Judges of ye Inferior Court of Common pleas for the City & County of Albany Robert Freeman & made oath that he saw the within named Adorejochta Hendrick and Johannis three Indians Sign Seal & deliver the within deed as there Voluntary Act & Deed for ye Use therein Mentioned & that he Signed the Same as a Witness together with Jellis Fonda Kerch Franse & france franse the other Witness & I having Carefully Examined the Same & finding no Razures or Interlineations therein Allow the same to be enterd on Record Volckert P Douw

Be it Remembred that on this tenth day of September one thousand
Seven hundred & Sixty Six then Appeard Before me Volchert P Douw Esqr one of ye
Judges of ye Inferior Court of Common pleas for the City & County of Albany Robert
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Act & Deed for ye Use therein Mentioned & that he Signed the Same as a Witneſs together
with Sellis Fonda Herch Franse & frank franse the Other Witneſs & I haveing Carefully
Examined the Same & finding no Razures or Interlineations therein Allow the Same
to be enterd on Record Volchert P Douw

I do hereby Certify that the foregoing Record is a true Copy of the Original
Examined & Compared this tenth day of September 1766 pr me

Stepn Delancey Clerk

Johnson Hall 7br. 16th. 1766—

Dear Sir

I have been prevented from writing by a dangerous fitt of my old Disorder with which I was attacked since the receipt of your favour of ye 18th. Ulto. with the enclosures.— I am perfectly of your Opinion concerning the ill consequences of suffering the Regulations to be in any Instance broke thro, I have wrote to these Gentlemen accordingly, nothing is more hurtfull to the Service, or tends more to the prejudice of the character of the English in the Eyes of the Indians, than the Traders going where and trading as they please, and the steps taken by each of them to Villify his Neighbour for the sake of Trade, this mean practice is nevertheless almost universal;

The Medalls answer better than the last, those Nations think a great deal of such badges and consider them as Memento's of their Alliance with those who gave them.

Mr. Adems is Just returned with ye Cash and a letter from Mr. Maturin enclosing Receipts which I now return him signed, as also two Receipts transmitted to me before thro Mr. Darlington. I enclose You herewith Extracts containing every thing Material

His Excellency
General Gage

transacted at the Congress with Pondiac, &c and I hope You will excuse me for not having sent it sooner.

I have lately received a letter from the Lords of Trade, which amongst other things regards the late application of the Canada Merchants, on which they desire my sentiments. I find these People do every thing they can to carry their favourite point, I shall give my thoughts very freely thereon. Their Lordships expect to do something in the Affairs of the Department by next August, & direct me to enquire into these Affairs, "& use my Authority to redress any Greivance which the free Commerce of his Majestys Subjects in that District may labour under." — I am sorry to say I cannot find where my Authority lies, as I am able to do nothing. I must recommend to your thoughts the irregularity with which this Trade is now conducted, some Governours giving passes to go any where, & others granting none at all, I know no method to prevent this, till things are settled at Home but by your Authority, Directing the Officers at the Posts to admit no Traders without passes wherein their place of Trade is particularly expressed, to be at some certain Post, if ye Traders are apprised of this, in a public manner, they will then take out Licences regularly. — As to the complaints of ye Canada Traders, & their asserting that the Furrs get to the French by ye restrictions, it is an idle story, and the contrary is ye case, as I could sufficiently demonstrate. —

Messrs Baynton Wharton & Morgan are very pressing for the payment of Mr Croghans Draft on me wch was presented to me when going to Ontario, the amount of it is, Two thousand three hundred & twenty one Pounds Nine Shillings & Eight pence New York Currency.

which I should be glad was discharged. —

I am with the utmost respect & sincerity

Dear Sir

Your most obedient

& very humble servant

W Johnson

Sr. Wm. Johnson
Sepr. 16th 1756

Inclosing Copy of a Congress
held at Niagara
received Febr. 3d
Answd.
[8426]

Extracts from the Proceedings of Sir William Johnson Baronet with Pondiac and the Chiefs of the Ottawas, Poutawattamies, Hurons and Chippawaes

July 22d & 23d were spent in the usual Ceremonys at Opening of general Congress, and in Condolances &ca.

24th. The whole being Assembled as also the Officers of the Army &ca. Sir William spoke as follows.

Children My own bad state of health, and the Uncertainty of your coming (not having heard from You since May last till your Arrival here) prevented me from Meeting You sooner; I now however bid You all heartily Welcome to this place, and I hope the great Spirit will enable, and allow us to meet and see each other often in this Country, as I have now opened the Door, and made the Road clear, Smooth and Easy for You, and all friendly Indians who choose to make use of it, and You may be assured it will not be our fault should the Road be Obstructed, this I confirm in behalf of the English with this Belt of Wampum, and Desire You will make it known to all the Nations, unto the Setting of the Sun.

A B. W.

Children It gave me much pleasure to find that You who were present behaved so well last Year, and treated in so friendly a manner with Mr. Croghan one of my Deputys, and that You express'd such concern for the base behaviour of those, who in order to obstruct the good work of Peace, Assaulted and Wounded him, and Murdered some of his party both Whites and Indians, a thing before unknown, and contrary to the Law and Customs of all Nations, and what would have drawn upon those Nations that were guilty of so heinous a crime our resentment, as also that of many Nations, but for the Lenity & great humanity of your Father, who pitys You, and does not delight in spilling, or suffering his Children's blood to be spilt, when they make a proof of Return to their Duty and Submission. Mr. Croghan is a proof of this, who went to the Illinois, in order to settle all matters. But under so a proper footing, when he passed thro' those two Nations who to this [illegible] behaved well, will give me and the Indian Nations who in that have struck a further proof of their sincere Repentance, and it is incumbent upon You to support them in it, and we therefore return with all the [illegible] Resolution

A Belt

Children I have now with the Approbation of General Gage (your Father's chief Warrior in this Country) invited You here, in order to confirm and Sanction Your Proceedings with Mr. Croghan last Year, I hope You will remember all that then passed, and I desire that You will often Repeat them to Your young People, and keep them fresh in your minds, as we shall do on our parts, as a proof of which here are Your Calumets and Belts which Mr. Croghan took from You, they are safe in his Possession, (then produced their Calumets Belts &c.) and over and besides we commit every thing that passes between us to writing, so that our Words cannot be lost or forgotten, and I do by this Belt recommend it to You, to be punctual and faithfull in all your Engagements with Your Father, and not think of trifling with him.

A Belt

Children You begin already to see and feel the Fruits of Peace, from the Number of Traders and plenty of Goods at all the Garrisoned Posts, and our enjoying the Peaceable possession of the Illinois, will be found of great Advantage to the Indians in that Country, You likewise now see that proper Officers, Men of honour and Probity are appointed to reside at the Posts, to prevent abuses in Trade, to hear your Complaints, and such of them as they cannot redress, they are to lay before me, Interpreters are likewise sent for the Assistance of each of them, and Smiths are sent to the Smiths to repair Your Arms and Implements, all which is attended with a great Expence, and are done by the Great King, your Father, as a proof of his regard; so that casting from You all Jealousy and apprehension, You should rather strive with one another, who should demonstrate the most Gratitude for his Acts of Favour. I do therefore now confirm the Assurances I gave You of His Majesties good will, and do insist upon Your casting away all bad thoughts, and shutting Your Ears against all flying idle reports of bad People, who would be glad You lost his favour.

A Belt

Children As I have Your Interest much at heart, I felt great concern at finding that some of Your People of late began to forget their Engagements, and Murdered two of the Kings Soldiers near Detroit, in the time of profound Peace, for which two of the Pottawattamies are yet in confinement at the Detroit, they are safe and well taken care of, but it was Judged necessary that they (being of the same Nation) should be apprehended and kept safe, untill those who had been guilty of the Crime were delivered up to Justice, and that is agreeable to their own Engagements entered into two Years ago. but notwithstanding You have not done so yet, and not doubting but that on duly considering Your promises You will fulfill them. The General, and I from the regard we have for those who remained true to their Engagements, have thought proper to release them, and an order will be now sent for their Enlargement, and they will be restored to their People on Your return to Detroit, I therefore expect that You will in return, see that proper Satisfaction is immediately made for the Murder of the two Soldiers, and that You will deliver up such of Your People as may yet be in Your Nations. and as to the

Murder committed lately by a Negroe on two of your Men at Detroit, You know he is of a different Colour, and Negroe from us, so the Violation cannot be attributed to the Eng on the Contrary he will meet with the punishment due to the Crime, and your People may be convinced of it by

A String.

Children It is with infinite concern that the Men at the head of Affairs in this Country, have heard of Murder of some Indians, by a Parcel of lawless Banditti some of the Frontiers, these mad People were probably indu thereto, from the Cruelties exercised upon some of their Fri during the late War, and probably many of the Indians acted indiscreetly towards them, but be the cause of Conduct what it will, His Majesty highly resents it, and great Men in this Country (particularly the General) Determined to find them out, and to prosecute them with utmost Severity, to deter others from being guilty of like, let this therefore give You no further concern as it a National thing, but rest assured of our Inclination to You Justice, and detestation of those who by such like would disturb the publick Tranquility so happily estab now for your Interest.

A Belt

Children I assure you of the King my Mas Esteem for all faithfull good Indians who duly regard Engagements, and that he will by no means suffer you to be ill used, so that whenever you have any reason complain, You are to lay the Matter candidly before the Commissary or other of my Officers in your Co who, if he cannot do You Justice, will report it faithfully to me, who having a Particular Management of your Af and the most ready Inclination to serve You, will alw study your Interest, and exert my self to procure the

the Satisfaction you may desire. Desiring you will for the future wait patiently for redress without suffering Your hands to Arms, and give an immediate Check to any of Your People should they get drunk and forget their Engagements. Should any of Your People be guilty of Murder, You will deliver them up to us, in order to have their Trial in like manner as His Majesties English Subjects, in such case, You shall meet with the like Satis-faction from us, and that as His Majesty is sincerely Disposed to support You, and to have no dealing with Your Enemies, You will in return break off all Connec-tions with any other Nation, who may by a Quarrel with us disturb the publick Tranquility, and that You will assist us if we desire it, in bringing them to Punish-ment.

A Belt

Children I earnestly recommend Hunting and Trade to You, which will now be more to Your Advantage and the happiness of Your families than ever before, as I have already told You that Men of Probity & Experience are solely appointed to have the particular inspection of it, and to redress grievances, these Gentlemen are to reside at the Posts, that they may be the better enabled to see Justice enforced, and I desire You will all pay a due Respect to them, but whilst Traders ramble thro' Your Countrys without any Check, You cannot be surprised that some frauds will be committed, and I expect that all Traders and other His Majesties Subjects whose Business calls them to the Posts may meet with Your Protection.

A Belt

Children I now with this Belt turn your Eyes to the Sun rising where you will always find me to be your sincere friend, and from me you may depend upon hearing what is true and good, and I charge you never more to listen to those bad birds who come with false Stories to lead you astray, and to make you break the solemn Engagements you have in the presence of the great Spirit so lately by you entered into with the great King your Father and his People, and I exhort you all to be strong and to lay fast hold of this Chain of Friendship with the English, that your Children seeing the Advantage of it, may follow your Example and be a happy People which I should rejoice to see.

Then Pontiac spoke

Father Your Children heartily thank you for what you have said to them to day, and have heard every thing with pleasure, as every thing is good, and will give an Answer to every Article of it to morrow, if we should forget any thing I beg you will remind us of our Commission, as we would be sorry to forget any part of it

Pondiac addressed Sr William July 25th.

Father I beg you will attend to what I have to say, and that you will make Allowance for my want of Understanding Father we heartily thank the great Spirit for affording us so fine a day to meet upon such good Affairs. I speak on behalf of all the Nations to the Westward whom I command, it is the will of the great Spirit that we should meet here to day and before him and all present I take You by the hand and never will part with it, and tell him to tell you that what I now say I shall stand fast to perform, because I took Col. Croghan whom you sent to treat here with the hand I have not let it go, from this day I am resolved to hold your hand faster than ever, for I perceive that the great Spirit who has made all these Lands about us will have it so. Father, while my father of France was in this Country I held him by the hand and never did any bad Action; now he is gone, I this day take You by the hand in the Name of all the Nations, of which I will acquaint them at home, and promise as long as I live no ill shall ever happen about Detroit, if in my power to prevent it.

A Belt 7 Rows

Father

You told us yesterday to have sense and to avoid those bad People who delight in doing Mischief and disturbing the public Tranquility, and You may be assured we shall observe what You said, You likewise advised us of Mr. Croghan's Journey to the Illinois, and desired that we would take care that he returned safe. Father be assured he shall meet with no insult, for on my Arrival at my Village, I'll send some of my Warriors to conduct him back in safety. You had reason Father to be angry at the Disasters last Year, the Conduct of the Indians there was without my knowledge, and contrary to my Inclinations and Advice, which was to behave in the most friendly manner to all the English they met with, but their minds were often poisoned by some other people which has since given me great concern.

A Belt 9 Rows

Father

This Day You have conferred a signal favour on me by releasing two Pottawattamies, for which we all heartily thank You, and that Nation in particular. Father it was contrary to my Advice that the Pottawattamies acted this bad part, for I charged them the day I took your Deputy Mr. Croghan by the hand to lay aside all their hatred to the

English, but I have never observed my Chain. Fathe
told us yesterday that when their Soldiers Families wer
upon us, we should bring in every person belonging to y
amongst us, and you may be assured as soon as I return
make a search among the several Nations, and should a
yet remain amongst them, they shall all be delivered up to
Commissary.

2 Belts 1 of 5 } 1 of 6 Row

Father We thank you for the goodness you hav
in sending plenty of Merchandize to Detroit, this will be
great means of promoting a good understanding betwee
as it will enable us to cloath our Children well, we likewi
heartily thank you for not letting the traders to straggle
the Woods to our Villages, but to trade only at the Posts u
the Inspection of the Commissarys, it was not prudent
them ramble where they pleased, but as you have settled i
will be no danger along the Waters to the Posts, and they
shall be justly dealt with.

3 Belts 6 Row

Father Tho' you address me yet it is the sam
if you address all the different Nations. Father this Belt
Covers and strengthens our Chain of Friendship, and
is ours & Yours to shew you that if any Nation Attack y
or would trouble the Earth, we shall feel it, in hand a
it. Father yesterday you told us to turn our Eyes to
the Sun Rising, I do, and when I get home, I shall dir
all the Nations to do the same, and there they will s
see their Father, and by stretching out their hands
can always take hold of him.

3 Belts 10 Row

Father We thank You for having appointe
Hay our Commissary, who is a Man we know and lo

Father here is a Man (meaning Mr. Crawford) who has made a friendship with us, and for whom I have a great regard, who brought me here, and knows our Customs and Affairs I beg therefore that as Detroit is a place where much business is transacted, you'l appoint Mr. Crawford to be assisting to Mr. Hay, at any rate we expect you'l permit him to return with us.

A Belt & Tours—

Teata Chief of the Hurons spoke & made a long Speech much to the same purpose

Sir William thanked them for their friendly Answer, and then informed them that he had a few Words more to say to them, which he would deliver the next day.

Saturday 26th. The Bunt Chief of Onondaga at the Head of a Party of Warriors came to Sir Williams Quarters and desired a hearing, on which Sir William accompanied him to the Arbour with the Gentlemen as before when the Onondaga Speaker Tiawarunte made a long Speech concerning the Party then present who returned with a Scalp from the Cherokees.

After painting the Scalp Belt of Wampum which hung with Feathers delivered it to Sir William to be disposed of which he promised to do next day in presence of all the Nations. he then returned them thanks, gave them Tobacco, Pipes and Liquor, and sent them over the River to their Encampment where they danced the whole Night

Sunday 27th. . . 10 a Clock

Sir William summoned all the Western & other Nations to assemble & being met in the Bower, spoke to them as follows

Children

The badness of the Weather yesterday prevented my calling You to Council as I intended. I now acquaint You that the greatest part of Your Answer of the 13th was very satisfactory, and I hope it may be as sincere and well meant as my Admonitions to You of the day before, if so, and that You continue in that good disposition You will be a happy People, and will always find the King a tender Parent and his Subjects Your firm friends, this I assure You of by this Belt of Wampum.

A Belt

Children

I think proper to acquaint You that on my way hither I received Letters from my Deputy Mr. Croghan with his proceedings at a Meeting held at Fort Pitt last Month with the Mingoes, Hurons of Sandusky, Shawanese and Delawares, at which they settled all Affairs in the most Amicable manner, and in consequence thereof a considerable Number of each Nation is gone with him to the Illinois in Order to treat with and Arrange every thing there between us and the Indians of that Country, as well as to make up the Breach with the Kicapous and Mascoutens, as they have now expressed the greatest desire for forgiveness, and for being received into the friendship of the English & their Allies once more, after which, & what we have now done here, I am hopefull that we shall long enjoy the blessings of Peace. on Your return to Your several Countrys, You will be more fully informed of what passed there. I am to acquaint You also that the Spaniards have given up a part of their Country to the French King for New Orleans, & that a Spanish Governor is now Arrived, & has taken possession thereof, & the French who live there are at liberty to remove to any other part of the French Kings dominions they like. this is the true State of Affairs at present, if You are told otherwise, You are imposed upon, with a view to lead You and others into such troubles, which by this Belt I advise you carefully to avoid.

A Belt

Children

I am glad that my appointment of Mr. Hays is so pleasing to Your Nations, for he has been many Years amongst You, is pretty well acquainted with your Customs Connections & Trade; I am certain he will render You all the Justice & Service in his power. It pleases me also to find that Mr. Crawford has taken proper care of You in your way hither, & that he is so agreeable to You all, & so particular an Acquaintance of my Child Pondiac, on whose Account, as well as that of his being an honest Man, well versed in, and acquainted with the manners and Customs of Indians, I shall take proper Notice of, & make the best provision I can for him, & that as soon as may be, in the mean time he will see You safe home, & take care that You do not lose any of your things by the way.

A Bunch of Wampum

Children

It would take up a great deal of your & my time to make you sensible of the many reasons which your Father the Great King of England had for limitting the Trade to the several Posts only, let it suffice at present that I assure You it was entirely to prevent Fraud & abuses in Trade, which cannot any other way be effected; those Gentlemen appointed to Superintend the Trade, & other Your Affairs at the Posts would be unnecessary, were every Man to Trade where he pleased, when You consider this properly & impartially, You must certainly be convinced that Your Father could not have taken a more effectual Method of serving You, rest then satisfied with the present Regulation, the Posts about You being so contiguous it can be no inconveniency to You to repair to them, when You have anything to Trade, & there You will be sure of having Justice done You

A Belt

Children: Having now gone so far thro the Bu
of this Meeting to our mutual Satisfaction, I think it
Necessary before we break up to remove every thing whi
it may again create the least uneasiness betwixt us,
Your whole behaviour here has been dutifull & open, I h
no reason to doubt your ready compliance. I am then
You that I have seen several & am informed there are m
more Belts of Wampum in your Possession, from bad Pe
& many from You in the hands of those who bear of th
as these all tend to what is bad, & to the disturbance of P
now so happily settled over this extensive Country. I
insist upon Your withdrawing all such Belts out of
hands of those whom You sent them to in the time You
Drunk, & return those which You received from those
were foolish enough to Quarrell with their Brothers,
that as soon as possible, then You will convince the
King your Father of your duty to him, & me of the reg
You have for the solemn Engagements now entered in
here in the presence of the great Creator of this Earth
also of the several Nations now present.

A Belt.

Sir William then told them he had finishe
what he had to say, on which Pondiac reply

Father: I thank You for every thing You have
it being all very good & being meant for our Interest
Welfare. I think with You its very necessary that all
Belts You mentioned should be withdrawn; & thank
Sincerely for your advice; We shall now take every th
You said into Consideration, & tomorrow Morning a
You fully thereupon

Then Teiawarunt the Onondaga Speaker stood up & with a Cherokee Scalp replaced Ganughsadega former Speaker of Onondaga in Sir Williams name, as he had given a large black Belt for that purpose long ago. the Scalp was taken by Karaghiagigo an Onondaga Warrior & friend of Sir William Johnsons.

Monday 28th July 1766.

Present as before

Pondiac spoke

Father

We thank You for the good Advice You have given us since we have been here, as it is all good & for our Benefit. Father You may be assured we shall do every thing You have desired of us, we shall do nothing but what is good, & reject every thing bad, not only me, but all the Nations of whom I am Master to the Northward. – You may be sure by this String I shall fulfill my promises.

A String of 4 Branches

Father

You tell me there are Belts this way, as well as to the Northward, which I promise to recall agreeable to Your request. You have reason to desire me to call them in, I have but one amongst the Six Nations, which I should be glad they would deliver up, & I will send them there or bring them to You. Father all the Belts that are gone to the Northward passed by my Village & came from the Senecas, & they are so dispersed that it will take a good while to gather them, & when Collected will be more than a Man can carry. I shall upon my Arrival at my Village gather them together, & send them to those to whom they belong, or from whom they came. I assure You that there is but one of the aforesaid bad Belts belonging to me, & if any Indians say otherwise they Assert a falsehood, & I beg by this String of Wampum, that the Six Nations my Brothers now present will return it to me, & I'll do the same by them.

A String 4 Branches Wampum

Mr. Perthuis then delivered this Speech to the Six Nations with the String.

Father Yesterday you told me that the Traders should all remain at the Posts, which gives me pleasure as it is agreeable to the Great King our Fathers orders, but we hope that the Trader who is at present at Fort Erie called Male may be continued, as it will prevent the trouble we shall have in going over the Carrying place. This is all I have now to say or ask.

A String Wampum

Teata of the Hurons spoke

Father We are extremely glad to hear the Speech delivered by our Brother Pondiac, particularly as he is entirely of your opinion, with whom we Join, and return thanks for the goodness you have shewn for us — Father, we beg that you & the Six Nations who are here present will hear us, we shall answer in a few words to all the Articles that You proposed Yesterday, which we found to our Satisfaction, for which we thank You, & by this Belt we strengthen Your Speeches, & assure You that we (the Hurons) will never cease doing of what is right in support of the Public tranquility, & will hold fast the Chain of Friendship You have given us. You may be assured that what we say is from the bottom of our Hearts, & that God is Witness we dont speak from the lips outward, & if we do otherwise than we say, we run a risk of being punished for our perfidy. Be persuaded that upon our return to our Village we shall do every thing in our power to unite all our Nation as far as to Sandusky, that we may act in Conjunction in every thing that is good, but as there are some whose hearts are not well inclined namely Sondescon & Caneughka, who do nothing but strive to disturb the Earth, we cant be answerable for them, they are however a small Number, & incapable of doing much harm.

These are the Sentiments of the Hurons, you Father must have known us to be sincere & a people who do not listen to any thing tending to disturb the publick tranquility.

A Belt 13 Rows

Father We thank you for having thought of every thing that is necessary for us, as our Country is a place of Consequence, as we are liable to many impositions in our Castles, & as the Commissarys would be useless if the Traders went in the different Rivers, we rest satisfyed with your prudent Regulations, & we hope you will Regulate the prices of Goods.

3 Strings

Father We are convinced of your having done every thing for our Advantage, even to a Smith to mend our fire Arms, Axes & Hoes, but as there are some better & abler Workmen than others, we beg you will allow us the one that suits us best, & he that has pleased us for twenty or thirty Years past named Chauvin, this we beg you'l not refuse us. This is all we have to say with Wampum. but we beg you may grant us the person (meaning Mr. Crawford) who Pondiac ask'd for to stay at Detroit under Mr. Hay, that when he has Occasion to send any where, or should be by any Accident absent, we shall always be sure to find one who we can apply to.

2 Strings

When this was done Sir William ordered the Interpreter to ask the Six Nations if they were ready to Answer to Pondiacs String — upon which the Onondaga Speaker lighted a

Calumet of Peace which Sir William left in their har
many Years ago for that use, & handed it about to the
Indians, after which the Speaker with a Bunch of Wamp
addressed himself to the Western Nations as follows —

My Brothers

Sir William lighted a large
Fire here, & desired a few of us to be Witness of the good
to be done at it, & we have with the utmost pleasure
what is past, & found everything to our Satisfaction,
rejoice to see the good works of Peace so happily sette
by this string of Wampum we wipe You from the
of Your head to the Soles of the feet, & we fix your hear
upright.

8 Strings Wa

Brothers. Ottawas & Hurons

You told us that after having fi
Matters on a proper footing between Sir William & Y
he engaged You to recall all Your Belts that are i
Villages, & You told us by a String of Wampum tha
were afraid that these Belts if they were not taken
might be the cause of some bad consequences herea
as we some of the Six Nations now assembled here
extremely satisfyed with the manner you have be
with him, we will now acquaint You how we ca
what Belts we have.

3 Branches Wamp

Brothers

Here is a Belt we received t
Years ago from the Miamies, when we were going
the Illinois with Capt. Morris of the 17th Regiment,
was to prevent our proceeding further on our Rout, le
we might be insulted on the way. We by this Belt
the Miamies for this Belt if well intended, & assure
that we shall inform the Senecas of what You have

regardin

regarding the Belt You say you gave the Six Nations. as the Senecas keep all such things, for they never came the length of our Villages, neither would we suffer them to come to our Council fire, which You (meaning Sir William) who know our Sentiments may be convinced of

A Belt 7 Rows to Pondiac

Pondiac replyed.

Brothers I shall return this Belt to the Miamies myself & tell them Your Sentiments

Then the Onondaga Chief Teiaquande spoke as follows.

Heres a Belt by which we engage You to follow the example of Manitoo, Chief of the Ottawas at Sandusky by which he proposed a General Peace, & as it comes from a Warrior, this Speech is much stronger than those from old Chiefs whose understanding are less clear, & we assure You that we are of the same Sentiments, & exhort You to Maintain & support the Engagements You now have entered into before the Master of Life, & us (with Your Father Sir William) as it is the sure & only means to preserve & Continue that friendship & Amity on which our mutual happiness depends.

A Belt to Pondiac

Then addressing himself to Sir William he said.

Brother Heres a branch of Wampum that Mr Croghan gave us, & told us he was sent to the Illenois to settle all matters with the Nations there that he began last Year, & as it was reported he run a risk in going he beged us to look after him till he Arrived there, & make a report of it to our Brother Sir William, as also if any Accident should happen him.

5 Strings Wampum

Then he shewed a Belt which had been sent from a Nation beyond the Chicasaws to the Shawanese, which they were desired as they spoke all Languages to send round to all the Nations, to exhort them to be Stedfast in their Alliances, that the Public tranquility might not be disturbed.

Then Continued

Brother We of the Onondaga Nation with this Belt return You & the Mohawks many thanks for Your good Advice & Consolation lately sent to us on the News of Karaghiagigoe & his party being killed by some of Your People at Fort Pitt, & we have now the pleasure to inform You, that the Account sent us by the Senecas of that Affair is without foundation. our People who were supposed lost having now returned with two Scalps from the Southward, & are here present & glad to see You.

A Belt 9 Rows

Tuesday 14 29 July. 1766.

The Indians being all Assembled at the Bower Sir William spoke to the Western Nations as follows.

Children I was in hopes that after what I had said to You all the day before Yesterday relative to Trade, & the Several reasons then given You for its being confined to the Posts You would have rested satisfyed. Your desire of having a Man to Trade at Fort Erie, would be prejudicial to all the Traders at Niagara, & should they all go to, & Trade at Fort Erie as well as that Man which they have an equal right to do, would not the Chippawaes & Mississageys from the North side of the Lake have great reason to complain when they have no other place (as You have) to Trade at. this considered I hope You will say no more on that Subject.

As to the Prices of our Merchandize & Your Furrs & Skins at Detroit, they were settled by me when there, & if it is now from circumstances found necessary to make any Alterations in them, the Commissary has power to do so, & will doubtless act for Your Interest as well as that of the Traders, & I dare say to Your mutual Satisfaction.

I have it in view to employ Mr. Crawford as soon as an Opportunity offers, which I expect will be soon, & I desire You may urge it no farther, as he himself is well satisfied of my inclination to serve him, here he is & will tell You so.

A Large Bunch Wampum

Bretheren of the Onondagas, Oneidas & Cayugas

It gave me a particular pleasure to hear You yesterday exculpate Yourselves so clearly, & I wish our Bretheren the Senecas could do the same, but as You observe it is very probable that the Belt came no farther than their Nation, if it is there I expect You will get it from them, & let it be returned to Pondiac, or to me, so that he may get it. — I am also to tell You that I am greatly pleased at the Admonitions which You yesterday gave to the Western Nations now here, & hope You will be ever mindfull of the many Engagements entered into with me, & that You will keep up strictly to them.

A Belt

Bretheren I am extremely happy to find that the Report of 4 Onondagas being killed by our People proves false, indeed I thought as much at the time, from the Circumstances then Mentioned, well knowing that none of the Kings Officers or Troops in any of his Garrisons would be guilty of so rash a thing. I put the General & several Governours to the trouble of making an inquiry about it, & Yesterday had a Letter from the former acquainting me that after having made the strictest enquiry about it at Fort Pitt &ca, He could learn nothing more than that Peace

reigned every where as far as the Illinois. I shal
my return make the Mohawks acquainted with Your B
to their & my Belt on that Occasion, & I must desire that
do immediately recall Your Belts & undeceive those Peop
whom You too precipitately sent the News.

A Belt.

Children of the Western Nations.

To You I now address myself in partic
& desire Your Attention.

Having now finished the Business of th
Congress to our mutual Satisfaction, as well as to th
my Brethren the Six Nations, & that without any De
or even Sickness on either side since our Meeting, w
demands our thanks to the Great Maker & Preserv
Mankind. I am now to assure You that it affords m
utmost Satisfaction to see this Congress carried on
so much Sobriety, Prudence & Solemnity on Your part
it not only looks well, but also denotes Sincerity & g
Sense, which I must say (& that to Your Credit) You
Manifested thro' the whole, & which will appear whe
laid before the King Your Father over the great La
his Chief Men there. There remains then nothi
for me to add or do in order to compleat the great wo
met for, but to tell You that I do now strengthen & rat
all my Deputys transactions with You last Year, to
all that I have said to You at this Congress, & bury in o
all past transactions disagreeable to our remembran
never more to be thought of, so that we may all forthe
live together in the strictest friendship & Brotherly lo
this I desire You to make Publick

A Large Belt

Children I have brought with me a present fo
which You will accept of as a Mark of Your Fathers b
& regard, it will be delivered to You tomorrow, & Mr. Crau

wil

will take care of such part of it as You do not immediately use, till You arrive in Your respective Countrys. — and I recommend it to You all to be carefull of Your Share; that Your Familys may benefit thereby, & be Witnesses of Your Fathers Goodness.

Then the Onondaga Speaker replied with returning the Belt Sir William spoke upon, with respect of their having acquainted all the Neighbouring Nations with the News of Karaghiagigas death, & said they never sent any such Message to any Nation but kept their Mouths shut.

With regard to their withdrawing Pondiacs Belt from the Senecas, he said that they the Onondagaes never liked to have anything to do with any Belts which had caused any disturbance, & therefore would leave the withdrawing of said Belt to the Cayugas & Oneidas, being determined never to let any Belt of the kind come to their Village, or into their Council. — Handed the Belt to the Cayugas.

After this Pondiac spoke as follows

Father

You may be sure that all my Brothers to the Westward shall hear every thing that has so happily passed here, & that I will as long as I live, do nothing but what shall be agreeable to my Father, & that all the Nations over whom I have any Influence shall do the same. I shall at all times do everything in my power to assist You — (Meaning Sir William) to preserve the publick tranquility from being disturbed. Father, all our Brethren here present have heard Your good Advice, & are of the same Opinion with me, & promise since You have been so good as to bury every thing that was or might be disagreeable to us, that we shall reject every thing that tends to evil, & strive with each other, who shall be of the most Service in keeping up that Friendship that is so happily established between us.

Father, it will take some time before I can make it known to all the Nations what has paſsed here, but will do it even from the rising of the Sun to the setting, & from North to South.

Father, we heartily thank You for Your present, and are well convinced thereby of the goodneſs of the great King our Father, & shall follow Your advice in conserving it in the Manner You mention. Father, we acquiesce in every thing You have said, both as to Trade & every thing else, being Convinced You do every thing for our good. We heartily wish all the English may continue to us their promised friendship as we hope to convince You by our future Conduct, that we are thankfull for the good advice we have received, and determined to fulfill our Engagements.

The whole being finished Sir William gave them a general Admonition, that he hoped that all what had paſsed during the Congreſs might have a deep Impreſsion upon them all, & desired they should repeat it often amongst themselves, & hand it down to their Posterity with great care & under the strictest Injunctions, as on his part what was transacted could not be forgotten being regularly entered into the Records of Indian Affairs.

Wednesday 30th Delivered the present to the Western Indians in four parts, which pleased them greatly as it was at the desire of their Chief Men.

Inclosed in Johnson
to Gage Feb. 16, 1766

1766 " expressed their dissatisfaction at the State of the road. — July the 2d arrived at Burnetts-
" fied at 12 o'the clock, waited here this day, expecting some of the Indians might get sober, and
" overtake us, and got Provisions accordingly, but none came. — July the 3d, this day proceeded
" about 12 Miles, and encamped July the 4th this day we got within about 4 miles off Onaida
" where some of that Nation met us, and desired we would wait until they were prepared to receive us —
July 5th " Some of the Sachems came, and took us by the hand, and led us in after ten Stops, and performed
" the usual Ceremony — ——— July the 6th and 7th Employed in performing the usual Ceremony of
" Condolence — July the 8th left the Castle and arrived at the Fallhill —, the 9th returned home
" without meeting any thing extraordinary —

Copy of Proceedings of a Congress held at Ontario October the 15th 1766 transmitted to Sir Wm Johnson Bart by Capt Lieut Normand McLeod —

Present
Capt Lieut Normand McLeod of the late 80th Regimt
Lieut Allen Grant of the Royal Americans
Lieut Schaulk of the Royal Artillery
Ensign McDonnell of the Royal Americans
Interpreter Joseph Brant —

Teyawharunte Speaker of the Onondagas arose, and spoke as follows viz

Brother —

We are come here to speak to you. Yesterday we got drunk, else we should have then spoke to you. — Sir Wm Johnson often told us that he was looking for a good man to take care of us, and all Indians in general, who may come to this Post. He has now found one. You must therefore have large Ears, and Eyes, with this Wampum I open them, and clear all your Insides &c so that you may hear us, see us, and talk to us as you ought to do. — Gave 4 Strings of Wampum

Brother —

The French Indian that went among us has cheated us out of half our Roots &c that he traded with us for. Sir Wm Johnson when at this Place promised to allow Monsieur Cavalier to go to our Villages because he is a good man, and kind to the Indians. He is this day come here from Montreal, and we insist upon his going home with us, as our old Women, and Children cannot come far from home to trade. — The Traders at this Place sell their Goods very dear, especially Newkirk who is a very illnatured man. — Goods are a good deal cheaper at the German Flatts than here. — We hear that you made great Promises to the Missisagaes, and told them that there would be Plenty of Milk, and other Goods sold cheap here. — As our Ears are large, we heard there was a ffrench Trader at Irondequot; and he ought not to be there. — You must take care that the Goods are to be cheap for the future, and you must keep a Store of Goods for the use of our Warriors, old Women, & Children. There must be a good large House built at this Place for the Indians to go into when it Rains, & when the weather is cold. — We have now no more to say to our Brother, as he now knows the Errand we came upon —

Gave three Strings of Wampum, wch they desired might be given or sent to Sir Wm Johnson —

On the 16th the Onondagas having assembled, received the following answer from Capt McLeod Pres.t as before —

Brethren —

You spoke to me yesterday, and desired I should open my Ears, and hear

1766 what you had to say.., I have done so, and have thought of all you have said. — Now with this Wampum I open your Ears, and I hope you will listen to, and remember what I am going to say.. Brethren.. —

4 Strings of Wampum. —

You all know that I am appointed here by Sir Wm. Johnson to take care of you, and your Trade. it shall be always my Study to do every thing I think will be of Service to you, and promote eve thing that can be for your good, so long as you continue to behave well. — As to the Frenchm of whom you complain for having cheated you, it was by your own desire, and to please you that he was sent among you, so that you must blame yourselves, if he has wronged you, as you were the Cause of his going. — and you will always be cheated, and told lies so long as you allow Traders to go to your Vil ges. It was to prevent this, that Sir Wm. Johnson appointed Gentlemen at the different Posts to take care of your Trade. — You frustrate his good intentions towards you, if you desire that Traders should go among you, or if you allow them to go. — As for your old People, and young Children, they can send by one of their Relations whatever they have to sell, to one of the Posts. — As to the Frenchman you desire should go with you home, it is true Sir Wm. Johnson promised he would let him go, but when the other Traders heard of this, they all wanted to go as well as he. — you would then have too many, and they certainly would have Cheated you as much as possible, for which reason, and your own good, Sir Wm. wrote to me to allow no body to go among you, or any other nation. — As to the Frenchmen that you say are at Arundegot, I know nothing about them, and if I can find them out, I will punish them for it, because they have done wrong in going there, and in going past this Place without my knowledge. ——— As the promises I made to the Missasageys, were, that they might sell their Skins here, as well as at any other Place, because it is nearer, than any other Post, and as I am sent here t take care of the Trade, I should see that they were not Cheated, and I now make the same promise to you. that when you think you are cheated, you have only to complain to me, and if I cannot give you red the affair shall be laid before Sir Wm. Johnson. — —— As to my keeping a Store of Goods for the use of the Indians, if the King allows me one, I shall take care that the Indians shall be reasonably Supplied out of it. ——— As to Goods they must certainly cheaper at the German Flats than he as the People there are not at the expence of carrying their Merchandize to this place. one of the reasons of the dearness of Goods here is that things are not yet put on the proper footing; but I hope in Spring to bring a ne such Regulations as shall please you all. — and as to the building a House for the Reception of the Indians. I can give you no further answer, than that matter shall be represented, and if my Superiors shall order one to be built, their Orders shall be obeyed. ——— I hope now that you are, and ever will be sensible of the good Intentions of your Brethren the English to take Care of you, for which reason I hope you will always be attached to their Interest, as they intend nothing else but your good, so long as you merit their Kindness, which I hope you will always Study to do. —

4 Strings of Wampum. —

Copy of a Letter from John Stuart Esqr. Superintendt. of Indian Affairs to the Southward to Sir William Johnson Bart. dated Charlestown June the 1st. 1766. —

Sir — I had the pleasure of writing to you the 30th. March last, since which I have not been favored with any of yours. — I now enclose you a Copy of a Talk, I lately received from the Cherokee Nation. by it you will perceive how much they are harrassed, and distressed by the Incur of the Northern Tribes what they alude to when they say that the Northern Enemy Strike the White People

as

FROM NORMAND MAC LEOD

Extracts[1]

Ontario, Octbr 13, 1766

Yesterday one of the Chiefs of the Onondagas came here to acquaint me that all the head men of that Nation were to be here to-morrow, what their business is I know not, but they sent their orders to have provisions ready for them, which Order I intend to comply with, I suppose they look upon Rum, pipes and Tobacco as provisions and most have them also. I hope when I have dismissed them and as the last of the traders who lived at this place is gone down with the Bearer, I may soon be thinking of travelling to the East.

The old Conosedaga Chief who told me the story about the Ske-qua-necks has this day left this place for home, he still persists in the old Story but is in hopes some of the Indians on the Ottawa River has stopt them. he seem'd displeas'd at the Message sent him by the Osswegatchee Chiefs and said he was too great a man to tell lyes, tho' I'm much of opinion he has told many. * * *

The Onondagas are to speak to me to morrow his Majesty King Bunt has a great deal to say to me, but I'm afraid his drunken Speaker will say a great deal more than he; the Speaker has already bother'd me out of half a gallon and will out of some more before we part. * * *

Sir W^{M}. Johnson

Nor^{D}. MacLeod

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[1] Copy in Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y. Original destroyed by fire. According to *Johnson Calendar*, p. 332, it also referred to "Mr (Hugh) Crawford" and "Mr (John) Newkerk's incivility."

AN INDIAN CONGRESS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Ontario, Oct. 15-16, 1766*]

Copy of Proceedings of a Congress held at Ontario[2] October the 15th. 1766 transmitted to Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. by Capt. Lieut. Normand Mc.Leod —

Present
Capt. Lieut. Normand McLeod of the late 80th Regimt.
Lieut. Allen Grant — of the Royal Americans
Lieut. Schaulk[3] — of the Royal Artillery
Ensign McDonnell — of the Royal Americans —
Interpreter — Joseph Brant. —

Teyawharunte speaker of the Onondagas arose, and spoke as follows — vizt.

Brother —

We are come here to speak to you. — Yesterday we got drunk, else we shoud have then spoke to you. — Sir Wm. Johnson often told us that he was looking for a good man to take care of us, and all Indians in general, who may come to this Post. He has now found one: You must therefore have large Ears, and Eyes; — with this Wampum I open them, and clear all your Inside &c so that you may hear us, see us, and talk to us as you ought to do. —

Gave 4 Strings of Wampum

Brother —

The French Indian that went among us has cheated us out of half our Roots &c that he traded with us for. — Sir Wm. Johnson when at this Place promised to allow Monsieur Cavalier[4] to go to our village, because he is a good man, and kind to the Indians. he is this day come here from Montreal, and we insist upon his going home with us, as our old Women, and Children cannot come far from home to trade. — The Traders at this Place sell their Goods very dear, especially *Newkerk*[5] who is a very ill natured man. — Goods are a good deal cheaper at the German Flatts than here. — We hear that you made great Promises to the Missasagaes, and told them that there wou'd be Plenty of Milk, and other Goods sold cheap here. — As our Ears are large, we heard there was a French Trader at Arundequot,[6] and he ought not to be there. — You must take care that the Goods are to be cheap for the future, and you must keep a store of Goods for the use of our Warriors, old Women, & Children. There must be a good large House built at this Place for the Indians to go into when it Rains, & when the weather is cold. — We have now no more to say to our Brother, as he now knows the Errand we came upon —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] Now Oswego, N. Y.

[3] Lieutenant Jacob Schalck.

[4] Louis le Cavalier, an Indian interpreter.

Gave three strings of Wampum, w^ch^. they desired might be given or sent to Sir W^m^. Johnson —

On the 16th. the Onondagas having assembled, received the following answer from Cap^t^. M^c^.Leod[7]

Pres^t^. as before —

Brethren. —

You spoke to me yesterday, and desired I shou'd open my Ears, and hear what you had to say. — I have done so, and have thought of all you have said. — Now with this Wampum I open your Ears &c and I hope you will listen to, and remember what I am going to say. —

4 Strings of Wampum. —

Brethren. —

You all know that I am appointed here by Sir W^m^. Johnson to take care of you, and your Trade. it shall be always my Study to do everything I think will be of Service to you, and promote every thing that can be for your good, so long as you continue to behave well. — As to the French Indian, of whom you complain for having cheated you, it was by your own desire, and to please you that he was sent among you, so that you must blame yourselves, if he has wronged you, as you were the Cause of his going, — and you will always be cheated, and told lies so long as you allow Traders to go to your Villages. It was to prevent this, that Sir Wm. Johnson appointed Gentlemen at the different Posts to take care of your Trade. — You frustrate his good intentions towards you, if you desire that Traders shou'd go among you, or if you allow them to go. — As for your old People, and young Children, they can send by one of their Relations whatever they have to sell, to one of the Posts. — As to the French man you desire shou'd go with you home, it is true Sir Wm. Johnson promised he wou'd let him go, but when the other Traders heard of this, they all wanted to go as well as he. — you wou'd then have had too many, and they certainly would have cheated you as much as possible, for which reason, and your own good, Sir Wm. wrote to me to allow no body to go among you, or any other nation. — As to the Frenchmen that you say are at Arundegot, I know nothing about them, and if I can find them out, I will punish them for it, because they have done wrong in going there, and in going past this Place without my knowledge. — All the promises I made to the *Missasageys*, were, that they might sell their Skins here, as well as at any other Place, because it is nearer, than any other Post, and as I am sent here to take care of the Trade, I shou'd see that they were not Cheated, and I now make the same promise to you. that when you think you are cheated, you have only to complain to me, and if I cannot give you redress, the affair shall be laid before Sir Wm. Johnson. — As to my keeping a Store of Goods for the use of the Indians, if the King allows me one, I shall take care that the Indians shall be reasonably supplied out of it. — As to Goods they must certainly [be] cheaper at the German Flats than here, as the People there are not at the expence of carrying their Merchandize to this place. one of the reasons of the dearness of Goods here is that things are not yet put on the proper Footing; but I hope in Spring to bring wth. me such Regulations as shall please you all, — And as to the building a

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[5] John Newkirk.

[6] Irondequoit.

[7] Captain Lieutenant Normand MacLeod.

House for the Reception of the Indians, I can give you no further answer, than that matter shall be represented, and if my Superiors shall order one to be built, their Orders shall be obeyed. — I hope now that you are and ever will be sensible of the good Intentions of your Brothers the English to take Care of you, for which reason I hope you will always be attached to their Interest, as they intend nothing else but your good, so long as you merit their Kindness, which I hope you will always study to do. —

4 Strings of Wampum. —

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

Copy[1]

Montreal, 16th October, 1766.

By the last account from Michilimackina, Major Rogers was arrived there, and immediately without hesitation, gave a general permit to all Traders to go wintering, for which he is vastly liked and applauded here. The Traders that came from there told me also that his behaviour towards the Indians was liked and approved of by them, as well as the people of the place.

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[1] Printed in *Journals of Major Robert Rogers*, ed. Hough, p. 228; original in New York State Library was destroyed by fire. In the *Johnson Calendar*, p. 333, the contents of the letter were described as "condoling on the death of Admiral Tyrell, asking payment of a bill in favor of Beach & Simpson, New York, in consideration of a loan made by Mr. Wade, and mentioning complaints of the merchants about trade restriction, Mr. Grant's claim to La Bay, Maj. Roger's liberality toward traders at Michilimachina [above], and that of Gov. Carleton in his province."

From Sir William Johnson

JOHNSON HALL Novbr 8th 1766

Dear Sir

I have had the pleasure of yr kind letter of the 16th Ulto. wherein you apologize for your Silence, beleive me when I assure you I did not attribute it to any want of freindship, nor did it prevent me from writing, but realy I had nothing Material to say, altho I have been kept constantly employed ever since my return from Ontario.

Sir Henry Moore was here some Days. He had it principally in view to make some purchases and hear complaints, and as he observed it was a good opertunity which might not again happen, the Oneidaes &ca were here, from whom he purchased Two large Tracts which they seemed well inclined to dispose of, but desired that they might not be applied to for any more to the Westward, and they & the Mohawks laid before him their Several Greiviances particularly Kayadarusseras, all which he promised to use his utmost endeavours to redress, but you well know that is not an easy matter, & that they have been repeatedly promised the same thing, I acted as consistently as possible upon the occasion, and the Inds seemed desireous to go that far, and no farther. The Governour made no proposals concerning Kayadarusseras but spoke warmly against it and proposed a prosecution in case ye Legislature will do nothing in it. how it will end I dont know.

I have lately had a letter from the Lords of Trade, wherein they account for Indian Affairs not having been attended to for sometime, but say that in a packquet or two they expect to write me of its Settlement, as the plan was again before his Majesty, and the Lords of Trade who patronized it being now at the Board, I am hopefull that it, and the other matters will go on well, unless another Change should happen, which from the uncertain state of Affairs at Home would not much surprise me, any more than it would to hear of disputes nearer hand, I beleive the Governour endeavours to avoid any Provincial altercation, but it is verry uncertain how long he can Continue to do so.

I take it extremely kind of you in that you have expressed so much desire to correspond often with me. Be assured my Dear Sir it will afford me a most sensible pleasure & that it shall not be wanting on my part whenever I can give you the least news, or entertainment, and I shall be glad of all opertunitys I have of testifying my unalterable Esteem & the cordiality with which

I am,
Dear Sir
Your most Sincere Freind & verry Humble Servant
W. Johnson

The Honr^{ble}
L^{t} Governour Colden

Certificate for Oath of Office

[Copy]

Horatio Sharpe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the province of Maryland.

TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting;

I DO hereby certify and make known that on the Day of the Date of these presents, John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex on Delaware, personally came before me and pursuant to His Majesty's Order in Council of the 8th of August last, took and subscribed the Oaths required by Law to be taken and the Abjuration Oath mentioned in the Act of Parliament made in the sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign; and also took an Oath for the faithful Execution of his Office and for the due observance of all the Acts of Trade and Navigation heretofore passed and now in force relating to His Majesty's Colonies & plantations, according to the true Intent and meaning thereof, so far as appertains unto him the said John Penn Esquire as

1766 Wednesday Septemr. 17th. an Onondaga arrived here who brought Sir Wm. a letter from Capt. McLeod at Ontario acquainting him that a Party of Squeghkaniprorones from Ganughsadagey in Canada to the amount of a hundred men gone up the Ottawa River in order to commit hostilities on any of his majesty's Subjects they met with there, or elsewhere, that the Sachems of Canada had endeavored to hinder them all in their power, but to no purpose, that the reason they assigned for it, was that the Traders were not allowed to ramble among them as formerly. but Capt. McLeod says they have been for a long time ill-disposed. — , Sir Wm. wrote by said Indian to Capt. McLeod, and gave directions how to act in the affair.

Septemr. 19th. — On this day eighty Oneidas arrived here to meet the Governor, who after waiting 14 days with the greatest impatience, did on his arrival here sell two large tracts of their Land to the Crown, the one on the North Side of the Mohawk River above the German fflatts to the Bend in the River, about two miles above Oriska, the other on the South Side opposite to the other for the greatest part, for both which they were fully paid according to agreement, and executed Deeds for the same in presence of the Governor with the unanimous Consent of the whole nation. — The Mohawks, and Conajoharees did at the same time dispose of sundry tracts to Scotare People, and others ;— and the Conjoharees did then, one, and all acknowledge the Gift of Land made to Sir Wm. in the year 1760, and did also declare to the Governor (who then had the Deeds in his hand before them) that they gave him, Sir Wm. from the North West Corner of the Patent formerly purchased by Teddy McGinn, and others on the Bank of Dekayuharonwe, or Canada Hill, all the Lands contained within a N. 58 Degrees West line from said Corner to the Canada Creek at Teughtaghraron at the German fflatts, and to the Mohawk River. — , This was interpreted to the Governor by Justice John Butler, and approved of by him. — The Indians of the several nations then present, mentioned many Abuses & Injuries suffered by them from their white Brethren, in wch. they desired Redress, and which the Governor then promised should be granted them.

Novemr. — In this month the Mohawks, and Conajoharees made sevl. application to Sir Wm. to know whether he had any answer from the Governor relative to their affair. the latter complained that Cobus Maybee, notwithstanding the repeated Notice given them by Sir Wm. and them, paid no regard thereto; also that Lines had been run in the night (as they imagined) which included the Indian Castle, Fort and near half of their Lowland, which gave them all the greatest uneasiness, and begged the Governor might be made acquainted therewith, — to which Sir Wm. answered by promising to look into the affair as soon as he was empowered from home.

Decemr. 18th. — On this day Isaac a Tuscarora Chief with another of said nation, and Joseph Nicolaus Interpreter arrived here from North Carolina from whence they brought 160 of their Tribe to settle among the Six Nations, and sevl. letters for Sir Wm., by which it appeared that they with great difficulty were allowed to pass in safety thro' the Frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia &c notwithstanding they had his Pass, as also that of the Magistrates of the sevl. Districts, — that at Paxton in Pennsylvania in their Return from North Carolina they were plundered of sevl. things, particularly of six Horses they had bought with part of the money they had received for the Sale of part of their Lands in that Government. — , these with many more Complaints were made known to the Six Nations, altho Sir Wm. endeavored all he could to keep it private from them, knowing their tempers were already much soured by such like treatment shewn to sevl. of their People this year past as they passed thro' them Governments. — , They then begged Sir Wm. would allow them some Provision, Ammunition and Clothing to the new comers, who were now in the utmost Distress at Shamokin, not having

been

1766 been able to reach the Place of their Destination till Spring. — Sir Wm. wrote a letter by the Interpreter to Captain Grayden living at Shamokin with directions to furnish the Indians with such a quantity of Provision as they could subsist on till the Spring, and to give their young men some Ammunition wherewith to kill Game, — also a letter to Governor Penn thereon acquainting him with the behaviour of the Paxton People, and requesting he would have some satisfaction made to the Sufferers. — All which then made them easy together wth. a small Present given them. —

18th. Eod. die a Messenger from the Onondagas arrived to acquaint Sir Wm. that the Sachems of sd. Nation accompanied by others, were on their way hither, and would be here the next day. —

19th. The Bunt chief Sachem of Onondaga with the Speaker, and five other Sachems to the number of 25 arrived here. — On their being conducted into the Council Room, the Speaker went thro' the usual Ceremony, and then acquainted Sir Wm. that the Nanticokes were to attend the meeting, and that they expected them in a day or two, when they would lay before him the business they came upon.

Eod. die the Conajohare chiefs arrived here, being desired by the Onondagas to attend, as also the lower Mohawks, a circumstance disagreeable to Sir Wm. not having any thing provided for them, therefore was under a necessity of giving out of his family Stores to them. —

23d. The Nanticokes not being arrived, and the Conajohares being impatient to return home on acct. of a great Flood, the Onondagas agreed to lay before Sir Wm. the occasion of their coming down. — Being all met, Sir Wm. performed the Ceremony of Condolence for the loss of Tiagarawe [illegible], the Speaker's grandchild with three Blankets, and one black belt of Wampum. — To which they made the usual Return. — Sir Wm. then told them that he was ready to hear what they had to say, On which Tegawronte Speaker desired first to speak a few words on behalf of the Six Nations, viz. That they judged it necessary before they entered on business to clean the Council Room [illegible] so as to leave nothing there which might interrupt their friendly meeting. — A white Belt [illegible]

Then continued. — Brother, we the Six Nations do also with this string clean the Council Room so that nothing may obstruct the Harmony, and friendship subsisting between us, and the good words necessary for our mutual Interest. — 3 Branches of Wampum. —

Brother. — We the Six Nations return you many thanks for the Enquiry you made into the many Reports some time ago spread, of our People being killed, and we rejoice with you to find they were groundless. — We with this Belt remove the uneasiness from your Heart which they might have occasioned, and also dress up the Tree of Shelter and Peace, so that the Roots, and Limbs thereof may spread and flourish over this extensive Land. — A Belt 10 Rows [illegible]. —

Brother. — This much we judged it indeed very necessary to do before we proceeded upon the business which lead us here, and at present shall go on with the rest, after some time Tegawronte spoke to Sir Wm. as follows.

Brother. — We now desire your attention on behalf of our Children the Nanticokes, Conoys, and [illegible] who have lately requested of us to lay their desires before you, and begged our Interest on this occasion. — That as their People who yet remain near the English, are in a very poor situation, and desire to remove [illegible] among the rest, on the [illegible] Land, we request, to that end, you will grant them Passports, as you have done to the Tuscaroras, and others formerly. — Next, they produced to Sir Wm. a letter from [illegible] a Nanticoke to his Friend Sam [illegible], requiring him (Sir Wm.) to inform them of the Contents of Governor [illegible] Proclamation of the 23 February 1766, both which they laid on the table, and said they were delivered to them by a Nanticoke who returned from Philada. a few days ago, whether he would [illegible] to know from the Governor the reason of his [illegible] [illegible] near

Shamokin

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Dec. 18-30, 1766*]

Decm^{r}. 18th. — On this day Isaac a Tuscarora Chief with another of said Nation, and Joseph Nicolaus Interpreter arrived here from North Carolina from whence they brought 160 of their Tribe to settle among the Six Nations, and sev^{l}. letters for S^{r}. W^{m}., by which it appeared that they with great difficulty were allowed to pass in safety thro' the Frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia &c nothwithstanding they had his Pass, as also that of the Magistrates of the sev^{l}. Districts — that at Paxton in Pennsylv^{ia}. in their Return from North Carolina they were plundered of sev^{l}. things, particularly of Six Horses they had bought with Part of the money they had received for the Sale of part of their Lands in that Government. — these with many more Complaints were made known to the Six Nations, altho' Sir W^{m}. endeavored all he cou'd to keep it private from them, knowing their tempers were already much sowered by such like treatment shewn to sev^{l}. of their People this year [*past*] as they passed thro' them Governments. — They then begged Sir W^{m}. wou'd allow [*them*] some Provision, Ammunition, and Clothing to the New comers, who were now in the utmost Distress at Shamokin,[2] not having been able to reach the Place of their Destination 'till Spring. — Sir W^{m}. wrote a letter by the Interpreter to Captain Graydon living at Shamokin with directions to furnish the Indians with such a quantity of Provision as they could Subsist on 'till the Spring, and to give their young men some Ammunition wherewith to kill Game, — also a letter to Governor Penn therein acquainting him with the behavior of the Paxton People, and requesting he woud have some satisfaction made to the Sufferers, — all which then made them easy together wth. a small Present given them. — 18th. — Eod. die a Messenger from the Onondagas arrived to acquaint Sir W^{m}. that the Sachims of his Nation accompanied by others, were on their way hither, and wou'd be here the next day. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] Later Sunbury, Pa.

19th. — The *Bunt* chief Sachim of Onondaga with the Speaker, and five other Sachims &c in all to the number of 25 arrived here — On their being conducted into the Council Room, the speaker went thro' the usual Ceremony, and then accquainted Sir Wm. that the *Nanticoks* were to attend the Meeting, and that they expected them in a day or two, when they wou'd lay before him the business they came upon.

Eod. die the Conjohare chiefs arrived here, being desired by the Onondagas to attend, as also the lower Mohawks, a circumstance distressing to Sir Wm. not having any Kings Provision for them, therefore was under a necessity of Issuing his own Family Stores to them. —

23d. — The Nanticoks not being arrived, and the Conajohares being impatient to return home on acct. of a great Thaw, the Onondagas agreed to lay before Sir Wm. the occasion of their coming down. — being all met, Sir Wm. performed the Ceremony of Condolence for the loss of *Diaquanda's* Son, and the Speaker's grandchild with three Bunches, and one black belt of Wampum — to which they made the usual Return. — Sir Wm. then told them that he was ready to hear what they had to say, On which *Teyawarunte* speaker desired first to speak a few words on behalf of the Six Nations vizt. "that they judged it necessary before they entered on business to cleanse Sir Wm's. inside from head to foot so as to leave nothing there which might interrupt their friendly meeting." —

A white Belt 6 Rows

Then continued — Brother, we the Six Nations do also with this white Wing cleanse the Council Room so that nothing may obstruct the Harmony, and Friendship subsisting between us, and the good Works necessary for our mutual Interests. —

3 Branches of Wampum. —

Brother. —

We the Six Nations return you many thanks for the Enquiry you made into the many Reports some time ago spread, of our

People being killed, and we rejoice with you to find they were groundless. — We with this Belt remove all uneasiness from your breast which they might have occasioned, and also dress up the Tree of Shelter, and Peace, so that the Roots, and Limbs thereof may spread and flourish over this extensive Land. —

A Belt 6 Rows mixed with some black. —

Brother. —

This much we Judged very necessary to do before we proceeded upon the business which lead us here, and at present shall go on with the rest, after some Pause, *Tiawarunte* spoke to S^r^. W^m^. as follows

Brother. —

We now desire your attention on behalf of our Children the Nanticoks, Canoys, and Delawares who have lately requested of us to lay their desires before you, and begged our Interest on this occasion. — First that as their People who yet remain near the Sea Side, are in a very poor Situation, and desire to come & settle among the rest on the Six Nation's Land, we request, to this end, you will grant them Passports, as you have done to the Tuscaroras, and others formerly. — Next they produced to Sir W^{m}. a Letter from *James Cohorka* a Nanticok to his Friend *Sam^{l}. Cottice*, requiring him (S^{r}. W^{m}.) to inform them of the contents of it as also Governor Penn's Proclamation of the 23^{d}. Septem^{r}. 1766, both which they laid on the table, and said they were delivered to them by a Nanticok who returned from Philad^{ia}. some time ago, whither he with his tribe went last Summer to know from the Governor the reason of his People's Killing three of their Relations in cool blood near Shamokin, — also to know from him whether it was by his Permission, or Order that some People of his Government came up to, and took away from off the Six Nations Lands at Wioming some Oar at sundry times. — That as to the killing the three Indians, the Governor assured them it gave him the utmost Concern, and to convince them of it he took the *Axe* out of their heads with three short strings of Wampum, at which there was a general Laugh raised on account of its smallness, Such Ceremony being always performed with a large Belt

&c — And as to the Oar being carried away, he said he was ignorant of it, but promised them he wou'd find it out ere long, and make them satisfaction for the same. — that the Governor further told them to Seize any Persons they found trespassing there, and to bring them before him, that then he woud find out the Persons who employed them. — The Speaker then said he had finished what they came about.

Sir W^m^. answered them by telling them that as the Conjohares &c were desirous of setting off immediately on account of the Ice they had to pass being bad, he wou'd then acquaint them all with the Purport of the two Papers which they delivered him, and also would give them his answer concerning the Nanticoks &c, that he wou'd the next day return answers to the other Belts, and Strings, which being their usual Ceremonials, did not require their attendance; and of this they approved. —

Here S^r^. W^m^. interpreted to them the Indian Letter, and Governor Penn's Proclamation, — & told them that as they were desirous of having all the scattered tribes removed from their present Places of Abode near the Sea Shore, and it being also their own desire, he wou'd give them a Pass for that Purpose, also that he wou'd write to the sev^l^. Governors in whose Provinces they lived, to see Justice done them with regard to what Lands they then might have. — for w^ch^. they returned many thanks, & seemed well pleased &c —

Dec^r^. 24^th^. — The Indians being assembled Sir W^m^. thanked them for the Ceremony they performed the day before, and in return removed from their breasts all uneasiness which might have been occasioned by any misconduct of the White People, or otherwise, — also lighted up the Council Fire of Onondaga, cleansed the Council Room of all Filth it might have contracted for some time past, and recommended to the Chiefs a strict observance of their engagements with the English &c, all which he enforced w^th^.

2 Belts of Wampum & a Bunch of D^o^.

The Speaker having informed Sir W^m^. that the *Bunt* chief of the Onondaga nation was at present very uneasy in mind on account of some Family Difference, begged that he wou'd speak in public concerning it, which Sir Wm. did with a Bunch of Wampum, and Exhorted all of that Nation then present to use their best Offices for a Reconciliation so necessary and which then effected, must tend to the advantage of the whole Nation; to the Performance of this the Indians gave Sir Wm. the strongest assurances, as did the Bunt of his readiness, and desire to come into any reasonable terms. —

Sir Wm. then laid before them the many Advantages accruing to their Nations from their embracing the present favorable and very friendly Offers made them by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of sending Missionaries, and Catechists among them for their Instruction in the Principles of the Christian Religion, and the Education of their Children, which as a Member of that body, he was desired to make known to them, and as their Friend he strenuously urged it to them, being well assured that nothing wou'd tend more to their acquiring an Esteem & Regard in this World, and their Happiness in the next. — then desired they wou'd on their Return to their sevl. Nations seriously consider the affair, and give him their answer by the first favorable Opportunity. —

A Bunch of Wampum. —

The Indians promised Sir Wm. that they would lay the affair before all the Six Nations, and as soon as their Resolutions were taken, to make him acquainted with them. —

Sir Wm. then gave them a Present of Clothing, Amunition, Cash &c, and concluded with giving them a friendly Admonition, and necessary Rules for their future Conduct, which if observed, he assured them wou'd be the most effectual means of preserving that Covenant of Friendship, and brotherly Love entered into with the English, on their first Arrival here, and so often renewed in his Presence, and on which their Happiness depended. — To all which they gave a very favorable answer, — but did not seem to think well of the Senecas — Ended —

Decemr. 29th. — On this day *Conaquieson* chief Sachim of Oneida with *Saghuagarat*, and another arrived here from their

Nation, being sent by them to Sir William with a Complaint against Conradt Frank Justice,[3] Ury Klock, and an Albany man, whose name they did not know, that they were treating for Land with one of their People who was always in the French Interest, and lived in Canada 'till of late, and is determined as soon as he gets the money for the land he is now about Selling (to which they say he has no Right) to leave their Country, and remove to Canada, or Detroit, — that as such Proceedings are contrary to what they were told by the Governor, and Sir W^m^. repeatedly, they requested Sir W^m^. wou'd immediately put a Stop thereto, their Men and Women, old, and young being ag^t^. it

30th. — Sir Wm. wrote a letter by them to Justice Frank, and desired he wou'd not proceed any further in it as it was contrary to his Majesty's Proclamation, and the Indians inclinations. — Sir Wm. then acquainted them with the account he had then received from Lieut Roberts[4] Commissary at Niagara about one of the Vessels being burnt by accident, and desired that they wou'd report it in the same manner to the Six Nations, lest false accounts might be spread concerning it. Then gave them some Cash, Clothing &c and sent a Sled with them to the River. — Eod. Die — Thomas a Conjohare Indian was sent to acquaint Sir Wm. that one Cobus Pickard now living in the Fort at Conjohare, on being refused the Loan of a Sled a few days ago by Hendrick's Widdow, made use of much abusive language to the Indians there, and among other things told them that they need not be so forward, for that they wou'd soon be sent a Packing from thence by the Governor, as having no right to the Lands — they begged Sir Wm. wou'd remove him, and put a Stop to such behavior for the future. —

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[3] Captain Conrad Franck, justice of the peace.

[4] Lieutenant Benjamin Roberts.

1766 been able to reach the Place of their Destination till Spring. — Sir Wm. wrote a letter by the the Interpreter to Captain Graydon living at Shamokin with directions to furnish the Indians with such a quantity of Provision as they could subsist on till the Spring, and to give their young men some Ammunition wherewith to kill Game, — also a letter to Governor Penn thereon acquainting him with the behaviour of the Paxton People, and requesting he would have some satisfaction made to the Sufferers. — all which then made them easy together wth. a small Present given them. —

18th. — Do. die a Messenger from the Onondagas arrived to acquaint Sir Wm. that the Sachems of that Nation accompanied by others, were on their way hither, and would be here the next day. —

19th. — The Bunt chief Sachem of Onondaga with the Speaker, and five other Sachems &c to the number of 25 arrived here — On their being conducted into the Council Room, the Speaker went thro' the usual Ceremony, and then acquainted Sir Wm. that the Nanticokes were to attend the meeting &c and that they expected them in a day or two, when they would lay before him the business they came upon.

20th. Do. die the Conajohare chiefs arrived here, being desired by the Onondagas to attend, as also the lower Mohawks, a circumstance disobliging to Sir Wm. not having anything Provided for them, therefore was under a necessity of giving his own Family Stores to them. —

23d. — The Nanticokes not being arrived, and the Conajohares being impatient to return home on acct. of a great Thaw, the Onondagas agreed to lay before Sir Wm. the occasion of their coming down. — being all met, Sir Wm. performed the Ceremony of Condolence for the loss of Diaquanda's Son, the Speaker's grandchild with three Bunches, and one black belt of Wampum — to which they made the usual Return. — Sir Wm. then told them that he was ready to hear what they had to say, On which Teyawarunte Speaker desired first to speak a few words on behalf of the Six Nations, viz. that they judged it necessary before they entered on business to cleanse Sir Wm's inside from head to foot so as to leave nothing there which might interrupt their friendly meeting. — A white Belt. He then continued. — Brother — we the Six Nations do also with this wing clean the Council Room so that nothing may obstruct the Harmony, and friendship subsisting between us, and the good works necessary for our mutual Interests. — 3 Branches of Wampum. —

Brother. — We the Six Nations return you many thanks for the Enquiry you made into the many Reports some time ago spread, of our People being killed, and we rejoice with you to find they were groundless. — We with this Belt remove all uneasiness from your Heart which they might have occasioned, and also dress up the Tree of Shelter and Peace, so that its Roots and Limbs may spread and flourish over this extensive Land. — A Belt of Wampum with two Rows. —

Brother. — This much we judged very necessary to do before we proceeded upon the Business which lead us here, and at present thank you with the rest, after which Teyawarunte spoke to Sir Wm. as fo-

Brother. — We now desire your attention on behalf of our Children the Nanticokes, Conoys, and [illegible] who have lately requested of us to lay their desires before you, and begged our Interest on this occasion. — Part of their People who yet remain near the Susquehanna, are in a very poor situation, and desire to move up among the rest on the Six Nations land; we request, to this end, you will grant them Passports, as you had done to the Tuscaroras, and others formerly. — Next, they produced to Sir Wm. a letter from the Chief of the Nanticokes to his Friend [illegible], requiring him (Sir Wm.) to inform them of the Contents of a Governor's Proclamation of the 23d. Septr. 1766, which they laid on the table, and said they were delivered to them by a Nanticoke who returned from Philadelphia a few days ago, whither he went with the whole to know from the Governor the reason of his People killing three of their Relations in and about near Shamokin.

1766 been able to reach the Place of their Destination 'till Spring. — Sir Wm. wrote a letter by the the Interpreter to Captain Grayden living at Shamokin with directions to furnish the Indians with such a quantity of Provision as they could Subsist on 'till the Spring, and to give their young men some Ammunition wherewith to kill Game. — also a letter to Governor Penn therein acquainting him with the behavior of the Paxton People, and requesting he would have some satisfaction made to the Sufferers. — all which then made them easy together wth. a small Present given them. —

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Then continued. — Brother, we the Six Nations do also with this white Wing cleanse the Council Room so that nothing may obstruct the Harmony, and Friendship subsisting between us, and the good Works necessary for our mutual Interests. — 3 Branches of Wampum.

Brother. — We the Six Nations return you many thanks for the Enquiry you made into the many Reports some time ago spread, of our People being killed, and we rejoice with you to find they were groundless. — We with this Belt remove all uneasiness from your breast which they might have occasioned, and also dress up the Tree of Shelter, and Peace, so that the Roots, and Limbs thereof may spread and flourish over this extensive Land. — A Belt 6 Rows mixed with some black. —

Brother. — This much we judged we indeed very necessary to do before we proceeded upon the business which lead us here, and at present shall go on with the rest; after some Pause, Tiawarunte spoke to Sr. Wm. as follows

Brother. — We now desire your attention on behalf of our Children the Nanticoks, Conoys, and Delawares who have lately requested of us to lay their desires before you, and begged our Interest on this occasion. — First that as their People who yet remain near the Sea Side, are in a very poor situation, and desire to come & settle among the rest, on the Six Nations Land, we request, to this end, you will grant them Passports, as you have done to the Tuscaroras, and others formerly. — Next, they produced to Sir Wm. a letter from James Scherda a Nanticok to his Friend Saml. Collins, requiring him (Sr. Wm.) to inform them of the Contents also of Governor Penn's Proclamation of the 23d Septemr. 1766, both which they laid on the table; and said they were delivered to them by a Nanticok who returned from Philada. some time ago, whither he with his tribe went last Summer to know from the Governor the reason of his People's killing three of their Relations in cool blood near

Shamokin

1766 Samokin, also to know from him whether it was by his Permission, or Order that some People of his Government came up to, and took away from off the Six Nations Lands at Wyoming Ore &c at sundry times.. — That as to the killing the three Indians, the Governor assured them it gave him the utmost Concern, and to convince them of it, he took the Axe out of their heads with three small Strings of Wampum, at which there was a general Laugh raised on account of its smallness, such Ceremony being always performed with a large Belt &c. — And as to the Ore being carried away, he said he was ignorant of it, but promised them he would find it out ere long, and make them satisfaction for the same.., that the Governor further told them to seize any Person they found trespassing there, and to bring them before him, that then he would find out the Person who employed them. — The Speaker then said he had finished what they came about.

Sir Wm answered them by telling them that as the Conojohnse's were desirous of setting off immediately on account of the Ice they had to pass being bad, he would then acquaint them &c. with the Purport of the two Papers which they delivered him, and also would give them his answer concerning the Nanticokes. that he would the next day return answers to the other Belts, and Strings, which being their usual Ceremonials, did not require their attendance; and of this they approved. —

Here Sir Wm interpreted to them the Indian Letter, and Governor Penn's Proclamation, — & told them that as they were desirous of having all the scattered Tribes removed from their present Places of abode near the Sea Shore, and it being also their own desire, he would give them a Pass for that Purpose, also that he would to the sd Governors in whose Provinces they lived, to see Justice done them with regard to what Lands they then might have.. — for wch they returned many thanks, & seemed well pleased. —

Feby 24th — The Indians being assembled, Sir Wm thanked them for the Ceremony they performed the day before, and in return removed from their breasts all uneasiness which might have been occasioned by any misconduct of the White People, or otherwise, also lighted up the Council Fire of Onondaga, cleaned the Council Room of all Filth it might have contracted for some time past, and recommended to the Chiefs a Strict Observance of their engagements with the English &c. as which he enforced wth

2 Belts of Wampum & a Bunch of Do.

The Speaker having informed Sir Wm that the Bunt, Chief of the Onondaga nation was at present very uneasy in mind on account of some Family Differences, begged that he would speak in public concerning it, which Sir Wm did with a Bunch of Wampum, and Exhorted all of that Nation then present to use their best Offices for a Reconciliation so necessary and which when effected, must lead to the advantage of the whole Nation: to the Performance of this the Indians gave Sir Wm the strongest assurances, as did the Bunt of his readiness, and desire to come into any reasonable Terms. —

Sir Wm then laid before them the many Advantages accruing to their Nations from their embracing the present favorable and very friendly Offers made them by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of sending Missionaries, and Schoolmasters among them for their Instruction in the Principles of the Christian Religion, and the Education of their Children, which as a Member of that body, he was desired to make known to them, and at the same time he strenuously urged it to them, being well assured that nothing would lead more to their acquiring an Esteem & Regard in this World, and their Happiness in the next. — then desired they would on their Return to their several Nations seriously consider thereof, and give him their answer by the first favorable

1766 Shamokin, also to know from him whether it was by his Permission, or Order that some People of his Government came up to, and took away from off the Six Nations Lands at Wioming some Oar at sundry times.. — That as to the killing the three Indians, the Governor assured them it gave him the utmost Concern, and to convince them of it, he took the Axe out of their heads with three Short Strings of Wampum, at which there was a general Laugh raised on account of its smallness, such Ceremony being always performed with a large Belt &c. — And as to the Oar being carried away, he said he was ignorant of it, but promised them he would find it out ere long, and make them Satisfaction for the same.., that the Governor further told them to seize any Person they found trespassing there, and to bring them before him, that then he would find out the Person who employed them. — The Speaker then said he had finished what they came about.

Sir Wm answered them by telling them that as the Canajoharies were desirous of setting off immediately on account of the Ice they had to pass being bad, he would then acquaint them all with the Purport of the two Papers which they delivered him, and also would give them his answer concerning the Vanlicotille, that he would the next day return answers to the other Belts, and Strings, which being their usual Ceremonials, did not require their attendance; and of this they approved.

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1766 favorable Opportunity. — A Bunch of Wampum. —

The Indians promised Sir Wm. that they would lay the affair before all the Six Nations, and as soon as their Resolutions were taken, to make him acquainted with them. —

Sir Wm. then gave them a Present of Clothing, Ammunition, Cash &c., and concluded with giving them a friendly Admonition, and necessary Rules for their future Conduct, which if observed, he assured them would be the most effectual Means of preserving that Covenant of Friendship, and brotherly Love entered into with the English, on their first Arrival there, and so often renewed in his Presence, and on which their Happiness depended. — To all which they gave a very favorable answer. —, but did not seem to think well of the Senecas. — Ended

Decemr. 29th. On this day Conaquieson Chief Sachem of Oneidas with Saghuagarat, and another arrive here from their Nation, being sent by them to Sir William with a Complaint against Conradt Frank Justice, Ury Klock, and an Albany man, whose name they did not know, that they were treati for Land with one of their People who was always in the French Interest, and lived in Canada till of late, and is determined as soon as he gets the money for the land he is now about selling (to which they say he has no Right) to leave their Country, and remove to Canada, or Detroit. — That as such Proceedings are contrary to what they were told by the Governor, and Sir Wm. repeatedly, they requested Sir Wm. would immediately put a Stop thereto, their Men and Women, old, and young being ag

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secret. The want of settling the Boundary Line & the Neglect of establishing many other points of the Plan, as well as redressing Grievances of which agreable to my orders I gave them assurances long since, appears to me to be the principal cause of their jealousy, I have often spoke to them to remove the French family's and Mr Croghan shall have farther directions on that head, as they do us much harm.

Mr Croghan has full directions Concerning the Trade and is to make enquiry into the complaints Exhibited agst Lt Hay, The traders there as also at ye other Posts are I believe only quiet because the most of those that chose it have gone out without Liberty on this and many other subjects I have now wrote Ld Shelburne and offered my thoughts as he desired towards such a remedy as I judge might be applied without much Clamour In my last from his Lordship he writes me that he has sent positive orders to the Govr of N. York concerning Lands, and to you, to cooperate & give yr assistance in removing the Southn Intrusions &c the difficulty attending which from the unwillingness of the Cols. to call for military aid I have observed to him.

This moment I have received advice of the death of the chief all the Senecas, the Messengers dispatched on that occasion being not yet arrived, I know no particulars but I expect that it will occasion some considerable change for the worse amst these suspicious troublesome people. From the many particulars I have heard I intend immediately to go towards the Onondaga Country, as if for change of air, where I hope I shall have an opportunity of making some farther necessary discoverys, and Lt Johnson at Guypark will forward your Letters or receive your Commands, during my absence wch will be as short as possible.

Endorsed

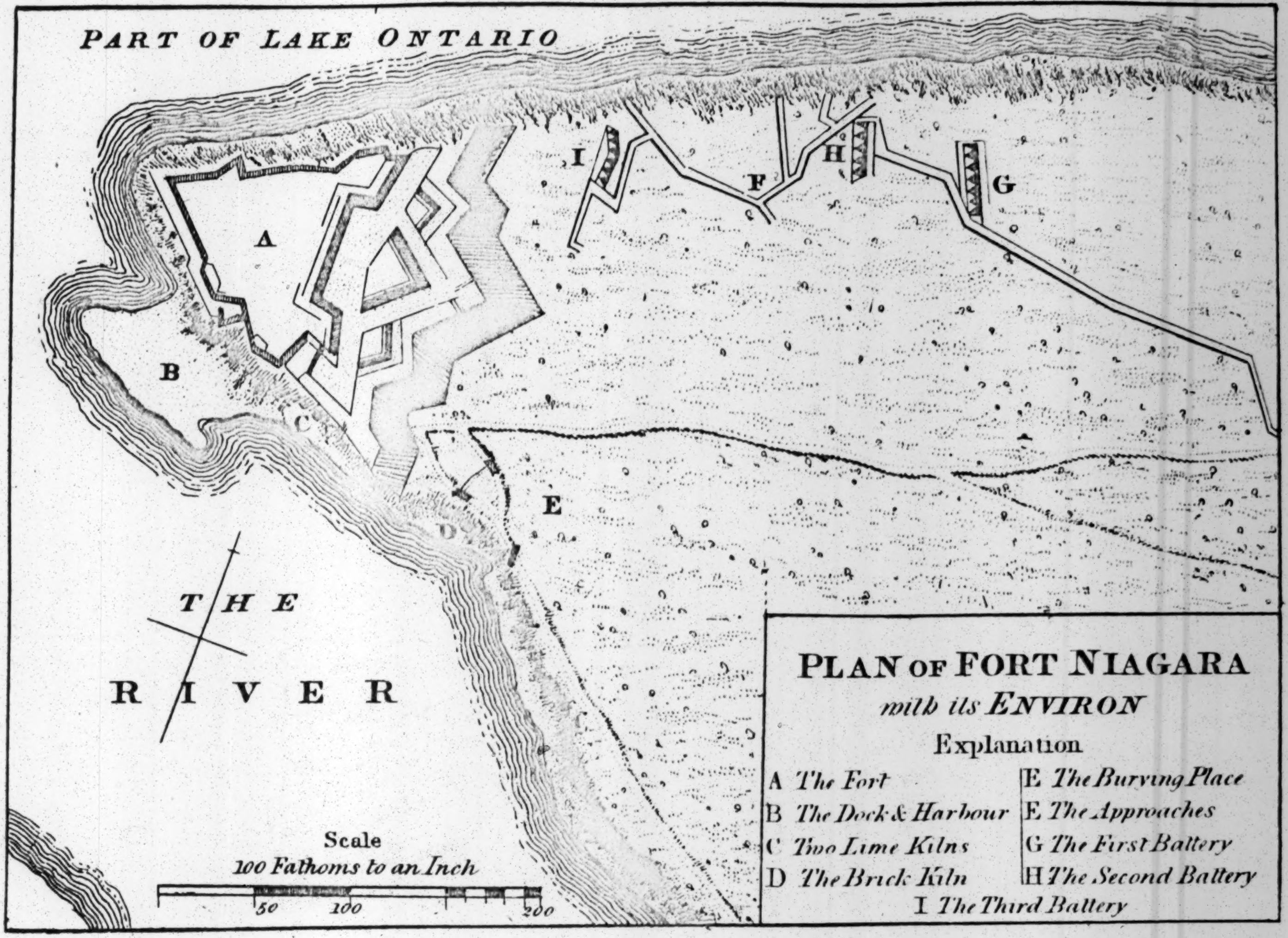
Septr 22d. 1767

To Genl Gage.

JOURNAL OF INDN TRANSACTIONS AT NIAGARA, IN THE YEAR 1767. FROM 2D JULY TO THE 24TH SEPTEMBER.

July 3d. A Drunkin quarral happened on the Carrying place betwene some Sinecas and a Messesagas, the latter got much wounded was brought to this Post & was under Cure till the 18th. one of the Sinecas got wounded in the shoulder, by all accounts. The Messesaga began the riot by wounding one of the Sinecas first.

July 5th. Nane bo jou a Chief of the Messesagas formerly a Chippewa came in seemingly discontented at the bad usage his Country Man met with. He made a long Speech: the perport of which was, that he was much dissatisfide at the behavour of the Sinecas: that he was very glad to see me: that he was very hungry, and beged I wold give him some provisions, rum, powder and Shott: Then gave four Strings of wampom: he again spoke much to the Same purpose with this addition that he was going to Toronto to Consult with Wabacommegat what was best to be done on the Occasion repeated his displeasure at the behaviour of the Senecas, and desired as sone as their Chief should come in that the Heads of the Messesagas should be sent for that whatever dispute should hapen betwen or had already hapened betwen them might be settled. and gave me ten strings of wampom which was to be shown to the Sinecas Chief's and with it to demand their intentions and their reasons for behaving so badly towards the Messesagas. I promised them some provision and Rum a little powder and Shott, told them it was only a drunken quarel and ought not to be taken further Notice of, espetially as the Messesaga was the agresser, and I desired that nothing Should be done in the affair without first Consulting me. gave them five Strings Wampom, They promised nothing should be done without my being first Acquainted with it.


PART OF LAKE ONTARIO
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
THE RIVER
Scale
100 Fathoms to an Inch
50
100
200

PLAN OF FORT NIAGARA
with its ***ENVIRON***

Explanation

A *The Fort*
B *The Dock & Harbour*
C *Two Lime Kilns*
D *The Brick Kiln*
E *The Burying Place*
E *The Approaches*
G *The First Battery*
H *The Second Battery*
I *The Third Battery*

This day I sent four strings of wampom to Casteehe Chief of the Genesees to Acquaint him of My being arrived at this place.

July 17th. Arrived Wabacommegot Chief of the Messesagas.

July 18th. Arrived Asheushan head warior of the Senecas belonging to the Caiadion Village, this day Wabacommegat came to Speake to me but was so drunk that no body could understand him.

July 19th. Had a Small congress with Wabacommegat. Present Normd: McClod Esqr. Mr. Neil. Mac Lean Comry. of Provs. Jean Bapt. De Couagne Interr. Wabacommegat spoke first, and after the usual Compliments, told that as soon as he had heard of my arrival he and his Young Men Come to see me. then ask'd me if I had any news, and desir'd I should tell all I had, then give four strings of wampom. I then told them Children I am glad to see you. I am sent here by your Father Sir William Jonson to take care of your Trade and to prevent abuse's therein, I have no sort of news for I suppose you have heard of the drunken Chippewas that kiled an English man and wounded his Wife very much; above Detroit; they are sent down the Country by Consent and approbation of the head Men of the Nation, I am sorry to acquaint You that some of your Nation who came here with Nane bo jou killed a Cow and a Mare belonging to Captain Grant on the Other side of the River. I am persuaded that all present here think it was very wrong and a very bad return for the many good Offices done by the English in general towards those, and in particular by Captain Grant who had that day fed the Men that was guilty of the theft. I hope and desire that Wabacommegat and the rest of the Chiefs and Warriors here present will do all in their power to discover the thif, and bring him in here to me the next time they return, that we may see what satisfaction he or they may give Captain Grant for the loss of his Cattle give seven strings of wampom

Children I am sorry to hear You have permitted People to trade at Toronto. I hope you will prevent it for the future, all of You know the reason of this Belt of wampom being left at this place, I then shewed them a large Belt, left here five or six years ago by Wabacommegat, by which belt he was under promise not to allow any body whatever to Carry on trade at Toronto. Now Children I have no more to say but desire you to remmember and keep Close to all the promises You have made to Your Father The English. You must not listne to any bad news, when You hear any good or bad; come to me with them, You may depend upon it I shall alway's tell You the Truth. give Four strings of wampom

Father, we have heard You with attention; I think it was verry-wrong in the People to kill Captain Grants Cattle I shall discover the men that did it and will bring them in here in the fall: We will allow no more Trade to be Carried on at Toronto. as to myself its well known I don't approve of it, as I went with the Interpreter to bring in those that were tradeing at that place: we go away this day, and hopes our Father will give us some provisions, Rum, powder and Shott. and we will bring You Vainson when we return. N. B. this speech was made by Wabacommegot. I told them it was not in my power to give them much; but as it was the first time I had the pleasure of speaking to them, they should have a little of what they wanted. Wabacommegat thank'd me and said that the drunkin Quarrel on the Carrying place was forgot and no more thought of, as it was rum did it.

July 20th. Aseushan one of the head warriors of the Senecas came to me told me he was verry Sick and begged he might be cur'd; as the white People are better doctors then the Indians. and said he would remain here untill he should Recover, I told him he might stay here and we should do what we Could towards removeing his Complaint. he left this post ye 31st July.

Augut. 1st. Received a Message from Castesh by two Young Seneca warriors, acquainting me he would be here in Three days.

Augt. 5th. Castesh arrived with seventy Seneca Men Women and Children: the Chief Came to visit me, and said as I acquainted them of my arrival here, they came to see me. that the Shawanese had killed a number of the uper Nation Indians somewhere near Fort Pitt, that two of their squas meaning the Sinecas had been kill'd lately by the upper Nations near the same place, and also told me there was a great many Men with Arms arrived at the above Fort. I told them I was glad to see them but sorry to here that the Indians were so idle as to destroy there own flesh and blood. as to the People in arms that were going to Fort Pitt, I could not with Certainty give any account of, but I believed they were going to disposses some People that were living on the Indian lands with out haveing any right so to do. Castesh answered that might be so, as them people were still living on the Indian lands.

Augt. 6th. Castesh came to me alone, said they had in spring received a good deal of Cloaths and other presents from Sir William Johnson: but that they were now wore out, and hopped I would have pity on them and give them some Cloaths, and other things, for the use of there old People, Women Children and warriors, I answered him I would tell him in Council how far it was in my power to give presents, he then beged of me not to allow the Traders to give any rum to his Young Men, as a great many of them were verry foolish when drunk, I immediately comply'd with his request and told the traders not to give the warriors a drop until they were going away.

PROCEEDINGS of a Congress held at Niagara Saturday ye 8th Augt. 1767 With Castesh and the Chiefs of the Sinecas

Present
Normand Mac Lod Esqr Comry of Indian affairs
Capt. John Brown Royal Americans
Capt. William Lee Royal Artillery
Mr. Neil Mac Lean Comry of Stores & Provisions

Interportors
Jean Baptest De Couagne
John Blaker

The useual Compliments being past, The Commissary of Indian affairs spoke to them, as follows.

BRETHREN I am glad to see you, and I hope you will give ear to what I am going to say.

BRETHEREN You allready have heard of my being appointed by Sir William to take care of the Indian Trade at this place to heare your Complaints, to redress your greivances, and transact all business with you under Sir William, It shall be my studdy to serve you, and promote your intrist as long as you behave well

BRETHEREN I am asham'd and sorry to hear of the foolishness of some of your young People, who make it too often a practice to steal the Kings Cattle from this place, I hope and desire that what you have of the above Cattle at your villages, may be returned as soon as possible, and that there may no such theft happen for the future, as You must know Yourselves that such offenders ought to be punish'd. amongst us thefts of that kind are punished with severe Corporal punishment, and often with death. I therefore hope the Cheifs will advise and pervent their Young Men from Commiting such folley, I also hope the Young Men will listen to their Cheif's advice in that, as well as their advice of allway's doing good, and never think of harm, I strongly recommend peace and friendship to You, with all his Majesty's subjects, as I can with truth assure you there's no violence intended or will be permited, on either your persons or propertys, no fraude in trade shall go unpunished on proper Complaints being made to me: Therefore I hope you will no more give Ear to idle stories of whit's or Indians but rest assured of Sir William's good offeices and attention to your Intrist and the attention and good offices of all the officers in his department whilst you continue to deserve it, which I hope you will always do.

BRETHERN it is my Instructions from Sir William Johnson not to incur any expenceses without orders from him, the reason for them instructions, is on account of the great expences the Crown is at; by the appointment of all the Gentlemen that has the care of you, and of the Interpreters, and smiths, who act gratis for you at the diffrent Posts. Sir William hopes that You will be convinced of the

Extraordinary Expence occasioned by these appointments; and that they are all intended for Your benifets and he farther hopes that when You are convinced of the above it will prevent your making unnecesseary demands for presents or provisions. Notwithstanding the strictness of my orders, as it is the first time I have had the pleasure of seeing You, and in hopes You will not expect any such thing for the Future, I here make you a small present, I then laid the present before them, and told them.

Bretheren after what You have heard and what You see before you, I hope You are fully convinced of the good intentions of the English towards you, I therefore hope you will allways keep close to their Intrest. Now Bretheren I have no more to say only beg of You to remmember all You this day have heard.

Castesh Chief of the Senecas immediately made answer

We have heard what You have said and think it is very good, I shall lett Sir William know of the good things You have said, and of the good respection we have met with at this place; we are Convinsed of the good intentions of the English towards us, and will stick to their interest. as to the Cattle that have been taken from this place, whatever theres of them at Our Castle's shall be returned, we shall advise our Young People not to do any maner of harm to the English, but there are bad men every where, and among us as well as elsewhere, we have no Stort of punishment for offences, so that we can only advise, and if our Council is not followed we are not to blamed, as to News, when theres any in our villages You shall know of them, and we expect when there is any among You, that You will send us intelligence of them, I promised I should.

The 9th 10th & 11th I had private meetings with Castesh and Segowa the two principal Chiefs of the Senecas, in which they gave the greatest assurence of their invoilateble attachment to the English, I made them small presents; and they went away well satisfied 13th Instant.

Augt. 14th. They got drunk on the plain.

Augt. 15th. Monsr: Chabiere arrived here, Castesh and a good number of others came the 16th: and spoke to him, he afterwards spoke to them in public before Nord Mac Leod Comry: of Indian affairs, and Capt. John Brown of the 2d: Battn: of the Royal Americans, who Commanded the Garrison; he having first told the Commery: and Commanding Officer, that it was by desire of Sir Willm: Johnson Baronet, that he wanted to spake to the Indians. One Mr: John Blaker acted as interpreter for the Comry, his then being on business at little Niagara. Mr: Chabiere spoke to the Indians told them it was a shame for them to behave as they did, in carrying away and killing the King's Cattle on the Carrying place, and begged of them never to be guilty of the like folly again, told them to adhear to the English intrist and not to believe anything about the French's comeing again to this Country if they Could come it would be to digg a great Hole and put them all into it. desired them to be on their good behavior as all the mischief they would now do would be laid to his Charge, He then told them by the desire of Captain Brown that there was a Comry: appointed by Sir William Johnson to take care of them, and if they had any reason of Complaint in any way whatever against the English, they should address themselves to him as he is the Man that has the Care of You, and he will if posible redress all your grievances. The Indians made Mr. Chabiere the same answer as they made me on the 8th of August.

The Indians remained on the plains till Mr. Chabiere went off.

Augt. 20th. Mr: Chabiere went away from this place he carryd Castesh the head Chief with him in his Boat; the rest of the Indians followed him by land and I believe some of them went as far a Fort Erie with him. some were to have gone to Detroit but they fell sick and stay'd behind him.

Augt. 24th. I was informed of some bad belts having come amongst the Sinecas (from the Delaways) I heard that the two great Cheifs of that Nation was still on the Carrying place, I sent my Interpreter Mr: De Couagne to spake to them and try if he Could get any Certain intelligence about the above mentioned Belts, he overtook them a few miles from the Road, they told him the Belts had not yet Come to their Villages but that they had passed to the Onoidas and they thought they would return soone to their Village, that there were two Belts but did not imagin they contained any great harm, that one of their Nation had seen them at a place Called Tatieronno at the end of the Cayouga Lake, they also desired that De Cougne should go to their village and if there was any news he should there be told them: and get possession of the Horse amongst them that had been taken from This or the Carrying place. They said that Monsr. Chabiere had appointed a place for them on the south side of Lake Erie where they may Carry all their News to; and where they would get all the news that was amongst us as he intended to winter there, I was informed this day that Mr: Chabiere had made the Indians some presents when on the Carrying place. I this day received a Message from Wabacommegat Chief of the Messesagas that he was to come and see me in a few days and bring me News that was not good.

Augt. 25th. Received a message from Shawitohon an Catshigueoton to sineca Chief Warriors, acquainting me that they had stolen two Horses from the Carrying place and said if I would send for him I might have them and two others formerly took away, but they were so sickly they could not send them themselves. as I Expected the Messesagas every day I could not send my Interpretor and had nobody else to send. I this day discovered that notwithstanding the fine promises they had made to the Country, the Senecas had stole five Piggs two horses and killed a Bullock.

Sepr 1st. I was informed that the old Women of the Sinecas had stopt their Young Men from going to War.

Sepr 3d Nanebojou a Chippawa Chief came and told me that Wabacommegat would be in soon he told DeCouagne the Intirpretor that there had some bad Belts gone amongst the upper Nations, but they had not come to his band or to the Messesagas. when I spoke to him he told me he could tell me no news untill such time as, Wabacommagat came in. I was this day inform'd by Tacudese speaker to the Sinecas of the Genesee, that Castesh had the bad Belts at the time He was here at Counsil, that one of them is a span and two fingers broad, and near a Fathom in length, He said Castesh was an old rogue for not having told me the truth, I desired He might stay here till Wabacommegat should come in, and then he may carry all the News home to his Village, as I had promised to send them all the News I should hear, I shall keep my word and never tell them any lyes, and I hope they will do the same towards me. I told him I should send De Couagne Out with him to the village to bring back the Stolen Horses and get all the News.

Sepr. 10th. Wabacommegat arrived in the Evening

Sepr. 11th. He came to visit me and told me he could not speake to me as he Expected Three more Canoes that day, but as soon as they should come He wold tell me all the News, if I wold mine.

PROCEEDINGS of a Congress held at Niagara 12th Sepr 1767

With Wabacommegat and other Messesaga Chiefs; and some Chiefs of the Chippawas.

Present { Normand MacLeod Esqr Comry of Indian affairs
{ John Polson Lieut of the Royal Americans;

Interprer Jean Baptist De Couagne

After the useual Compliments Wabacomegat Chief of the Messesags shew'd the same strings of wampom I had formerly given Him, desiring He should let me know all the News that should be amongst them, and said that in obedience to my request, he had now come in; to tell me all the News he had, He then told me that the Poutawatamis of St Joseph were still drunk and doing mischief wherever they went to, that the Saguina Indians had killed a Young Huron that the Saguinas had sent a Belt to the Hurons to try to make a reconitiation for that murder. that the Hurons had receiv'd the Belt but would make no answer to it. That the Indians about Detroit had very bad harts, but whether their bad designs were against the white People or some Indian Nations he could not pretend to tell. That the Shawanese had sent bad Belts amongst the upper Nations, but the Chippawas and Messenger did not agree, When they were just about accepting of the Belt, and going to shake hands some diffrence arose and the Chippawas refus'd the Belts, and the Messenger carry'd them away again, Wasson was the Chippawa Chief that refused the Belts. He then said Sir William Johnson desir'd when any News came to their Ears to bring them into this place as there is a great Man here to hear us and take care of us. He also desir'd we should be Close Connected with the English and hold them fast by the hand ; But say's he holding them fast by the hand, is not enough as the hand may slip but our arms be so tyed fast together that if a large tree should fall upon them, the Chain of Frendship should so Cover them that the weight of the tree should do them no hurt.

Now Bretheren its a shame that this should be the only Post where the Indians hav no presents; in the Posts up the Country, they get every thing they want in great abundence. I hope therefore You will not do as You did last time I was at this place, which was to give me only about as much powder as would once loade my firelock. I am ashamed to return home, and tell my Young People I have been well received by my Brothers the English always take care of us and use us well, and at the same time I have not so much as one load of Powder and Shott to give them to show our Brothers have been keind to us. I hope therefore You will now give us, as we are going a hunting, a Cagg of Powder and some lead also, a little rum to enliven us on the Road Sixteen String of wampom

Then addressing himself to Tacudase spaker of the Geneseis who was then Present, told him they had sent a Belt of wampom to their Nation to know their sentiments on affairs in General and in particular concerning the Murder of the Squas but we have received no answer. The Speaker made him no answer.

I then told them as it was late in the day, I had not time to give them an answer that night but the next day I should speak to them.

Sepr. 13th. The Congress met again.

Present
Nord. Mac Leod Esqr. Comry. of Indian affairs.
Jean Baptt. De Cougne Interpretor.
Capt. John Brown of the Royal Americans ✓
Lieut. John Polson of the Royal Americans ✓
Capt. Sower Engineer
Capt. Lee Royal artillery
Capt. Alexr. Grant Commanding the Brunswick

The usual seremony being over the Comry of Indian affairs spoak as follows.

Bretheren I thank You for the News You told me yesterday, the more so as they seem to come from a good hart, it gives me pleasure to see your hearts good. I hope they will always continue so. as to the Poutawatamis of St. Joseph they have been a long time drunk. But they have lately sent two prisoners to Detroit which they took when going to War against the Southren Nations, they have, not long ago been drunk and killed some English men comeing down the Ohio, but when they sent the prisoners to Detroit they asked pardon for the Crimes they had commited, by which I hope they will be wiser for the future, or the Bung will be put in the Barrel, which will prevent their geting any more liquor out of it, and consequently will make them keep sober. I allso heard of some Belts from the Shawanese and Delawars having been sent amongst the upper Nations. I am glad to hear from you that the Chippawas refus'd them. I should be glad to know from You what Nations have received them ; and whither they passed through Your Nation or not. if any of Your People have seen them, and to what end they were sent amongst the Nations.

All this I hope (from your useual goodness of hart towards the English You will inform me of, and keep nothing within You of what You know concerning the before mentioned Belts, as I shall never conceal any News from You which comes to my Ears. Nine Strings of wampom

Bretheren I am sorry to here the People about Detroit have bad harts a little time will discover their intentions. I wish the Senecas had made an answer to the Belt You sent them, as theres one of their Nation here present on this place, I shall by him let the Nation know what You have said, I hope he will use his intrest amongst them to desire them to let You know their sentiments, which I hope is good, I hope you will always keep the strings of wampom I gave You when last here, they will put you in mind of bringing or sending your News to this place; when you shall always hear the truth, when the last time at this place I spoke to You about some of your People who had killed a Cow of Captain Grants; have You brought the offender according to promis, I hope You'll keep the promises made me when You was formerly at this place, which was that You was to allow no person whatever to Trade at Toronto or on the other side of the Lake within Your boundarys with this wampom I desire that, that promise may be strictly observ'd Bretheren as to presents it's contrary to my orders to give any, as all presents must be given by Sir William Johnson or his order; but as You have allways behaved well espetialy at present, in bringing me Your News I shall venter to give You a little powder and lead a little Rum with some pipes and Tobaco.

After they got the present Wabacommagat made answer. **Brother** the Belts did not pass by Our nation, we had the News of them from Other people, I know not what Nations have received the Belts, but it is my opinion that the Hurons at Detroit have keeped a little bit of it, we know not the meaning of the Belt as it did not come our way: Brother when you know the sentiments of the Sinecas I hope You'll let us know them;

as to the Men that killed Captain Grants Cow, they belong to an other band and not to mine; I therefor have nothing to do with them.

Sepr. 15th. Tacudace the Genesee speaker came to me told me he was going away. I desired he should tell the Nation what the Messesagas had said, and they should (by De Couagne who was to sent off to their Village in two or three days) send me word what they intend'd to do in that affair, as well as concerning the Belt they had received from the Delewars; at the time the Speaker and I were in Close Conversation Capt. Brown came in, told the Speaker to tell him all he knew about the Belts sent by the Delewars The Speaker said it was none of his business to tell any News as the great man of the Village ought to have told all their News themselves, and that what he had told was to be keep'd private; but Capt. Brown insisting on his telling every thing he knew about them belts, in reather too positive a Maner; the Speaker was mech affend'd. and went away reather in a passion. Tho' I gave him some Tobacco, and powder, and some provisions. The Man had formerly told me all he new about the belts. and I told it Capt. Brown.

Sepr. 17th. The Speaker left this Post; and Stol one of De Couagnes Horses.

Sepr. 19th. Asueshan came in with a quantity of Curious Oyl, taken of the top of the water of some very small Leake near the Village he belongs to.

Sepr. 20th. I sent for him and asked him his news, he told me he had none, but that if I had any he hoped I would tell it to him, I told him what Wabacommagat had said to me and to Tacudase and also told him what Castesh had said to De Couagne on the Carrying place, He then said there was so much bad News, that he pityd me as I had all the Indian affairs in my hands I must be greatly at a loss how to act, ispetilly with regard to the dispute between the Sinecas and Messesagas, He then gave a very broad hint that the Sinecas and Messesagas would certainly go to War against each Other, that they were going to send some Negroes they had amongst them to Sir William Johnson he seemed to be much afraid that the Negores would tell Sr. William maney lyes and that he would believe all the bad storeys they would tell Him, they told Ascushan that they would soon return from Sir Williams with a

Charge of goods which he was to give them to trade amongst the Sinecas, and that if he had not goods ready he would employ them as Comry of Indian affairs

Sepr. 21st. I ask'd Ascushan if he knew any thing of bad Belts haveing gone amongst the six Nations he answer'd no but there was allways People enough amongst them to propegate bad News whither true or false, it was his own Opinion that the Indians at present ment no harm to the English, whatever they did towards one an other; at all events no harm was to be done this winter he did not know what might happen in the Spring, but then he would come into this place and let me know what News would then be amongst them, I then told him I intend'd to send my Interpreter Mr. De Couagne to the Genesee Castle: to get all the News they had their, and bring back some Horses stolen from this place. he said he would go with De Couagne, and speak for him to the Indians. I then gave De Couagne a belt of wampom of seven Rows upon which he was to speak to the Genesee and get their News. and also sixteen string of wampom left with me by the Messesagas, In Order to be sent to the Senecas to know their Intentions Concerning Affairs in General and in particular about the murder of the four Squas.

Sepr. 22d. Ascushan and De Couagne set off for the Genesee Castle.

SIR Wm. JOHNSON TO GEN'L GAGE.

Johnson-hall Oct. 22d. 1767.

DEAR SIR

Having been absent for above three Weeks at the Oneida Lake for the purposes mentioned in my former Letter, I could not earlier Answer your two Letters of September and last of the 4th Instant.

I have received the sevl. enclosures therewith transmitted, with the Head piece &c from these particulars, and the State in which I now find the minds of the Indians I have reason to think that the charges agt some of the Northern Indians may be true. I did not receive that Letter, regarding the Cherokees &c till I was at Fort Stanwix on my way home consequently it has not been as yet in my power to lay the same before the Six nations, but I shall do so as soon as possible. I imagine Mr Stuart has not yet received some of my last Letters otherwise he would have found that the Deputys have been expected here & may come with safety & treat about an accommodation. I reserve the Subject of affairs at Michilimackinac for a separate Letter which is herewith inclosed, and herein answer the remainder of yours of the 21st. Septr. and 4th of this Inst which chiefly regard the motives of discontent amongst the Indians.

The Indians are divided amongst themselves with regard to Trade, some being desirous to have Traders amongst them, others not sensible of the ill effects of which it has been & may be productive, the Trade is plentiful, & may in General be cheap, but sundry Traders are guilty of frauds, and ill treatment to the Indians, for which there is no remedy, altho' they have been repeatedly assured that persons shod. be appointed Vested With Ample powers for that purpose; as well as that a Total Stop should be put to the Conduct of the frontier inhabitants. The Greatest Grievances with regard to Lands are the Kayaderosseras patent & the Grant of the Lower Mohock Flatts to ye corporation of Albany the several Intrusions made & threatned to be made in almost every Quarter to the Southward occasions likewise a Genl discontent. on all these points they were assured of Speedy and Effectual redress, which they have in Vain Expected these four years. The large patent before mentioned is circumstanced exactly as you describe, nor can anything be Expected to be done in their favor here therein or indeed in anything else, for the judicious reasons you assign. The Indians proposed frequently that We should not Exceed Certain Limits in our purchases &ca and the Govt was so Sensible of this that the Establishment of a Certain boundary Line between each of the Colonies throughout the whole Continent and

~~waoo~~waddogh wheanjunane
wakgyoughwheanjanane — —
my

Sathendat onuh agad: B—
onuh wedeweanyuakeanda ne ohegh-
don Karighwaghkon — uwyuy
Onuhgadde oya wageronhaddye
enskat entyagoweanonnigsaune
ah- Kanikhele ~~agad~~ wakke: erighwagaekon
roderighwadatthunghgwe ongweti goo
tihadarighwifsaonghkon
"Ronahon ~~Ethonayeaghtenhagge~~
trineawe enyoughwheanjentdye
ahhah agad: R Kanikhele
oriftlaggaot tsinefadawegghfe
wahhe ahftegheronge gonongwategh-
hallgagen ne onhsodelaghko
yaghta Kagough — Rodinadeagh-
ken — ongwatfigit — onghwheanjagen.
ahftegheru go ~~Regh~~skayeladaunnyo —
tsiyotough wheanjagen —
Royaher. Hagrsehe   Ethogadde
niwa

The Kirkland Papers. The Burke Library. Hamilton College. Clinton New York
8/3/77

ashttsghjengo
tsisaanekhor~~segh~~sten - onuhgaddi Br,
geron - okthontagaddiyadendi ~~agon~~
agoweanofhon geah ii wagethare -
yorsh
onuch gilon wagoweansjanane (Shake
with ye proper wait at ye same time)
in ye Arms)

when walking off - to deliver ye bill
repeat with a little turn of ~~voice~~
onuh gaddi agadnae, wagoyiegh -
weanjanane -

---

waondaddeneaya lohok

hehegh, agedene onuch sadhendatye
yo
gadonhhe agadi: wagoughwheanjanane,
gaddi nosawea ne
onuh ~~oya~~ agadi: twentagaweanineagea
Kanekhele a~~elea~~ onoghte natewea-
sahsteye
d'yenhaddye Saneayageah --
agadi: ke e
onuh gaddigilon onuh ~~wagunegato~~ -
wagoneayalolock -
ca
ah ~~q~~wagaughwheanjah lakge etho
yagasent saghneayageah agueah
Skencan wagaddewendanyon
when deliverg ye bill - as ye speaker
walks - he repeats

~~Do or~~ gea nayagzwayel– Brs agaid:
wagoneayatslock agad: cheaik.

A condoling Speech to a Sachem on ye death of some relative – in the time of Council – on ye affairs of govt –

–

onuts Sathendat Brs! Roof –
scathendat
ise one agadi:
onuh wahke nesawa yenguot:–
ne Swearunerelhssr sawayadagh
wetwaldgelea ok onuh tsinagajar
oneidahkonah, yaghhe kagaraghsende
oughsendlaghko rodinadenghkongh'
onguets:– skawegenaxseaah gaddi;–
geoh: agwah sani etho wagayentte
ga
atsinoenwe Katigaghloenyoughgwe
ahhah. tsagea gaddi agadi: skenea ok
seddewendenkek sanigonra; ot gadde
neandwayese yathsitedwaweniyoh
tsinenengwagadaweaghk–:– Rawekengh
Raweniyo ongwe enyenaggelekse
Niyeragh wheanjade – aguagon gade– Do;
etho yenguaghtonk

Tsi~~yy~~weyedockte tsityonke –
Kanikhele wahhe agad: orighwaguwe ge
rodirighwissaonhengh grandrs –
ronilen ethonayenghtonhagge ~~tsinea~~
onkagittk tsinatekaycnawagen
onguaenege · yen · ceivin-
gatsea ok noen endyagonigoin loughte j
ne endwahsent agoenigoenra – negeane
ronea – grandrs yokendaddyegeas tendyad
agonegoughtigaghte engeahgo:
etho enjoendoniyoniah tsinewterigh
nissaonghhenghgwe ongats: ––
rodirighwatteanon
gad: sene te ongat-
orighwaguegen ~~roditteanon~~ tsinekawennagge etho
~~etho~~ Ronilen
ne entiyeweaninnigaghsek
enjendaddenigoughtagetko geannigo
noenwa ~~o~~ eayenghsadayeandekne
~~ok~~
tsjagea gadi agad: ouah gadogea neah-
sugh ~~k~~wissendddye ~~te~~ nonguweyenteght
taggea yadeayohawighte nesanigoenra
aguikense etho yonguweghten hadyge
atsiweyodockte tsityonkegge
neok sesaskenha neseken Skeane
Ongwagoughsoughtani segenskeane

Tcyendollyughtongwas, agoskeuraseghta – teyentsen – ikeah –
geanagagwayer, ongwaddaddeseahson

~~yedakstadilon~~ ne yaghteka-
gaughsende - oghsendelaghkō ~~ronedad~~
~~rotenadonghkon~~ ongwaghsonghseandah-
~~qwe~~ (aēlo onte n'yodadiləghs onidatkon-
yodadonni-
ahstəghsonko, (weandēsar) oghwhean
jagen ~~rah~~skagelaghdan'yo
yensahonighktaghkonhadēge
Rotiyanelhokengeah ogh
rondaddeghwad' skearageghde-
daghqwe - gea oni teyonthonwisas
ah geani ongwaddəlese geani-
yedakhenondese
kastadasa - gea oni yodageahkē-
slenondyes' - geani yeghwheangea!
ladilkon; ethe yaddinniwa
~~agh~~ s'teghsongo jongweanikhalagh-
s'tan.
gadi
kanikhehe agadon' ~~rok~~ ogaghs-
dej
s'lagen ~~tsi~~dejadloghgwanigea
n
yogeālon gaddigeah tinisaga-
dawea; (agadoni) -
yea
oneah gadi ~~wa~~gweātan--
oneah ~~g~~ keonghte ~~wa~~gweaniyon-
el
goughte tesagaghs'leghtonyonhe

ot gaddi nayawen skenea ~~te~~
tuh
~~teyogat~~ tughseyat gàt heghſten
~~te~~ yesayadoleàongh — Cerefins Brott ~~&~~

Kanikhele ~~geas~~ gadon te yonigh
legguat tsinisayàdawea — ~~onuto~~
~~gaddi~~ — Kanikhele teyoghstke-
halàongh teghshonnyadog̃
onuh kioni nane yagwealen
wadyagwaghshihalàgo teghshin-
niyadog, ot gaddi nayawea
Skeno enteghseweaninnogeak
onawa tesweaddinoghwelan-
ton'yon seyenidaghywèasen-
yesayadoleāongh

onuh oya agadoni, onuh
~~nonwe~~ satdondadlige
niahhi gadon yonegh raggwat
tsinisayadàwea, kanikhele
nidon
aghteghsongo yonigwealtalliyou ~~te~~
lāge
Kanikhele yaddinonwa onigwealta-
teghsonigwageàligh ~~lage~~ —

onuh eni gaddi nane yagwea
Brothrs – wagwànigweah ~~ta~~ talogean
tsisanaktat. aguah skenon
sagaaguaddewenaniyanyon – Brs
ne aguah skeno tehskanakto
yokak. –

onuh gaddi yagwealen agadon
(Brs) waguanigweah talogewànnya
geaniguaguyet ~~weàt~~ Brs – yaguadad-
degeàion – ne aguah skenon
thagaukak – tsi teghsinuhlonnyat.
na – nyadiyoligh hodeaghsen
teghshadoligh takquee –

Gahsin

teya agadon
nenwe satdondatiy
wahhi gadon yonieghrag
tsinisayadàwen, kanik
aghteghsengo yonigwenti
Kanik nehe yaddinonwa ;
teghsanigwagèaligh ;

ekeagh! Onuh sathondat-agadoenni
onuh nonwa gsaweghniſscreäte, Tetwat-
tloghgwanegea: Raweniyo s'àni Rawe-
lon ethonoenwe neaweghniſsclategge
deakhontloghgwanegeu [Rondathawakſonh)
Brothers &c

Brothr. &c
Negaddi Agadoni, nekanikhēle
okighwagwakon Rodireghwiſso on ~~[illegible]~~ oenne
yongwahſotskeandaghkgwe yongwano-
seagh-seandaghgwe yongwaghtsighkean-
daghgwe (ethona tekayawa na khonkgwe)

Nè ne Ronèl' ethonayoughtonhak'
tsineawe enyoughwheanjondye, ne ne
okeandon kalighwadeghkkon roteina-
dongkkon;

Negeane ronēah yokendaddyageas
ne entyaweanninnigeaghtaghqwe
teayondaddyadolea teayondaddyadongh-
ſtongo-

Kanikhēle (ago: Bro:) yonighlaggwat
tsiniſayadaweaghſe; wakki
aghsteghſongo yongwanoghkalliyagon
oghſondelaghko, ne yaghtekagoughſonde

rotinadonghſkone yongwatſontſheandaghgwe aęlo onghte ~~niyodaſtle~~ghts neyodaſletſton oneedatkon - yodadonni) aghſteghſonko (weandeſen) oghwheanjagon nighskayeladanniyon yonſahonghtaghkonhaddiye Rotiyanelhokongeah Rondaddeghwad-(eagh) ~~og~~ agoghskealageghtetaghgwe - geaoni teyenthonwiſa, agh geaone ~~yo~~ onquaddleſel(ka) - geaniagh kakſadaſa, yetakkenondyeſe; geaoni yondageaghleſſlenondyeſ - geaoni yeghwheangaladithkon ; ethogaddiniwea aghſteghsengo jongwanikheleaghſlon:

Kanikhele Gadi ponwa (ogea: 13^{m}) okogagh s'lagon tsideadyatſlloghgwanegea - yogealon gaddigeah tsiniſayadaweaſs' (agw: 13^{m}). -

Onuh gadi yagwealon onuh kiongta wagweaniyongoughte

ii) - Tesagaghsleaghtoeniyoſhe

Ot gaddi nayàwea skenea tughseyatgathòghſilon yesayadoleàongh (skeyeanidaghgwea) Brot the-

Kanikhele gādonhe yoneghlàggwei tsiniſayàdaweaghſ -

Kanikhele teyoughskihaleàongh teghtsinniyadoeg -;

Ot gaddi nayawea skeno enteghseweaninnegeaghſegge onwa teahswedaddenoghweladoeǹiyon seyenidaghgwēaſon (Brs) yesàyadoleàongh.

Onuh oya agadoni (Brs) onuh nonwa sadhondadiye wehhi gādon yonèghlaggwat tsiniſayàdaweagh Kanikhele aghsteghſongo Kanikhele yonigweaghtalliyonidon; Kanikhele gaddinonwa onigweaghtalāge (teſesgh) tighsanigwageàligh ;- onuh oni gadiniy wagwanigweàhtalogewài yagwēalon (Brs) tsisanaktat.; agwagh skenon sayagwad weroenniyan'yon (Brs) neagwah skenea teghs'kanaktiyōhak

onuh gaddi yagwealon(agud: Br.)
wagwànigweahtalogewànn'yon --

gea niyagwàyél' (Br.) yagwadaddegeàsson
ne agwah Skenea thageahag'
~~tsitegh~~ tsitegh swa ~~s'ugh~~ loanniyàtha
niyadegoligh hodeaghson - teghs'ya
dolegh daghgwa. —

[illegible]

1767 Johnson Hall, Jany 2d.

On this day a number of Nanticokes two Onondaga Chiefs and sundry other Indians arrived here and desired a Meeting with Sir William, being all met Seneca George their Speaker performed the usual Ceremony with three Strings of Wampum., then Spoke on behalf of the Nanticokes, requesting that Sir Wm would look into the affair of their Land in Dorset County in Maryland, and see Justice done them therein that is to say as they were desirous of removing some of their People yet remaining there, that they should not be defrauded of their Land, but be paid a reasonable Consideration for the same., It is about 3 M. Acres as the white People tell them, particularly Mr. Richd Loyd who takes care of it for them. Gave a Belt of 8 Rows.

Then proceeded

Brother.. We are very poor, and the weather is very severe which has occasioned us to suffer greatly, our Cloths being very bad, and our Arms and Axes are much out of repair. as we have no one else to apply to but you, we hope you will take Pity of our present Situation, and order us some Clothing, and give directions that our Arms and Axes be mended, as without them we cannot travel at this Season. A Belt.

Brother. I now deliver you the words of the Delawares living about us who request most earnestly that you will allow them a Pass to go, and fetch such of their People as are still among the White People in the Jerseys so that they may all settle together on the Six Nation lands, and be out of trouble, and danger from the White People who, having got all their lands, and by those means become rich, are now very cross to them & forget their former Obligations. A Bunch of Wampum.

Having finished Sir Wm. in answer told them he would write to Govrs. of Maryland and Jerseys concerning their lands yet unsold &c in those Governments, and also give them a Pass when going for their People. Gave them Ammunition, and some money to defray their expences here, and orders to have their Arms & Axes repaired, then concluded with advising those who were to go for their People to behave discreetly on their Journey thro' the Sevl. Inhabitants &c.

Jany 15th. Sir William sent three Strings of Wampum to the Mohawk Chiefs desiring their attendance the Sunday following being the 18th. in order to remind them of their promise concerning the land lying between Kayadarosseras and Ticonderoga Patents. This message, and String was delivered to two young men from Schoharie going that way.

16th. On this day two Oughquago Chiefs came here to acquaint Sir Wm. that John Harper of Cherry valley had been at their settlement in order to prevail upon them to sell him a Tract of land between the Susquehanna & Delaware Rivers of ten Miles Square that on their asking him whether he was able to pay for so large a tract, he answered that it was not for himself, but for some People at New York who had employed him on that head.

Sir Wm answered by telling them the manner in which Purchases were to be now made, by which Caution no fraud could be committed; and as the manner in which Harper had applied was wrong, he advised them not to make any bargain with him, but in the Presence of the Governor, or to call him to the first general meeting which might be held here, and that then he should judge whether he intended to act uprightly, or not. to which they agreed.

18th. The Sachims of the lower Mohawks agreeable to a Summons they had recd, and being entered the Council Room Abraham their Speaker returned Sir Wm's Belt of Invitation, adding that they were then ready to hear what he had to say.

Sir

I thought it highly necessary at the request of the Indians who have complained to some of the rest of the five nations thereof to write you on this subject, in hope something may be done for their satisfaction, nothing doubting of your hearty concurrence herein, and I find by a letter I have just received from *Lord Shelburne* that his Majesty is highly displeased with the conduct of those frontier Americans.

I am with great esteem, sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
W. JOHNSON.

Directed.
The Hon'ble Lt. Gov. Penn.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1767.

Johnson Hall, Jan'ry 15th, 1767.

Sir,

I have had the favour of yours of Dec^r last, in which month I wrote you concerning the robbing some Tuscaroras who came from Carolina to join the rest of their Tribe through your Government, which I find was not come to your hand at writing the last.

You may be assured of my readiness in undertaking any thing consistent with my office for your Family, and that I shall, if you approve of the expences attending it, assemble the Indians and explain the matter concerning the line to them in the best manner possible, and endeavour to obtain their consent, which I should not think a difficult task were they more rational, and less suspicious.

It is necessary for me candidly to observe to you that when the plan for Indian affairs was drawn up in London it was proposed that a Boundary between the Colonies and Indians should be obtained & settled previous to my receiving farther orders, at a public Congress with the Confederacy, I pointed out to them the advantages of it, and obtained their consent to a verry Commodious one for the Colonists, whenever it should be finally settled, which there was reason to expect would soon have happened, when they were to have received a verry considerable sum of money, and with this I acquainted the ministry, but the plan was deferred, and tho' it is again in agitation, I have had as yet no orders respecting the Boundary, in so much that ye Indians grow suspicious on that Head, and may be apt to conceive verry differently the meaning of the present Line, not being able or perhaps willing to comprehend our motives for Running Courses claimed but unpurchased, another thing is, that should I send for a few Cheifs of each nation only, they would according to custom say, "We are not all here, our Warriors must also be consulted, We must therefore go to our respective Castles, assemble them all, and consider on it," by which, too much time would be lost, and perhaps nothing done, so that it is absolutely necessary for me to call together all the Sachims and Cheif Warriors at least, of every Nation from the Upper Senecas to this, which will take some time, but however may be effected so as to finish in about two months, but as you and the Commissioners have justly observed that this will be attended with some expence, it is necessary for me to inform you, that being well accustomed to Matters of this nature, they cannot be assembled at this season nor any point carried with them for less than £500 Curr'y in provisions and Gratuitys at a moderate computation, altho' to lessen the Charges and oblidge the Proprietors, I shall gladly go fifty miles to meet them.

As you might not be justly able to judge of the amount of such an undertaking, and might possibly have thought it could be effected at a more reasonable rate, I have made the lowest calculation ever I believe estimated on such an occasion. If you think that the 2 Provinces will incurr this charge, I shall immediately on receipt of your answer Dispatch proper Messingers to all ye six nations, and flatter myself with being able to accomplish your request, altho' it will not be an easy matter I am certain at this time.

I shall expect the favour of hearing from you on this subject as soon as convenient, that I may regulate myself accordingly before the Indians go on their Hunt. In the meantime,

I am with perfect esteem sir,
Your most obedient,
and verry humble servant,
W. JOHNSON.

Directed,
The Hon'ble Lt. Governour Penn.

Gov. Sharpe to Gov. Penn, 1767.

Annapolis the 9th Feb'ry, 1767.

Sir,

I am sorry to find by the Copy of Sr William Johnson's Letter, which I have just received in your favour of the 5th inst., that he cannot without much difficulty and so considerable an expence as five hundred pounds, get any answer from the Indians to the proposal or request he had been desired to make to them in consequence of the Commissioners agreement at their last Meeting, and that he thing is, that should I send for a few Cheifs of each nation only, they would according to custom say, "We are not all here, our Warriors must also be consulted, We must therefore go to our respective Castles, assemble them all, and consider on it," by which, too much time would be lost, and perhaps nothing done, so that it is absolutely necessary for me to call together all the Sachims and Cheif Warriors at least, of every Nation from the Upper Senecas to this, which will take some time, but however may be effected so as to finish in about two months, but as you and the Commissioners have justly observed that this will be attended with some expence, it is necessary for me to inform you, that being well accustomed to Matters of this nature, they cannot be assembled at this season nor any point carried with them for less than £500 Curr'y in provisions and Gratuitys at a moderate computation, altho' to lessen the Charges and oblidge the Proprietors, I shall gladly go fifty miles to meet them.

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I am with great regard sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
HORO. SHARPE.

Directed.—Governor Penn.

MEMORIAL OF THE PILOTS TO GOV. PENN, 1767.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esq^r, Governor.

May it please your Honour We your Petitioners being Pilots* of the Bay and River Delaware, and belonging to Cape May, having this day rendered in a petition to the General Assembly of this Province concerning a Petition that has been laid before our Assembly from a few Merchants relating that all ships or vessels not being the burden of eighty ton should come up and down free of any Pilotage, which if this Petition should take place it would be a great detrement to us your Petitioners by reason as oftentimes we your humble Petitioners are obliged in all sorts of weather when seeing a sail Big or Small to go out to them, as is the duty of a Pilot so to do, and if that Petition aforementioned should take place, it would occasion many vessels being lost, by reason that we your humble Petitioners when seeing a small vessel out and knowing at the same time that if we should go out to them that it would be of no interest to us, and further, that we your humble Petitioners are put to a vast expence in keeping and maintaining a Number of large and usefull Boats to ply to sea for the safe conduct of Vessels coming on our coast and attending on them when outward bound,

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* See Colon. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 366.

1767 (Meeting with them on that head, and to know the time, and place they would appoint for that Purpose

3 Strings

Father

We are in great trouble with our Albany friends (namely John Ranslier, & John Blecker) who formerly regarded us whilst we were men, and they then were children. now they are by our means by land trade &c become rich, and powerful, and are now endeavoring to deprive us of what little Land we have left: We therefore come to request that you, who is appointed by the great King to superintend all Indian affairs in this part of America will afford us your Protection, and assistance in the affair, and that you will advise us what steps to take in this matter. this is the earnest desire of all our People.

A Belt

Sir William answered by returning them thanks for their Care of the Council fire, and Tree of Shelter; and assured them that they, and all good Indians should be welcome to partake of the benefit of both. — 3 Strings

Then, that he would acquaint their Uncles the Mohawks with their business here, and also their Request, and that he would desire them to name a day and place for their meeting together, when he would assist them in the settlement of their affairs.

3 Strings

Then told them he was sorry to find the People of Albany, or any others should prove so ungrateful as they had mentioned, and that it might perhaps prove otherwise when the affair was strictly examined into; at the same time assured them of his Majesty's Royal Resolution signified to him lately by the Secretary of State to protect them, and all Indians in alliance with him in their just Rights and possessions, also of his own desire, and endeavors to have Justice done them.

A Belt.

Sir William then paid Capt. Solomon an account of Expenses that attended the bringing up his Party to join the Army in 1764 for which he was obliged to pass his note for the sum of £0.19.6 — so ended.

[illegible] number of Senecas arrived here with Lieut. Roberts.

25th Twenty Tuscaroras arrived here with Diuni ab Kanigut a Chief with them who addressed Sir William as follows on their behalf.

Brother.

We return you many thanks in bringing our People from Carolina, where they lived but wretchedly being surrounded by white People, and up to their Lips in Rum, so that they could not turn their heads any way but it ran into their mouths. this made them stupid, so that they neglected Hunting, Planting &c. We are since our arrival at Oughquago last Fall, become wiser, and see our former folly, and beg of you to prevail upon the six nations to allow us to remain where we now are, fearing that if we return we may fall into the same Error again, as we understand they have Liquor in plenty among them. We also request you would give us some medicine to cure us of our fondness for that destructive liquor.

2 large Belts tied together.

Brother.

Although we have lived at a considerable Distance from you, which we have found by travelling it, yet your Name, and Words reached us, as though you was but close by, and we always paid the greatest regard to your Orders, and advice; for Instance when you desired us to leave off going to War against the Catawbas, we obeyed. we complied also with your desire of our joining the Army to the Westward, and lost 100. of our young Men in the Service. As all is now your own, and that Peace is spread all over the land, we have nothing now to do but to hunt, and plant for the support of our Families, in Order to do this, we must request of you brother to help us with working Utensils, and Provisions until we can raise some of our own, otherwise we must all suffer, having nothing left us after our long Journey.

Kanigut

(435)

1767 Kanigut now speaks for himself. Brother & Friend. You know that I from my first acquaintance with you always accompanied you to the Enemy, and we were always successfull. I have really the greatest regard for you, and this has created me enemies among my own People, and they carry their Jealousy so far as to endanger my life often, particularly when they get drunk, so that I beg you will interpose, and tell me whether my Intentions are right, or not viz. to give up all business as a Chief or Councelor, and not to meddle with any Council business, or to quit drinking, or both. I request yr. Advice in this affair, as it concerns me much.. 3 Strings

Sir Wm. answered the Tuscaroras as follows viz.

Brethn. of the Tuscarora Nation

I bid you welcome to my house, where the Council Fire of all the Indians in amity with his Britannic Majesty in the Northern Parts of America burns clearly. I am glad you are so sensible of your former folly, and of the happy Change you have made by coming to these parts, and as the encrease and continuance of your happiness will depend upon your upright, and prudent Conduct in life, I must strongly recommend it to you to be industrious, sober, and honest in all your Dealings, it being the surest way to gain the esteem, and affection of your Brethren the English.

The best Medicine I can think of to prevent your falling into your former Vice of drinking, is to embrace Christianity, and follow the example of your friends the Chiefs of Onoghquago, who assured me of their desire, and readiness to instruct you in the Principles of Morality. If you do that it will tend not only to your present, but future Happiness which should be consulted above all things. And this I conjure you to observe.. A Belt

Brethren

It pleases me to find (although at such a Distance) that you have been observant of my directions. continue always to be so, and you will reap many advantages from it. His Majesty has conquered his Enemy in this Country, and thereby restored Peace to it, and is desirous of continuing it, I must exhort you to leave off all thoughts of war against those Indians in alliance with, and under the protection of his Majesty, and so unjustly carried on by you, and the Six Nations, and to turn your thoughts entirely to hunting, planting, and trade, by which you will live much happier than heretofore. and as I am sensible that your present situation must be distressful, I will assist you with some Provisions & Implements of Husbandry in order to relieve your present Wants, and enable you for the time to come to live without being a Charge to the Crown, or Government. for which I expect you will retain a gratefull sense by your Attachment and Fidelity to his Majesty.. By this Belt I open the Road to you, and I expect you will make a proper use of it, and should the rest of your Nation chose at any time to remove from where they now are to these Parts, I will upon your application, give a Pass for that Purpose. A Belt with a Road

Brother Kanigut

I have heard yesterday the State of your Case which is very singular. It gives me no small Concern or Surprize to hear that there are any of the Six Nations, or of your own Tribe so void of Sense & gratitude to the best of Kings as to take umbrage at your fidelity to him, and liking to me. did these People know their own Interest they would and ought to act on the same Principles you do, which I hope ere long they will do. persevere therefore in doing every thing in your power for the good of the whole, refrain from liquor which is the bane of all Men, who use it to excess, and then be assured you will overcome the Ill will, and Malice of the wicked, & secure my esteem & regard for you.. 3 Strings

To

1767. To all which they returned many hearty thanks, and assured Sir Wm. they woud act agreeable to his Instructions. — then gave them a Small Present — Some Cash to buy Provisions along the Road, and Ammunition to hunt with — Separated

March 4th. On this day Trawarunte Speaker of Onondaga, Karaghiagigo chief Warrior with 12 more of said Nation arrived here, and having met in Council, Then acquainted Sir Wm. that they were sent by their Nation to let him know their distressed Situation for the want of Corn. that the Squirrels, and other Vermin had destroyed so much of it that they were now in a Starving Condition. That the absence of their young men who were gone to War against the Southern Indians made it worse, as they had none at home to kill any Game for them. — that as they were now reduced to such want, they hoped Sir Wm. woud assist them. — A Bunch of Wampum.

In the Second place they requested of Sir Wm. that two good men might be sent with Horses, and Ploughs to their Country to plow their lands, and that they woud pay for the same, but hoped it might be at a moderate price. — A Bunch of Wampum.

To which Sir Wm. answered that he was sorry to hear they were in so distressed a situation for the want of Provisions, and that he woud acquaint the Commander in chief thereof, who he did not doubt, on his recommendation, woud allow them some, and that he woud let them know his answer as soon as received. — Returned the Wampum.

Sir Wm. then gave them an Advertisement which they were to deliver to the Justice at Burnetsfield thereby giving notice to the Inhabitants there of their desire to have their Lands ploughed, and desiring such as inclined to undertake it to apply to him for a pass for that purpose, and that within a fortnight — Also wrote to Justice Franks, desiring him, and all traders there to deal fairly with the Indians, and not to mix the Rum with Water, as the Indians charge them with. — Gave them a small Present, & sent them off.

Eod die — Oneughsoghta, with seven more Senecas arrived, and with a belt of black Wampum begged Sir Wm. woud give them some Ammunition and get their Arms mended, they being very poor, and as they were just retd. from War. — Sir Wm. granted their Request, and gave a Charge to behave well at all times which he told them woud be the only means of continuing our kindness — Ordered their Work to be mended gave them some money to defray Expences, and discharged them. — Retd. them the Belt.

On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday several Parties from difft. Quarters arrived here all begging for Ammunition &c — which was granted sparingly with some money to purchase Provisions along the Road, & discharged them. —

On Tuesday Six Conajohares came here on the same Errand, and being supplied Sir Wm. sent them away with a Charge to their Chiefs to attend the two Justices who were on their way to their Castle in order to warn Jacoby Maybee off their lands agreeable to their repeated request. — Gave them some money to carry them home, as the Inhabitants woud not give them a Morsel since the War, which the Indians thought very hard, they having promised them formerly (when they sold and gave them lands) that they should always be welcome to their Houses passing, and repassing &c. —

14th. John Butler & Henrick Frey Esqrs. arrived here, and reported to Sir Wm. that they had last Thursday warned Jacobus Maybee and his grandmother Eve Pickard to remove in 10 days time off the Indians land agreeable to the Governors Order, and that they the said Maybee, and Eve Pickard promised to comply with said Order, on which the Indians made a long Speech to the Justices returning the Govr. Sir Wm. and them many thanks for the Justice done to them in the Affair. —

Eod. die 25 Senecas with Sragoadecka arrived here from Cheningo & Kanadasegey, begging for Ammunition wherewith to hunt, also a little Paint, which Sir Wm. complied with, and gave them an order on Mr. Adams to supply them with 20 lb. Powder & 4 lb. Paint, Ball, Flints &c. —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, April 6-30, 1767*]

April 6th. — A number of Conjohares arrived here this day, and Spoke much agt. Mr. Hardwick[2] the Minister for taking underhand measures to get their land, and for not paying them the Consideration money for another tract formerly purchased of them. —

Eod. Die — Daniel Nimham who came here to ask Sir Wm's. advice what steps he shou'd take about the lands in dispute with Mess Phillips, Robinson, and Morris left this, on his acquainting him that he did not chuse to interest himself further in the matter after the Governor & Council had twice decided it against him, but that as he was then writing to the Secy. of State, he wou'd transmit him the Governor, and Council's Resolves, with all the Proceedings —

8th. — Teyawarunte the Onondaga Speaker wth. another Indian [came] to acquaint Sir Wm. that a few days ago they had lost one of their Principal Warriors named *Sonoquiris*, which wou'd prevent their nation's attendance at the intended meeting, as they were now all mourning with drooping heads — Sir Wm. told them he was extremely sorry for their great loss, and then performed the usual Ceremony of Condolance with Wampum &c

The Speaker then returned Sir Wm. many thanks, and promised to be at his village in 4 days so as to prepare them for meeting him at the German Flats with the rest of the Six Nations. — Sir Wm. gave him an order on Justice Franks[3] for three Gall Rum for *Karraghiagigoe* nephew of the deceased, and the same for the Speaker's wife for the Performance of the Ceremony of Condolence among themselves — gave them Cash to defray their expences — then dismissed them —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] The Rev. John Christopher Hartwick.

[3] Captain Conrad Franck.

9th. — Two Mohawks arrived here to acquaint Sir Wm. that they were sent by their Chiefs to let him know they were coming to him on business, and wou'd be here about 12 o' the clock. — At 2 o' the clock near 20 of them arrived, and being met in the Council room, Abraham their Speaker addressed Sir Wm. as follows. —

Brother Gorah Warraghyagey —

We are come to tell you a very extraordinary affair which we were yesterday made acquainted with by some of our neighbours of *Scoharc*, and as it concerns us, we wou'd be glad to hear from you the reasons of such doings. — it is concerning the lands we sold, when the Governor was at your house last Fall for the use of Hannis Lawyer,[4] and his Associates, from whom we then recd. ye. full Consideration for which we agreed, and now we understand that Lawyer, and his Friends are to have but one half of it. to us such doings appear strange, and I believe you wou'd think hard of us, were we to act so. — we cannot therefore in Justice to them People, who have been long about that tract, and at a good deal of expence about the Purchase money allow the land to be Surveyed for a People with whom we are not acquainted; neither did we ever hear of the least Intention they had of Purchasing them Lands; and if they had applied, we cou'd not think of letting them, or any other People have the Lands, which we had long ago promised to the Purchasers, which you may remember, Brother, we declared to the Governor at the time the Deed lay on your Table ready to be signed, and gave him our reasons for it at that time, all which, together with the careful manner every thing was transacted then, induced us to imagine there cou'd not be any the least Squabble about it hereafter, but in short, Brother — we are sorry to see that the white People, who have more Sense than we, will for the sake of getting land, wrong one another. — Since that is the case, what are we Indians to expect from you. — Brother, we have no more to say to you on that Subject, but request you will let us know if you can the reason of Such doings. — if you cannot, we wou'd then beg of you to enquire of the Governor, who without doubt is acquainted w^th^. everything relative to that affair, as it was transacted in his Presence. —

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[4] Johannes Lawyer of Schoharie.

Sir W^m^. told them in answer that he was an entire stranger to the Cause of such a Division as was now proposed to be made of the land they mentioned, but wou'd at their Request transmit what they now had said upon the Subject, to the Governor, whose answer he said he wou'd communicate, on receipt thereof. — Sir W^m^. accordingly sent the above speech of theirs to the Governor the 18^th^. of April —

April 20^th^. — A number of Nanticokes from Otseningo, with Joseph Peepy, and a Party of Delawares with Lieu^t^. Governor Penn's Passport, arrived here, and being very wet by travelling in the Rain, they deferred speaking upon business 'till the morrow, when Joseph Peepy said he wou'd shew Sir W^m^. the letters he had, and let him know the business they came upon. — Ordered them Drams, Pipes, [*and*] Tobacco and Provisions, & sent them to their Quarters. —

Joseph Peepy on behalf of the whole of both Nations, went thro' the Ceremony of Condolence usual upon those occasions, and delivered —

the Strings of Wampum. —

30^th^. — Sir W^m^. returned the Complim^t^. & thanked them for what they had done w^th^. —

three Strings of Wampum. —

Then Joseph Peepy produced a Certificate to Sir W^m^. from John Brainerd Presbiterian Clergyman living at Mount Holly in the Jerseys, by whom he was sent to the Ohio Delawares, setting forth that said Peepy was a member of the Congregation of Christian Indians in New Jersey, and their Representative to the Tribe of Delawares beyond the Ohio, and that he was now on his way, with a written message to them dated Bridgetown 11^th^. Feb^ry^. 1767. — he then produced a long speech wrote on a Sheet of Paper (as is supposed wrote by said Clergyman) setting forth the many and great Advantages they wou'd acquire by a knowledge of the Christian Religion, greatly recommending the Clergyman, and assuring the Ohio Indians of their readiness to comply with their request of removing to Ohio, and instructing them, and the Cayugas, if a few Obstacles cou'd be removed, w^{ch}. at present were greatly in their way, viz^{t}. first — that they were not able to defray the expence of removing thither. — 2^{d}. that as the English had now taken them in their Arms as Children, they cou'd not go without their Consent, assistance, and protection — 3^{dly}. that they have where they now live a Church, School house, and other accommodations, which by removing they must lose, as also their heavenly guide. cou'd these difficulties once be removed they wou'd willingly embrace their kind Offer, in the main time request the road between them may be kept open. — The Clergyman farther advised the Ohio Indians to apply to Sir W^{m}. Johnson for his assistance in the affair, and that perhaps he might order matters so that they might in a short time be able to remove to you, and be happy in your Country — with a great deal more concerning Religion. —

FROM WILLIAM HOWARD

A.L.S.[1]

Princeton April 30th. 1767

S^{R}.

I wrote to You some time agoe from York, in which I informd You that Cap^{t}. Maturin would pay me, the Ballance of my Account, if you desird him, As I have not had the pleasure of hearing from You, am affraid You have not receiv'd my Letter, I shall be much oblidgd to you, if you will desire Cap^{t}. Maturin to pay me, As I am in want of the Money, am makeing up the

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[1] In Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Gratz Collection.

1767. Copy of Proceedings at a Congress with the Six Nations held at Burnetsfield at the House of Conradt Franks Esqr on Monday May the 11th 1767. —

Present Sir Wm Johnson Bart Superintendt

After the Ceremony of Condolance was performed Sir Wm addressed the Indians as follows

Brethren Sachims & Warriors of the Six Nations. —

I am very glad to see you all well, and hearty after your fatiguing Journey, and I hope you come with sound minds, and a friendly Disposition towards all your Brethn — 3 Strings of Wampum

Brethn — I intended to have called you all to a general Congress this Summer in order that we should as usual repeat and strenghten our mutual engagements, hear what each other had to say, and acquaint one another of any news, or material Occurrences since our last meeting. — but before it was necessary to assemble you, I recd letters from the Governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland acquainting me that a dispute which had long subsisted between them was now by mutual consent to be amicably decided by Commissioners, and Surveyors sent from England who have last year run the South line between the two Provinces as far as the Allegany Mountains. and altho' it was necessary for the determination of the Dispute that they should proceed as far West as their Jurisdiction, and the limits in which the King gave them liberty to purchase from you, should extend, yet from the Friendship these Governments have for you, and from their desire to make you all easy in your minds, they would not go any further till they had obtained your voluntary Consent, and procured some of your People to be present, whom they would pay for their attendance, in order to shew the fairness of their Proceedings. This they earnestly desired that I should lay before you, & desire your consent thereto. —

A Belt.

Brethn — I have now told you what the Governors of Pennsylvania & Maryland desire of you thro' me. it remains yet necessary I should say something in recommendation of their request.

Brethn You all know that these Governments have, and still do continue to act fairly wth you, and you have no longer any Land disputes with them. You need not therefore be under the least apprehensions that it is intended to wrong you in any manner whatever of the smallest part of your Lands, as you may see by Governor Penns letter to me on that subject (here explained that part of the letter). — It is only a private transaction between these Governmts, and it would have been needless to have given you any trouble about the matter, but that in such cases bad People might impose upon you, and create suspicions injurious to the Character of the Persons concerned. —

The King in conformity to our Laws has granted to every Province a certain Boundary, within which Rogues may be apprehended, and Crimes punished. This is for your own advantage, as much as for ours. It does not take away your Lands — for you see from the earliest times, they have been fairly purchased from you piece by piece. — These measures are only for the purposes I have mentioned to you. and it is absolutely necessary that this Line should be run for terminating Provincial disputes. —

The

1767 The Parties concerned have been so generous to you their old friends as to send you a small present on your agreeing to their desire; and I hope you have all had too many proofs of my Regard for your Interests to imagine I would desire your Concurrence in any thing which might be prejudicial thereto. I shall therefore expect your answer, and that it will be as favorable as it ought to be:—

A Belt:—

Brethren of the 6 Nations [illegible]

I am to acquaint You that I have not received any Orders from Home relative to the late Meeting at my House, but soon expect them, as the Ministers have now for some time past the Affairs of your [illegible] under consideration, so that probably I may receive them by [illegible] which I expect in about a Months time, if I do, You shall be immediately made acquainted therewith. In the mean time I can with pleasure assure You, that, by all my Letters from [illegible] His Majesty is determined to have all Justice imaginable done You in all y^r. dealings with his Subjects, and I expect that You will behave towards him & them in such a manner as to merit a continuance of his regard & Protection. ——

A Belt ——

Brethren I take this first opportunity

I am also to inform You that I have settled every thing with the Western & Northern Ind^s. last Year on the best footing possible, & to our Mutual Satisfaction, that I have a Deputy also in the Eastern Parts of this Country whose posts from thence are very favourable. So that a Peace now is established between all the Ind^s. with whom we are acquainted from the East to the West & from the North to the South. I expect, that You, our Brethren of the Six Nations will contribute all in your power to the continuance of it, and that You will, with Us look upon those who first raise ill reports without Sufficient cause, as Disturbers of your happy tranquility, & Enemys of [illegible] Country. ——

A Belt ——

Brethren I rejoice with You at y^e. increase of y^r. Confederacy by the considerable Number of Tuscaroras who joined You lately, w^h. I promoted all in my power by writing to y^e. Governor of Carolina in whose Government they lived, as well as by giving them Passports, & some Assistance on their Arrival, such as provisions & some implements of Husbandry. I now expect that You will [illegible] by settling them in a proper place, and afford them some Assistance

33
they can help themselves, I have also given Letters & a Belt
to the Nanticokes, & Delawares for the Govrs of Jersey & Maryland
in whose Governments severaly of the abovementioned Tribes lived
to see strict Justice done to them on leaving their Governments, which
I am certain they will do, they have likewise passports from me for 2.
their better security in travelling thro the Inhabited parts of it.— As
I have done so much for the strengthening of yr. Confederacy, wh. I have often
recommended to You, I expect you will elect a proper person that lives
amongst You.—

4 Brethren A Belt

As I am now recommending to You ye. assembling
all yr. scattered friends together, in order to strengthen yr. Confederacy
I cannot avoid taking notice of the Immoderate length the young
~~Men~~ People carry their resentment against the Cherokees a People
in strict Alliance with Us, and who want to live in friendship
with You also ~~as well as with us~~, ~~they~~ they have lately requested our Interposition
And as the Great King George my Master has nothing more at heart
than a general peace amongst all his Subjects & Allies in this
Country.— I must by this belt of Wampum recommend to You 3
a peace with the Cherokees, who I expect will send Deputys
this way ere long for that purpose.— I shall
be glad of yr. Answer, that I may act A Belt
Accordingly.

Answer to the 5th.

Brothers

We have heard now ye Reasons why you have
had nothing relative to our last meeting from Home, yt you expect a full
acct. by your Son.— in ye Meantime you inform us of his
Majestys good-will towards us, & his determination to see ye strictest
justice done us, by our Brethren the English borders in these parts.—
we thank you Brother for this good News — we all with one
voice return thanks that the King & his Ministers has been mindful of us
amidst all ye Affairs of their Nation.— we shall rest satisfyed

in ye expectation of his farther pleasure & determination respecting [illegible] meeting by your Son. — we hope by our peaceable behaviour ever to merit the gracious King's regard & protection. —

a Belt.

2. Brother Dear Protector.

We rejoice to hear you have settled ye strong & happy a Peace wth ye Northern & western Indians — & so agreeable & satisfactory to our Brethren ye English..

Brother it affords us equal pleasure yt you have peace wth all ye Indians wth whome you have any acquaintance. — & yt you are under such peculiar Advantages to preserve & perpetuate this tranquility. &c

we shall ever join wth you & exert ourselves to continue this happy state. — we hope to be always of one heart & one mind — & yt ye voice of universal peace may be ever sounding amongst us. — we all thank you for this pleasant news —

a Belt. —

3. Brother &c

We have heard you, (after repeating ye whole say) we thank you for this renewed Instance of your goodwill & regard for us, rejoicing at ye addition to our Numbers by ye Tuscororas, we rejoice wth you. — we thank you for the kindness & assistance you have shewn them, — both in ye first removal from ye Southard & since yr arrival here. — —

we also thank you for ye speedy care you have taken for ye safe removal of some of ye Tuscororas who are still remaining in ye Southern goverments. — —

we assure you Brother, we shall follow your Advice & directions relative to a good settlement for them. — & grant them all ye assistance in our power. —

we are well pleas'd wth ye settling at Ohquage, or any place they may chuse yt shall be agreable to them. —

we renew thanks for your kindness to them & ask ye continuance of it for those still behind. — a Belt —

4. Brothers.

We are convinced of your Fidelity & regard for
yt you have our interest & wellfare at heart, & an uneasy
we should do any thing yt has a tendency to diminish
our Number & destroy our peace.

we are glad yt ye great King your Master has so good a
heart as to desire nothing more than peace wth all his sub,
& displeased if any of his [illegible] war without just grounds, [illegible]

We warriors, will now give you Reasons why [illegible] ha
commenced between us & ye Cherokees. —

about 4 years ago some of ye Chief warriors of ye Sen
visited our southern Brothers, with an Intention to renew & bri
ye Chain of friendship. wch being done, upon our return
they struck us, & we returned ye blow — Since which we
cant enter their settlements, they meeting us abroad as Ene
— thus we have only beat them wth yr own hatchet.
& now our necks are stretched & faces turned yt way —
begin to hear ye voice for peace. — If they will make
yt acknowledgements for ye breach of friendship, we sh
hear them, & then we think proper for them first to d
as they have been ye Aggressors. —

INDORSED:

Copy of a Letter from
Sr. Wm. Johnson Supt. for
Indian Affairs to Lt. Govr.
Carleton 24th. June 1767
In Lt. Govr. Carleton's Duple.
(No. 8) of the 8th. July 1767
6.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, June 9-28, 1767*]

June 9th. — Thomas King with 5 more came here with one Harper[2] of Cherry valley who had a Licence from the Governor, and Council of New York to purchase a large Tract of land between the Delaware & Susquahana Rivers. —

10th. — Being met they told Sir Wm. that he, and the rest were sent by their chiefs to acquaint him that they had determined to sell a Part of their lands to Harper, and associates, and to know from him how far the Delawares had sold land, and what he thought it was worth. — they added, that as this was the third time he and they had been about said land, they were now all resolved to sell it. On Sir Wm's. asking them whether they wou'd take upon themselves the Sale of said land without the Oneidas approbation, whom he had looked upon to be the right Owners of said lands, and who lately at the meeting had told him so, they answered that they made the affair known to them, and that they agreed to their, and the Oghquagoes selling the sd. land, they the Chiefs of Oneida not having given them any part of the Money arising from the sale of lands which they last year had made to sundry People in the Presence of the Governor, here. — Sir Wm. then shewed them a draft of that part of the Country whereby they cou'd See how far the Delawares had sold, — and as to the Price, he left it to their Chiefs to settle it with the white People. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] John Harper of Cherry Valley. See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 459.

17th. — An Onondaga, brother to *Karaghiagigo* the chief Warrior of that Nation brought Sir Wm. an account of the death of *Takakadory* the Bunt's son having lost four men of his Party by the Cherokees, who lay in wait for them, and Surprized them unawares, as they were within a Couple of days march of their Country, — he said that the young men of that nation were so enraged at this loss that they were preparing to go immediately against the Cherokees, and wanted only Ammunition for the Party. — Sir Wm. sent by the Indian 3 Strings of Wampum to condole their loss as is usual on such Occasions, and a long bunch of Wampum to the Chief Warriors reminding them of what was done at the late Congress held at the German Flats, and desiring them to keep their Warriors at home until they heard from him. — that he soon expected the arrival of the Cherokee Deputies who were coming to Sue for Peace, — that it wou'd not look well in them or any of the Six Nations, after what they had promised him, to go against them, until their arrival. — The messenger approved much of what Sir Wm. had said, and promised to deliver his words faithfully to the Chiefs, and added that he did not doubt of their paying due regard thereto. — Sr. Wm. ordered him a small Present, and dispatched him. —

Eod. die Tawassioghta a chief of the Onondaga nation arrived here, and acquainted Sr. Wm. that he was very uneasy in mind for the death of his nephew whom he wanted to replace by a Scalp, or a Prisoner of the Cherokees, — that he came to tell him of his resolution to go with his Party against that Nation for that purpose, to which Sr. Wm. answered that he must wait the arrival of the Cherokee Deputies, to which he agreed. —

28th. — On this day two Indians arrived here express from Conajohare at 9 o' the clock at night with a Belt of Wampum from their Council acquainting Sir Wm. of a piece of news they had just rec'ed from some of the White People their neighbours which greatly alarmed, and enraged their whole Village, Viz^{t}. that Ury Klock[3] with one Dillebagh,[4] Joseph, and Cobus Maybee, John and W^{m}. Pickard had sent to the Governor a Second Complaint against them, as the informants had said of a very serious nature, that from the illnatured behavior of the before mentioned People, and others of the Inhabitants, their neighbours who are of late Years thwarting, and using them very ill on all Occasions, they are very apprehensive of some evil designs being forming against them, and that they do not know how soon they may be put into Execution, wherefore they were sent to acquaint S^{r}. W^{m}. of their uneasiness, and to desire his Interposition, and advice, and that very speedily, otherwise they wou'd apply to the other nations, and not be murdered treacherously & basely as their Friends the Conestogoe Indians were, which they imagined was what their Neighbours intended to do. — Sir W^{m}. used sev^{l}. arguments to convince them that no such thing was intended. — that the People of this Government were under better Command than those of Pennsylvania. that if any Complaint was sent to the Governor he shou'd surely know something of the matter, that if there was any such thing he woud make it known to them, and take such steps in their favor as the nature of the affair required. Nothwithstanding all he had said, they sett off at day break to the Mohawk villages in order to acquaint them of what they had heard. — and it is not improbable but they acquainted the Six nations also of it. —

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[3] George (Ury) Klock.

[4] Wilhelmus Dillenbach.

INDORSED:[4]

Quebec 6th. Augt. 1767

Lt. Govr. Carleton's letter

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Aug. 8-10, 1767*]

Augt. 8 — On this day all the Sachims, and chief Warriors of the 2 Oneida Castles, also them of Conojahare arrived at Johnson Hall, and after being supplied with Provisions &c went to their Encampmts. —

Sunday 9th. — They all assembled in the Council Room, when *Ganaghquiesa* chief Sachim of Oneida returned Sir Wm. the String of Wampum by which he had invited them, and acquainted him that they were, agreeable to his desire, ready to hear what he had to say. — Sr. Wm. first welcomed them, and told them he was glad to see them here, and after drinking their Healths, ordered them a Glass round, and it being Sunday told them that they shou'd go to Church, which they accordingly did, and had Service in Indian performed by Thomas an Oneida, which he did extremely well, and all behaved with much Decency. — After Service ordered them Provisions, and told them he wou'd meet them in the Afternoon —

At 4 Post M. being all assembled, Sir Wm. performed the Ceremony usual on these Occasions and then spoke to them as to what the General had wrote to him concerning some uneasiness, and trouble they had given Lieut. Galland[2] at Fort Stanwix. having said all that was necessary on that subject, the Indians after examining all their People on the matter assured him that they knew nothing of any difference having happened between them & Lieu^{t}. Galland, and that they wou'd not molest, or give him any trouble so long as he behaved friendly, and brotherlike to them, which they hoped the General w^{d}. recomend to him as they believed him to be hasty, and peevish

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[4] In Sir William's hand.

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

[2] Lieutenant John Galland.

A Belt.

10th. — Early in the Morning an Express arrived with the Murder shout informing Sir W^{m}. & Indians that two Onondagas were killed, and scalped at Oswego by (as was thought) the Missasageys about 3 days ago —

FROM ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

Contemporary Copy[1]

Lebanon Aug^{t}. 19th. 1767

SIR

May it please your Excellency.

The enclosed came directed to my care while I was on a journey; by which means it fail'd of an earlier conveyance. And with respect to the context of it, I would only beg leave, at the desire of some concern'd, to certify you, that the Rev^{d}. M^{r}. Fish[2] is, so far as I know, universally esteem'd, a gentleman of Integrity and good Ability. And accordingly the Representation he has made of the Case of the poor suffering Indians at Narraganset, is to be relied upon, as being faithfully & impartially done.

And I would also at their [*earnest*] desire join my earnest Request in Behalf of that poor people, that your Excellency would please take their pityous Case into your Consideration, and if their be any way of relief for them (which under God they expect chiefly, or only by your Interposition) that something effectual may be done to prevent that total ruin which otherwise, according to all human probabilities, is very speedily to be ex-the Greatest chiefs in this country — Voudra who was with you at Detroit, was here the other day with some Indians from the post, he Says you appointed, him Interpreter at the post, and that he was to have five Hundred livers a Year, and wanted me to pay him, but his not haveing it from under your hand, and your not mentioning it to me I would not pay him which much displeased him, And also Flamboise who Expected to be paid as Last year for his Jorney Tho. they boath knew I had an Interpreter here. Notwithstanding they Refused the Employ last year Either would Gladly accept it now, but I think I am much better Supplyed — I hope the Smith will be soon here, or that I shall know whither there is one or no a Comeing, as a very good one now offers. My Comps. to all friends

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[1] In Dartmouth College Library.

[2] Rev. Joseph Fish of North Stonington, Conn.

I am Dr. Sir Your most. obt. Servt.
EDWD COLE

ADDRESSED:

On his Majesty's Service
To George Croghan Esqr. Dep.
Superintendant of Indian affairs
Fort Pitt.

INDORSED:

Fort Chartres July 3d 1767—From Comy Cole to G Croghan Esqr.

JOURNAL OF DANIEL CLAUS

A.D.[1]

[*Aug. 19–Sept 17, 1767*]

1767. Augt. 19th. Arrivd. at Montreal[2]
24th. went to Caghnawy.

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Claus Papers, Vol. 21. Diary No. 5.

[2] According to Sir William's letter to Gage, Aug. 6, 1767, Claus set out for Canada, Aug. 7, 1767, *Doc. Hist. N.Y.*, 2:860.

Augt. 25th. held a Meeting at Caghnawagey where I condoled in form [*for*] the Death of an old Chief Tharough-wandats in whose place was unanimously chosen a young Warrr. called Takanundye & the Medal of the decea[s]ed put abt. his Neck with the usual ceremony.

Then saluted them in behalf of Sr. Wm. Johnson and delivered them his Message and told them of the intented Peace with the Cherokees & 6 Nats.

Also acquainted them of the Murder committed by 2 Chippways on Capt. Sinclairs Servant,[3] — as well as the Misunderstanding between the Senecas & Missisageys.

26th. Sent a Summons to the Aughquisasne Indns.

Set out with a chief 2 Interpr. & 4 young Indns. in Canoe for the Lake of 2. Mounts. alias Canegh got as far as the End of the Island lodged at one Thos. Pilon Tavn. keepr.

27th. Arrived at the Lake after 8 a.m.

The 3 Nats. apprized me by a String of W: of the dead of one Canadasse a chief who was barbarously murdered last Spring by a parcell of drunkn. Indns. I desired a Meeting of the 3 Nats. being met they Saluted me and by way of Introductn. acqutd. me that since my Absence 8 of their people Lost their Lives by drunkeness occasioned by the Quantities spirits. Liqrs. that was sold among them all over;

I then proceeded with the Ceremony of Condolence as follows.

1. Three Strings to wipe the Tears clear the Throat open the Ears.
2. A black Strowd &ca. to cover the Grave of the dead. —
3. A Belt to rise or replace the decsd. by another chief.
4. To gather the Bones of the dead and put them out of Sight
   a Belt
5. To exhort the Warrrs. to Obedience of their Elders.
   a String

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[3] Cf. Johnson to Gage, July 11, 1767, *Doc. Hist. N.Y.*, 2:858; and Sinclair's protest of his loss, *Johnson Papers*, 5:825.

6. To [*cleanse*] sweep the Council Room And dress up the fire & make it burn clear. —

a String

7. To clear the Sky and make the Sun Shine bright.

a Belt

then ended —

In the Evening they gave their Answr. upon every Article before mentioned by returng. Thanks, as to the replacing the dead Chief they would apprize me whenever they had chosen one.

Then they harangued very long upon the Quantity of Liquour being sold them in particular by one Murray who would sell them Rum in Spite of all Complaints they made & were making dayly, as it seemed he had more Influence & Eloquence with the Magistrates who gave him a License to sell than they, since not withstanding all their Remostrces. he still was allowed to sell Liquor to them wch. at last must terminate in ye. violation the Peace between them & their Bretheren the English & d[*efile*]isturb the Earth; And the said Murray might ever so much deceive his Superiors by fair & groundless Declarations of not selling Liquor to them, they could prove the contrary by the several Pledges now in his Possession for Liquor (: mentioning them as herafter specified:) wherefore they must beg for the preservation of Peace to have sd. Murray removed, as being a dangerous person, who did not care how much the public Tranquility suffered provd. he could sell Rum to [*Indns.*] them.

28th. Gave a Treat of 2 Oxen to the 2 Villages and every thing belongg. thereto being prepared I spoke to them in the middle of their Village before the Feast was given about, And answered them abt. their Complaint of Liquor that it would be remedied by an Officers & party coming to reside near them &ca. Then spoke to them about their Divisions, reunited them by a large Belt of Wampum and reestablished an old Nipisin Cheif whom they had degraded unknown to me, put up a new Maypole before his house (: as customary with the Indns. of that Ville.) & cut down the one irregularly erected in the presence of the whole Village & very mortifying to some.

a large Belt.

29. Returned after receiving the Thanks of the 3 Nations for yesterdays Speech and on my embarking was saluted with 3 chambers & 3 rounds of Musqry. by the whole Village, arrived at Caghnawy. late at Evening the Aughquisasnes not come.

30th. Returned to Montreal. Col. Robts. arrived. —

31. No Accot. of the Aughquise.

Septr. 1. Set out for Caghnawy. on my Arrivl. at La Chin the Aughqs. with pere Gordon[4] arrived crossed and immedly. called them to meet me. As the proceedgs. of the Meetings shows. —

4. Wrote by Thom Wileman[5]

9th. Gave them a paper in English & french that they have it in their power to chuse or refuse a Trader to live at their Village.

10. Set for St. Francis after sending a letter wth. my Accots. to Sr. Wm.[6] by Cn. Campbell. Arrived at Sorrell a Vessell consignd to Haren from Col: Christi, to Load Boards. Lodgd at Provincalls who gave me the partrs. of Headns. Death.

11. Arrived at St. Francois 3 chambers saluted entered the Village condoling reced wth. great Demonstrn. of Joy being the first Time, Lodgd at Josh. Louis's

12th. Proceeded upon Buss. in Conjunctn. wth. the Caghnaws.

13. Gave their Answr. with the petn. abt. their Lands s. —

14. Left the Village by myself in a Birch Canoe & 3 Indns. for Quebec. The Caghns. being pressd to stay [*arrived*] crossed the Lake in a fine Calm & arrived at point du Lac.

15. Set out early a very foggy Morng. stoped at 3 Rivrs. to take in Provs. arrived at Mr. Evrars Seigny. the Tyde observable in the Lake St. Francis begins to be strong here.

16. passt several Sloops the channel becomes very intricate & narrow on Accot. of the Shoals on both Sides passed the Rapids of Richelieu wch. I believe are not 500 Yards broad very rocky

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[4] Anthony Gordon, Jesuit missionary.

[5] Thomas Wildman.

[6] Letter of September 9, 1767, mentioned in Claus to Sir William, Sept. 29, 1767, *Johnson Papers*, 5:707.

on both Sides & at low water almost dry for half a Mile from the Shore — arrived at one Germains — N.B. The Bank of the River above 100. yards high perpendicular of Height.

17. The Wind & Tide ahead obliged To lay by the latter made so quick that our Canoe was taken away before we could get to the Rivrs. Side & the Indns. obliged to wade & swim for it.[7]

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[7] This journal ends at this point, although Claus in his letter to Sir William, Sept. 29, 1767, stated that he returned from his excursion to St. Francis etc. "last Sunday," Sept. 27, which had lasted 17 days. *Johnson Papers*, 5:707.

JOURNAL OF DANIEL CLAUS

A.D.[1]

[*October 4, 1767*]

At a Meeting of the Iroquois of Caneghsady. held the 4th. of Octr. 1767 —

Karundacky begun with the Ceremy. of Salutation & safe Arrival here to wch. I returned them my thanks. Then desired them to repeat to me the Complaints they made before Colo. Jones[2] when I was at Quebec, that I might hear them & give them my Opinion thereupon,

In the Afternoon they met and the Cagnawageys opened the Councl. Pr. Assarigoa with respect to their Message wch. is to put them in Mind & renew the old Agreemt. [*of*] made by their forefathers wch. was that all the Nations in Canada should enjoy a free hunting wherever they thought proper that there should be no claim of property of any particular Spot, but all Indns. in General should equally enjoy the Liberty of hunting in the woods. [*whenever they thought proper.*] wch. their wise fore-

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Claus Papers, Vol. 21, Diary No. 5.

[2] Lt. Col. Valentine Jones of the 52d. regiment. See *Johnson Papers*, 5:635.

1767 Augt 8 — On this day all the Sachims, and Chief Warriors of the Oneida Castles, also those of Canajohare arrived at Johnson Hall, and after being supplied with Provisions &c went to their Encampmt.

Sunday the 9 — They all assembled in the Council Room, when Garaghquena Chief Sachim of Oneida returned Sir Wm the String of Wampum by which he had invited them, and acquainted him that they were agreeable to his desire, ready to hear what he had to say. — Sir Wm first welcomed them, and told them he was glad to see them here, and after drinking their Healths, ordered them a Glass round, and it being Sunday told them that they should go to Church, which they accordingly did, and had Service in Indian performed by Thomas an Oneida, which he did extremely well, and all behaved with much Decency. — After Service ordered them Provisions, and told them he would meet them in the Afternoon.

At 4 o'Clock P.M. being all assembled, Sir Wm performed the Ceremony usual on these Occasions and then spoke to them as to what the General had wrote to him concerning some uneasiness, and trouble they had given Lieut Galland at Fort Stanwix. — having said all that was necessary on that Subject, the Indians after examining all their People on the matter assured him that they knew nothing of any difference having happened between them & Lieut Galland, and that they would not molest, or give him any trouble so long as he behaved friendly, and brotherlike to them, which they hoped the General wd recommend to him as they believed him to be hasty, and peevish.

A Belt.

11th. Early in the Morning an Express arrived with the [illegible] informing Sir Wm & Indians that two Onondagas were killed, and Scalped at Oswegatchy, it was thought by the Missisageys, about 3 days ago.

Septemr the 6th. On this day a number of Tuscaroras who lately came from Carolina addressed Sir Wm as follows.

Father —

We are come here to visit you for the first time. — We are the People that you was so good to assist in bringing from Carolina to the Six Nation Country, where we think we shall live much happier than we did there, and we are come to return you our Sincere thanks for your goodness to us, and all our People, and assure you of Sincerity and Attachment to you.

A Bunch of Strings.

Father —

We are very poor having brought nothing from whence we came, and beg of you to pity us, and our People, and to give us some Hatchets, Hoes, Powder, and Lead, wth a little Vermilion for our young People, and to order our Guns to be mended, for which we shall be for ever thankful.

A large Belt.

Sir Wm bid them welcome, told them he was glad to find that they were pleased with their present Habitation, strongly recommended Industry, and Sobriety to them, as well as a punctual Observance of such Engagements as they had already, & may hereafter enter into with their Brethren the English. — also warned them against paying any regard to idle Stories, or propagating such, as it would be a means of destroying that Harmony subsisting between them and us, on wch their happiness so much depended.

A Bunch of Wampum.

Sir Wm then told them he was sorry to see them so poor, and in hopes they would behave well, and make a proper use of it, that he would give them some Ammunition, (Axes, Hoes), and order their Arms to be mended so as to enable them to assist their Families by Hunting Planting &c. — Gave them Money to buy Vermilion, and Provisions to carry them home.

A Belt

& Ambition I have to be able to have a retirement in [the neigh]bourhood of your family to whom I am so much Oblid[ged]

I am with the greatest respect
S^{r}.
Your most obedient
humble Servant
B. Roberts

To S^{r} W^{M}. Johnson Baronet
Inclosed you have an Account
of my Disbursements. I cant tell
what pay to Charge for the Smith
So will transmit with my Own
is likewise is not Specified in the
Instructions

My journal & the Account of the Trade lie unfinished thro [ ] behavior of my Clerk will send them to Capt Johnson [ ] oppertunity. I should be glad what money is rema[ining in your] hands you would pay to M^{r}. Weatherhead & to M^{r}. [ ] My Accounts are passed. M^{r}. Ellis has used me [ ] every thing to Stop my Credit

INDORSED: [ ] 1767
M^{r}. Roberts Letter
Acc^{tts}. & other Enclosures

FROM MICHAEL BYRNE

A. L. S.

Fort Ontario 2^{d}. October 1767

[I have] this day received a letter from Capt^{n}. Mack Leod, with the [in]telligence Viz^{d}.— There are Some bad Belts amongst [ ]n the Shauinees & Dellewars) Especially the Sinnecas, and [ ]s told me, that the Oneidas, your friends have the Belts among [ ] to morrow I Send my Interpreter to the Genesee Castle, to pick up all the [ ] he can and bring back Some Horses Stole from this & the Carying place. This is all worth your Note.— The following from Sanughsesse a Warior of the Onondagoes, that on his return from the Cherrokee Country called at F^{t}. Pitt Says that there he met Gaiasodon Chief Speaker for the Shauinees & Dellewars to whome he complain'd for the want of Provision or amunition for his Subsistance Home, that the affors^{d}. Gaiasodou answered Brother the times are very hard Now, it is in vain for you to aply to the Commanding Officer that he would not relieve him; that he wu'd beg Some of the Suttler returned & gave him a litle Powder & two Smawl pieces of lead.—

Gaiasodon Sent the following Mesage by him; Brother you must tell everybody of the Six Nations as you go along, that we are all here in doubt about the proceedings of the English, that they are Every day bringing Cañõn, Mortars Shells &: all kind of warlike Stores &: amunition here — That there are Eight hundred Wariors Now on their March near this Post; That they intend to build a new Fort on the other Side the River which the Indians never did nor would agree to. That they would Send [a runner] to Sir William to aquaint him of the intended infringment [ ] property. That they understood the English would Soon put a [stop to?] Selling them any Powder, therefore they were all buisey bueying [ ] Powder they could, before Such Stopage wou'd take place.— [ ]d that I have hardly time to write you, or do oat else but mind [const]antly drunk here, from which I dred Some fatal [ ] in consort with the Commanding officer [ ] ing, to be put up on the Trade [ ] more than half a pint [ ]atter &: that [ ] any Quaintity as usual, that their To[ ] as before Issueing this orders; with the [ ] to Deliver the Rum til the Indians were read[y] we could not think of any better method to R[ ] this I have done at the particular request of S[ ] the Bunts Son in law, who tould me he would aquaint [ ] Men at home, that I promised him to put an entire Stop to Drunk[enness at] this place; which only could ꝑvent Some Quaril between us [Brothers]

If Berhope a Drunken Trader here, or any other, should a[ct contrary] to these orders, or any other that the regulations bind them to observe [I should] be glad to know how, & in what Maner, I Should Enforce or oblige them to the publick Regulations, Signed your Name; or any others that I shall S[ee to be] Necessary for the god of the Service. My Strict adherence to my duty, [should] Excuse my tutolegy & ꝑticularity.— I doubt not before now, you have he[ard] the cause & y: death of Garugahigoagh the proud; he deyed a Ma[rtyr] to Rum, being drunk, Quareled with a young fellow who gave him [ ] Blows about his Breast, that he dyed in 5 or 6 Days after.— upon their bringing this News To me I exerted all the little Tallen[t] Oratory on the ocasion, washing the Negro white, labour in vain.—

My Dr. Sir, I beg you'l let me know Some thing abo[ut Sir John] where he Now is, or what time you expect him if Not [ ]

I long to hear every thing from your Self, that [ ] and your Family here & at Home, and My Duty [ ]

I am with Complts. of the fawling Season S[ ] the thoughts of being teyed to this Tarpean [Rock] winter, to all friends an humble Petition [ ] My friends on the Mohawk River.

I a[m]

[MICH'L BYRNE]

SIR [ ]

on both Sides & at low water almost dry for half a Mile from the Shore — arrived at one Germains — N.B. The Bank of the River above 100. yards high perpendicular of Height.

17. The Wind & Tide ahead obliged To lay by the latter made so quick that our Canoe was taken away before we could get to the Rivrs. Side & the Indns. obliged to wade & swim for it.[7]

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[7] This journal ends at this point, although Claus in his letter to Sir William, Sept. 29, 1767, stated that he returned from his excursion to St. Francis etc. "last Sunday," Sept. 27, which had lasted 17 days. *Johnson Papers*, 5:707.

JOURNAL OF DANIEL CLAUS

A.D.[1]

[*October 4, 1767*]

At a Meeting of the Iroquois of Caneghsady. held the 4th. of Octr. 1767 —

Karundacky begun with the Ceremy. of Salutation & safe Arrival here to wch. I returned them my thanks. Then desired them to repeat to me the Complaints they made before Colo. Jones[2] when I was at Quebec, that I might hear them & give them my Opinion thereupon,

In the Afternoon they met and the Cagnawageys opened the Councl. Pr. Assarigoa with respect to their Message wch. is to put them in Mind & renew the old Agreemt. [*of*] made by their forefathers wch. was that all the Nations in Canada should enjoy a free hunting wherever they thought proper that there should be no claim of property of any particular Spot, but all Indns. in General should equally enjoy the Liberty of hunting in the woods. [*whenever they thought proper.*] wch. their wise forefathers concerted & agreed upon in order to prevent Jealousies & Envy w^{ch}. they but justly foresaw must produce Disputes & Quarrels & finally [*&*] bring on their Destruction. And therefore gave them their advice to [*hear*] use the Wood with the same freedom as they would a Kettle with Victuals when invited to a feast and with one Spoon & one Knife to eat all together sociably & without begrudging those that had a better appetite & eat more than others

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Claus Papers, Vol. 21, Diary No. 5.

[2] Lt. Col. Valentine Jones of the 52d. regiment. See *Johnson Papers*, 5:635.

Then they [*gave their Answer*] proceeded upon what I desired them this Morng. & said they sent a Deputation to Montreal to thank the Gov^{r}. for redressing them in their Complaints agst. the Sale of Liquor in appointing a person meaning Cap^{t}. Slosser[3] to stop the selling of Rum among them, that at the same Time they thought their Village [*place*] where he intended to fix himself improper for that purpose since there was no Retailors of Liquor in their Village but at Vandreuil where they received most hurt from Liquor being sold there in spite of all Authority & would be as long those persons remained there.

I then replied that Cap^{t}. Slosser intended to move over to Vandreuil the day after to Morrow, that I believed in the Spring he would post himself at Carrill^{n}.[4] and that I should this Winter use my Endeavours wth. S^{r}. W^{m}. to have all the Rum Stoped in the Provinces &c^{a}.

They gave their Answer satisfactorily to the Caghnaw^{s}. and desired me to make the Six Nations acquain^{d}. with it, w^{ch}. I promised them to do.

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[3] Capt. John Joseph Schlosser was appointed by Governor Guy Carleton to enforce ordinances against retailers of liquor. *Johnson Papers*, 5:650.

[4] Carillon on the Ottawa River.

1767 by which means they both might be made acquainted with every thing material, or necessary for conducting themselves, and affairs uniformly. — Lastly desired that he, and all the Chiefs would always recommend to their Young People, a Strict Observance of the sd. Treaties, and engagements they had so solemnly entered into with the English, as they on their parts were determined to do the same. —

A large white Belt

This day three Onondagas arrived here with the news of their Chief Warrior Karraghiagios death which they were directed by their Sachems to acquaint Sir Wm. of immediately with a Belt of Wampum by which they made it known also to the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and both Mohawk Castles. They also sent to be delivered to Sir Wm. the Colours belonging to the deceased, desiring that he would keep them, & at the same time requesting he would not think of appointing, or naming any other Person in his Stead, as they looked upon it as that there was none among them worthy of his title, or Name. — Diaquanda likewise sent Sir Wm. his Flag, and Meddal, as he could not think of remaining longer in his Country having met with so many Losses lately. —

Sir Wm. with three Long Strings of Wampum performed the Ceremony usual on the Occasion, then levelled the Grave with a black Stroud. — then told them he would at another time consider what to do with the Flaggs, and Meddal. — sent two Strings of Wampum by them desiring the Council Speaker Diaquanda, Tawaskughtas, Tesquaraghta, and a few more Chiefs to meet him at Ganughsharaga Creek in six days from this date where he intended to hold a Congress. —

26th. Sir William Johnson with sd. Gentn. set out for the Six Nation Country to meet the Indians — sent off Capt. Tice before with Dispatches. —

Copy of Proceedings at a Meeting of the Indians at Ganughsaraga Creek on the Oneida Lake, October the 5th 1767. —

Present Sir William Johnson Bart. Superintendt.
Guy Johnson Esqr. Depy. Agent & the sd. Gentlemen.

The Chiefs of the sd. nation being met came in a body to Sir Wms. Tent, & bid him heartily welcome to their Country, and thanked the great Spirit above for sending him safe through the Lakes Rivers &c. then returned Sir Wms. Belt of Invitation, letting him know at the same time that they had complied therewith notwithstanding their present disagreeable situation on account of their great Loss, & acknowd. the compliment lately paid them by him when they had sent three Deputies to acquaint him of their loss, and thanked him very kindly for the early notice he had taken of it. — Sir Wm. told them he was glad to meet so many of their Chiefs, and Indians at this place, and that if his time would permit him, would gladly go to their Village. that as it was then Evening he would defer saying any thing more to them till the next day. — then ordered them Pipes Tobacco, some Rum to refresh them after their Journey & parted. — On Tuesday the 6th. Sir Wm. sent an Express to call the Chiefs of Ganughsaraga, ~~also~~ to buy some Corn for the use of the Indians. —

abt.

1767 About 7 o'the Clock the Great Chief of Onondaga with the Speaker came to his Tent, and desired a private Conference which being granted they began by largely expatiating on the great loss they sustained by the death of Karraghyagigo their principal Chief, set forth the unsettled State of their nation on that account, and the Division occasioned thereby among themselves, and begged he would speak to Diaquanda who was the head of the Opposition, and endeavour to bring him to act with the rest as usual, else their Council Fire must be extinguished.—

Sir Wm told them it was well done to give him this early notice of their unhappy differences, and that he would take such Measures as he did not doubt would bring his friend Diaquanda to a right way of thinking, he having for many Years promised to follow his advice in all matters of moment, for which purpose he would call them together, and speak to the whole at once on the subject.—

Sir Wm accordingly sent for Diaquanda, Onoughsowowen and Sayenquaraghta, three of the Chiefs to come to his Tent, where he settled all matters with them, and made them agree to him, and act with the rest in all matters for the future. In the Evening the Express returned who told Sir Wm that Sagarrissera was not yet returned from Oneida, but that the others would attend the day following. he brought some More loads of Provision for the use of the Indians met here, which was charged very high.—

Octobr 5th At 12 o'the Clock the Indians being assembled Sir Wm went to their Encampment where they had a Place prepared for him, and his Company. after being seated Sayawaranke Sir Wm's Speaker began first by gathering the Bones of the deceased Warrior Karraghyagigo, and putting them in the earth; this was done by giving a large Belt of black Wampum.— A Belt.

Secondly — Covered the Body with two black Strands.— Thirdly — levelled the Grave with another black Strand.— Fourthly — Rekindled the Council Fire of the Confederacy with such Wood as would last whilst the world would. — A Belt

Fifthly.— Sir Wm recommended it strongly to them to avoid all Disputes, and Differences among themselves, and to live in the strictest friendship with their Brethren, and that the Sachems, and Chieftains should act together in all matters of moment. — A Bunch of Wampum

Sixthly — Sir Wm reinstated Diaquanda their Chief Warrior by giving him a Flag, and Meddal in Presence of all the rest, and therewith a Charge to act agreeable to his former Admonitions, and his promises to obey, and solemnly repeated. all which, he in presence of the whole assembly assured Sir Wm he would do to the utmost of his ability, and that so long as he lived.— A Flag, & Meddal.

After the Ceremony was over, Sir Wm desired to know what News they had heard from the Southward and Western Confederacy.— the Speaker of Onondaga, by desire of the rest, began by telling that they had several disagreeable accounts for some time past which gave them some concern, imagining it might end in a troublesome War, which they hoped would not happen during their times, and that they now plainly saw the Clouds gathering round them very fast.— He then proceeded in telling Sir Wm several very disagreeable pieces of Intelligence, which as he had by several Letters from different hands, it is needless here to enter.— He concluded by saying that they were surprized that they heard nothing from England in relation to their affairs. That when the he threw up his meddals, and declined acting as a Sachem, and Chieftain, was the many losses he sustained lately by the death of his mother, Children, and Nephew Karraghiagigo whose death been now condoled, and which was much lamented by all the Nations who were in Six days time to assemble at Onondaga in order to Condole the same.— That as Sir

Wm

1767 Octo. Remembrance) and since he was again reinstated. — That he could not help expressing his uneasiness that nothing was done in their affairs in consequence of what was transacted two Years ago in a general Council at Sr Wms House, and of the several Complaints made, and Grievances represented by them before, and since; for which reason, and the hostile behavior of the White People these two Years past, they and all the Nations were apprehensive that there was no sincerity and truth in the declarations made to them at that time.

Sir William said all he could to reconcile them, and remove their Apprehensions, yet he plainly perceived (to his concern) that they still entertained some doubts, and that their great Reliance on him (from the many delays at home) had been much lessened. — told them he expected some favorable accounts relative to the Department very soon by his Son whose arrival he daily expected, which they should be made acquainted with. — Then informed them he had brought with him a small Present which should be delivered to them the day following, for which they returned many thanks. —

8th. On this day Sir Wm had sevl private meetings with the Sachims, and Chief Warriors, separately, of the different Nations by which means, and granting them sevl Requests & Favors he removed some of their uneasinesses. — About 2 P.M. delivered them the Present of Clothing & Ammunition together with some Provisions which he was obliged to send for 20 miles to an Indian Village & have it brought on Horseback — after which many of them set off for their respective Countries. Those who remained, until his departure were very troublesome, and mercenary. —

9th. All the Indians remaining came in the morning to Sir Wms Tent, and waited to see him set off. the Lake being very rough.

17th. On this day Sir Wm arrived at Johnson Hall where he received Letters from Canada concerning Major *Rogers wicked Intentions fully set forth by several Depositions & Received also sevl Letters by Sir John Johnson who arrived here some days before, a letter also from General Gage together with a Scalp, Headpiece, and a Belt of Beads from the Cherokees desiring thereby to know something relative to the Intentions and Expectations of the Six Nations. — Sr Wm took the best steps he thought advisable concerning Rogers, and sent the Cherokee Belt by Sayenquaraghta an Onondaga Chief to deliver the same to his Nation, at the same time desiring their answer as soon as possible that no time might be lost in acquainting the Cherokees with their Resolution. — Sod or Sakadore the Bunts Son with his Party arrived here and recd a handsome Present for them in Consideration of former Services. —

31st. Sawashkuchta with his Party of Warriors arrived here, and after a stay of five days received Ammunition and some Clothing also a black Belt of Wampum to replace his Son who died.

Novemr 4th. The Conajoharees arrived here, and Joined the Onondagas in welcoming Sr John home &c — after the Ceremony was over he gave them an Entertainment (Dance &c) and two Caggs of Liquor to drink at their Castles on their Return, with their Chiefs. — Sent a large String of Wampum by Sawaskuchta the Onondaga to let the Six Nations know that he (Sr Wm) intended a general meeting with them in the Spring, and would by his next message acquaint them with the time, and Place. — Also explained to them the Prince of Chotes Speech made to Mr Stuart the Superintendant to the Southward. — The Indians seemed surprised at not hearing something final about the Boundary Line, and other Grievances so often complained of. — to all which Sr Wm gave them the most satisfactory answers in his Power, tho' it did

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* Vide Appendix to this Vol. Page 459

not

often before represented, I write to Lord Shelburne and shall set those Matters before him in the strongest Light; and shew the Impossibility to bring the Murtherers upon the Frontiers to Punishment by the ordinary Course of Justice; or to break the Iniquitous Patent of Kayadorosseras, or restrict the Limits thereof to just Boundarys, by the common Course of Law. The Chief People of the Province, as I understand, are concerned in this, or other Patents in the Like Predicament, and an attack upon one May hereafter Affect the rest. I comprehend the Matter in this Light, And that Whether you apply to Council, Assembly, Bench or Bar, you find them all in general equaly interested. If I am wrong in this you will acquaint Me, but I have conceived these to have been your Reasons for not prosecuting the Patentees, in a common Course of Law.

I am with great Regard,

Dear Sir,
Your Most obedient
humble Servant,
THOS. GAGE

SIR WM. JOHNSON Bart.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A.D.[1]

Camp at Ganughsaraga Creek in Oneida Lake

[*Oct. 5-17, 1767*]

Monday Octbr. 5th., The Cheifs of the Several Nations being Mett they came to my Tent in a Body. Bid me heartily welcome to their Country, thanked ye. great Spirit above for Sending me safe thro ye. Lake, Rivers &ca. — Then pulled out my Belt of invitation & returned it, letting me know they had complied therewith notwithstanding their present disagreable Scituation on Acct. of their late great loss. — They then returned the compliment paid them by me lately when they Sent 3 Deputys to acquaint me with their loss, & thanked me verry kindly for ye. early notice I had taken of it. — I then told them I was extremely glad to meet so many of their Sachims & Cheifs at this place, & that if my time would admit of it, I should have gladly gone to their Village. That as it was now Evening I would defer Saying anything more to them till the next Day. — Ordered them Pipes, Tobacco, Some Rum to refresh them after their Journey, & So parted. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indians Records, Vol. 9; in Sir William's hand. A contemporary copy of these proceedings is in Indian Records, Vol. 7. Where the manuscript is mutilated or illegible, words from the copy are supplied in brackets.

Tuesday 6th., I sent an Express for to call the Cheifs of Ganughsarage, & to buy some Corn for ye. use of the Inds. abt. 7 a Clock The *Bunt* Cheif of Ondaga with the *Speaker* came to my Tent, & begged a private conferrence with me, at wh. they largely expatiated on ye. great loss of *Karaghiagigo* their Principal Cheif, Sett forth the unsettled state of their Nation on yt. Acct., & the Division occasioned thereby amongst themselves, Begged I would speak to *Deiaquande*[2] who was at the head of the opposition, and try to bring him to act with the rest as usual or else that Council Fire must extinguish, &ca. —

I told them it was [*was*] well done to give me the Early notice of their unhappy difference, and that I would take such measures as I did not doubt would bring my freind *Deiaquande* to a right way of thinking, [*as*] he having for many years promised to follow my Advice in all matters of moment. after wh. I should call them [together] and speak to the Whole at once. — for wh. they were verry thank[ful] and after breakfasting, parted. — I sent for *Deiaquande Onoghran*[owen] & *Sayenquaraghta* three of the Cheifs to come to my Tent, where I settled all Matters with them, & made them agree to Join & Act with ye. rest in all their Affairs for the future. In the Evening the Express returned & told me *Saqua*[rizera] was not yet returned from Oneida, but that the others would [attend] the next day they brought Some horses loaded wth. [provisions for] ye. use of the Indians met here. [which was charged very high.]

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[2] A chief warrior of the Onondaga Nation.

Wednesday 7th., [at 12 o' the clock] The Inds. being all assembled I went to [their encampment] where they had a place prepared for me & my Company. After being Seated some time, My Speaker *Tayawarunti* an Oneida Began by [*first*] gathering ye. bones of the deceased Warrior & putting them in the earth, this was done by giving a large Belt of Black Wampum

A Belt —

2d. Then covered the Body with 2 Black Strowds —
3d. Levelled the Grave with another Black Strowd —
4th. Rekindled the Council Fire of ye. Confederacy with such wood as would last as long as the world. —

A Belt —

5th. Recommended it strongly to them to avoid all Disputes or differences amongst themselves, & live in the Strictest freindship with their Bretheren, & that ye. Sachims & Cheiftains Should act together in all Matters of Moment —
6th. I reinstated *Deiaquande* their Chief Warrior by giving him a Flag & Meddal in presence of all the rest & therewith a Charge to act agreable to my former Admonitions, & his promises so often & Solemnly repeated. — All which, He (in presence of the whole Assembly) assured me he would do to the Utmost of his Ability, & that as long as he lived. —

A Flag & Meddal —

After the Ceremony was over, I desired to know wt. news they had heard from the Southward, & Westeren Confederacy, & The Speaker of Ondaga (by the desire of ye. rest) Said that they had heard Several disagreable Accts. for some time, Which gave them Some concern, imagining it might end in a troublesome War which they were hopefull would not have happened in their time, but that now they plainly [*fore*] saw the Clouds gathering around 'em very fast, He then proceeded & told me Several verry disagreable peices of News wh. as I have them by letters from different hands thought it [wou'd be] too tedious to enter here, they concluded, by saying that they were greatly Surprised at hearing nothing from England in consequence of what [ ] He threw up his Meddal &ca. and gave a parting as a Sachim & Chieftain for some time, on Acct. of ye. many losses he met with, lately by the Death of his Mother, Children, & Nephew *Karaghiagigo*, whose loss I here condoled and wh. is much lamented by all the Nations [who were in Six days time to Assemble at Onondaga in order to Condole the same, — that at Sir Wms. remonstrance, and advice he was again reinstated, — that he cou'd not help expressing his uneasiness that nothing was done in their affairs in consequence of what was transacted two Years ago in a general Council at Sr. Wms. House, and of the several Complaints made and Grievances represented][3] by them before, & since, for wh. reasons, & ye. hostile behaviour of our People these 2 years past, they, and all ye. Nations were apprehensive that we were not so Sincere as I always represented. In short, [ ]ing I said everry thing I could to reconcile them, & remove their Doubts but plainly found [*that*] (to my concern) their doubts remain, & their great reliance on me (owing to ye. delays & trifling at Home) much lessened. I told them I expected some favourable Accts. (relative to ye. Department) verry Soon by my Son, wh. they should be imediately made acquainted with

Then let them know that I had brought with me some presents wh. I should deliver them the next Day. for wh. they returned thanks

Thursday 8th., I had Several private meetings with the Sachims, & Cheif Warriors Seperately, of the different Nations by wh. means, & granting them several Requests & favours I [removed] somewhat of their uneasinesses. — abt. 2 P M delivered them a Present of Cloathing & Amunition, & some provision wh. I was oblidged to Send 20 Miles for, to an Indn. Village, & have it brought on horse back. After wh. Many of them Set off for their own Countrys, those who remained Until I set of, were verry [troublesome] & Mercenary. —

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[3] **Text in brackets from the contemporary copy, Indian Records, Vol. 7. Note references to Sir William in third person.**

Friday 9th., All who remained Came in the Morning to my Tent, & waited to See me Set [of the Lake] being then verry rough. —

Saturday 17th. Inst. arrived at Johnson Hall Where I recd. letters from Canada concerning Major Rojers[4] [wicked] Intentions, pritty fully set forth by *Potters*[5] deposition,[6] I also recd Sundry letters from London by My Son[7] who arrived Some days before me, others from ye. Genrl. wth. a Scalp, Head peice & Belt of beads [Reeds] from the Cherokees desireing thereby to know something of the Six Nations Intentions & expectations. — I took the best Steps I could think of concerning Rojers, & Sent the Cherokee Belt by *Sayenquaraghta* an Ondaga Cheif to deliver it to his Nation, Desiring their Answer as Soon as possible, that I might loose no time in acquainting [the Cherokees] with their Resolutions. — *Takekadon* [Takadori] the Bunts Son [wth. his Party] came here, and recd. a handsome present for them for their Assistance.

Tawasskuchta with his party of Warriors came here ye. 3d. Octbr. Staid 5 Days, they recd. Arms & some Cloathing [also a black Belt of Wampum to replace his Son who died.]

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

Copy[1]

Fort Pitt October 18th 1767.

Sir

On my way from Philadelphia up here I met with Mr. Maisonville[2] a Frenchman, which your Honour see with me two

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[4] Major Robert Rogers, former commandant at Michilimackinac.

[5] Nathaniel Potter, who had been employed by Rogers.

[6] See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:990-92.

[7] John Johnson.

[1] Printed in *Illinois Historical Collections*, 16:88-91; in *Johnson Papers*, 5:736-38, in badly mutilated form.

[2] Alexander Maisonville.

Camp at Canaseraga [illegible] near Oneida Lake

Monday [illegible] the [illegible] Nations being [illegible] they came to my Tent in a Body [illegible] welcomed me to their Country, thanked God and the Good Spirit for leading me safe through [illegible] — I then [illegible] my [illegible] [illegible] telling me [illegible] they had comforted themselves with under their present disagreeable Situation on acc.t of their late great loss. — I then returned the Compliment paid them by me lately when they sent 3 [illegible] acquainting me with their loss, & thanked them very kindly for their early notice they had taken of it. — I then told them I was extremely glad to meet so many of their Sachems & Chiefs at this place, & that if my time would admit of it, I should have gladly gone to their Village. Then as it was now Evening I would defer saying any thing more to them till the next day. — I ordered them Pipes, Tobacco & some Rum to refresh them after their journey, & so parted. —

Tuesday [illegible] I sent [illegible] to call the Chiefs of [illegible] [illegible] coming [illegible] the Ind.s about 7 o'clock in the morning [illegible] with their Speaker came to my Tent, & begged a private conference with me at w.h they largely expatiated on the quarrels of Canaseraga [illegible] the unsettled state of their Nation [illegible] division occasioned thereby amongst themselves. Begged I would speak to Deiaquande who was at the head of the opposition and try to bring him to act with the rest as usual, else their Council fire must be extinguished. —

I told them it was well done to give me this Early notice of their unhappy difference, and that I would take such measures as I did not doubt would bring [illegible] Deiaquande to a right way of thinking, [illegible] promised to follow my Advice in all matters of moment. afterwards I would call them and speak to [illegible] at once. — for which they were very thankful and after breakfasting parted. — [illegible] Anoghsaren Kayinquaraghta [illegible] of the [illegible] came to my Tent, where I settled all matters with them, & made them agree to join & act [illegible] in all that [illegible] for the public [illegible] In the Evening [illegible] Deiaquande [illegible] returned [illegible] Oneida [illegible] that the [illegible] would [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] alean Cold
[illegible] of the Seneca's banner & puting them
[illegible] [illegible] Belt of Black Wampum
a Belt
[illegible] the [illegible] with 2 B[illegible] —

[illegible] the [illegible] with another Belt [illegible] —
[illegible] Kindle [illegible] proper way with such
[illegible] it be same
A Belt —

recommend it strongly to them to avoid all Dispute
[illegible] differences amongst themselves, & live in the strictest
[illegible] with their Brethren, [illegible] assigned & [illegible]
[illegible] A String of Wampum
[illegible] for the [illegible] Ceremony

[illegible] & [illegible] their [illegible] way by [illegible]
[illegible] presence of all here, & then with a String
[illegible] to my former [illegible], & promised
then to be [illegible] repeated. [illegible] them or some of the
[illegible] asked me he would [illegible] most of this
[illegible] [illegible].
A String of Wampum —

After the Ceremony was over, I desired to know what news
[illegible] from the Southward, [illegible]
[illegible] by the [illegible] said that they
[illegible] [illegible] which some
[illegible] imagining it might end in troublesome [illegible]
[illegible] settled [illegible] happened in that time
now they [illegible] ~~foresaw~~ the [illegible] remaining
[illegible] then proceeded to [illegible] several very disagreeable [illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible] & thought it
[illegible] here, they concluded by saying that they were
[illegible] nothing [illegible] in consequence of what
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] some time [illegible] with taking
[illegible] Children & [illegible] whose
[illegible]

y them ~~[illegible]~~ before, & since by other reasons, by ye hostile
our People three years past. they, and all ye Nations
that we were not so sincere as I always represented. In sho
rt I said every thing I could to reconcile them, & remove
& being found ~~[illegible]~~ to my concern (that doubts remain,
reliance on me owing to ye delays & trifling at Home)
I told them I expected some favourable Acct. relative to ye
very soon by my Son, wh. they should be imediately ma

Then let them know that I was brought with
which I shall deliver them the next day. for wch. they re

Tuesday 8th. I had Several private Meet
Sachims, & Chief Warriors Separately, of the Differ
by wh. means, & granting them several Requests I
some part of their uneasinesses. — abt. 2 of PM I deli
present of Cloathing, Ammunition, & some provisio
[illegible] I intend to [illegible] to an Onod.a Village th
on their back. Wedy 3d Many of them set off
[illegible], those who remained the rest of were ve
& Mercenary — Friday 9th. All who came
the Morning to my Tent, & I parted to see me abt.
being then very rough.

Friday 17th prest. arrived
& have Good letters from Canada concerning Matters, [illegible]
Intentions, pretty fully set forth by Potter's deposition,
Sundry letters from London by My Son who arrived some
mes. [illegible] from ye Govr. wth. a Belt, the address & Bel
the Cherokees Desiring thereby to know something of the
Intentions & Expeditions. — Took the best steps for
concerning Matters, & sent the Cherokee Belt by Sayen
an Onodaga Chief to deliver it to his Nation, Desirin
as soon as possible that I might loose no time in acting
with their Resolutions. — Sakehedon. the Tuscaro
came here, and recd. a handsome present for them for th
[illegible] Tawashquatha with his party of Warriors re
do do

Named ye 4th Novr and Joined the body
[illegible] After the Ceremony was over by
from an Entertainment & Dance. — and 2 [illegible]
in their Castles on their return with their [illegible]
Novbr 6th — I sent a large String of W[illegible]
— *Kaghta* an Onondaga to let the Six Nations know that I
intended a General Meeting with them some time in the Spring
and should by my next Message let them know ye [illegible]
& place. — I also explained to them the [illegible]
Speech made to Mr Stuart Superintdt. —

They seemed much surprised at not hearing
of something final abt ye Boundary Line, & other
so often complained of. — To all wch I gave them the most
plausable answers in my power. wch altho it gave some
satisfaction, did not remove their Doubts of our Sincerity
— then delivered them a present of Blankets
paint Powder-Ball, flints, Some other Necessary's & parted

ye 1st Novbr 6th Mr Cadd a Trader and
Joseph Rheaum a French Interpreter Arrived here brought
me Sundry Letters & Accts of Indn Expences incurred by Major
Rogers Orders wch Rheaum had, also an Extraordinary Acct
for Inviting the Western Nations to him at Michilimackinac
I discharged them with a promise of my endeavours to see them
paid. I desired Mr Cadd to send me his Journal & opinion
of the Disposition of the Westn Natns wch he had been amongst

Do Die; also the 7th [illegible] Westn Party
of Senecas, & Cayugas Arrived here, ~~[illegible]~~ who confirmed
the Acct of Bad Belts being sent amongst the Six & other Nations
I gave them all some Amunition, a little Cloathing, Pipes &c.

Do 10th, *Onoghsookta* a Seneca Chief wth Seven
More of his Nation arrived here, also a Man before named
[illegible]

1767 Octo.r Remonstrance, and advised he was again reinstated. That he could not help expressing his uneasiness that nothing was done in their affairs in consequence of what was transacted two Years ago in a general Council at S.r W.m's House, and of the several Complaints made, and Grievances represented by their People, and then, for which reason, and the hostile behaviour of the White People there two Years past, they and all the Nations were apprehensive that there was no sincerity and truth in the declarations made to them at that time.

Sir William said all he could to reconcile them, and remove their Apprehensions, yet he plainly perceived (to his concern) that they still entertained some doubts, and that their great Reliance on him (from the many delays at home) had been much lessened. Told them he expected some favourable accounts relative to the Department very soon by his Son whose arrival he daily expected, which they should be made acquainted with. Then informed them that he brought with him a small Present which should be delivered to them the day following, for which they returned many thanks.

8th. On this day Sir W.m had sev.l private meetings with the Sachems, and Chief Warriors, separately, of the different Nations by which means, and granting them their Requests & Favors he removed some of their uneasiness. About 2 P.M. delivered them the Present of Clothing & Ammunition together with some Provisions which he was obliged to send for 20 miles to an Indian Village & have it brought on Horseback — after which many of them set off for their respective Countries. Those who remained until his departure were very troublesome, and mercenary.

9th. All the Indians remaining came in the morning to Sir W.m's Tent, and waited to see him set off, the Lake being very rough.

17th. On this day Sir W.m arrived at Johnson Hall where he received Letters from Canada concerning Major Rogers wicked Intentions fully set forth by Potter's Deposition &c Received also two Letters by Sir John Johnson who arrived here some days before, a letter also from General Gage together with a Scalp, Headpiece, and a Belt of Beads from the Cherokees desiring thereby to know something relative to the Intentions and Expectations of the Six Nations. — Sir W.m took the best steps he thought advisable concerning Rogers, and sent the Cherokee Belt by Sayenqueraghta an Onondaga Chief to deliver the same to the Nations, at the same time desiring their answer as soon as possible that no time might be lost in acquainting the Cherokees with their Resolutions. — [illegible] Sakedory the Bunt's Son with his Party arrived here and rec.d a handsome Present for them in Consideration of former Services.

31st. Tawasskunkta with his Party of Warriors arrived here, and after a stay of five days received Ammunition and some Clothing also a black Belt of Wampum to replace his Son who died.

Novem.r 4th. The Conajoharees arrived here, and joined the Onondagas in welcoming S.r John home &c. — after the Ceremony was over he gave them an Entertainment (Dance &c) and two Caggs of Liquor to drink at their Castles on their Return, w.th their Chiefs. — Sent a large String of Wampum by Tawasskunkta the Onondaga to let the Six Nations know that S.r W.m intended a general meeting with them in the Spring, and would by his next message acquaint them with the time, and place. — He explained to them the Prince of Chotes Speech made to M.r Stuart the Superintendent to the Southward. — The Indians seemed surprised at not hearing anything yet about the Boundary Line, and other grievances they complained of, to which S.r W.m gave them the most satisfactory answers in his Power, tho' it did

[illegible] Page 450 —

not

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[illegible] Page 450. —

not

FROM GUY JOHNSON

A. L. S.

[*Guy Park, October 15, 1767*]

[[1]]
but that he had about [ ] any material particulars a[ ] a Letter from M^{r} Penn, a Report [of the Board of Trade] of your Grant, and some other L[etters] Gen^{l}. and Just now a pacquet [ ] I sent you a very large pacquet by [ ] you have received, but the occasion .[ ] at present is, first, that a Sloop is actually [ ] this day to fetch up the Governor and that I [ ] You will be desirous to do something forthwith [ ] the Subject of the Canada pacquet, — the N^{o}. of L[ ] and the Subjects of them prevent me from Sending them by [ ] this Opportunity, as you could not find Leisure by the way & I am fearfull of Trusting them. — The Gen^{l}. Subject of the Can^{a}. pacq^{t}. is, That Potter whose name you'll Imediately recollect has fled from Mich^{a}. & has depos[ ] the Ch. Justice of Quebec a full Acct. of R—s Schemes ([ ] Extraordinary indeed) Roberts's Letters to me, have been opened in consequence thereof & in that State sent me from thence & the Whole is sent down to the Gen^{l}. whilst Potter goes to England upon the Occasion. — I hope you will not blame me for keeping the pacq^{ts}. but attribute it to my caution least they thus Miscarry, or by missing of you, retard your affairs when you return I send you a L$\widetilde{re}$ from Ireland, & a Small Letter w$\widetilde{ch}$ came the other day. The Kayadeross. people appear alarmed, & have wrote you pressingly L^{d}. Shel. much y^{r} friend. Ch^{s}. T.— otherwise the Land will be get, & Maj^{r}. General Rank may, nothing final tho' as yet — I need not add more at this time — S^{r} John

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[1] Several lines missing.

had a narrow Escape. In the Channel he ran foul in the Night of a Large Ship bound to Jamaica, which went to the bottom, & they were obliged to put back to refit, The family are well, & I am much better within these 4 days past. I Expect this will meet you returning,[1] heartily wish it may find you in perfect health, as I every shall be, My dear Sir,

Your Affectionate & Devoted
G. JOHNSON

We all Ardently Long to See you—

INDORSED: [ ]
Sr. Wm. Johnson

FROM SAMUEL JOHNSON

A. L. S.[2]

Stratford in Connecticut Octr. 15. 1767.

SR.

I most heartily congratulate both you & your worthy Son Sr. John, on his safe return to you after his Travels & hope he is returned in good health.

The Occasion of my now writing is this: A blind musician with an Irish Harp, who seemed to be an honest man, & said he had resided some time with you, lately told me that you have for some years at turns laboured under the excruciating disorder of the dry Colic & he is afraid that your Constitution is in danger by it: that you have had some relief by a Recipe you sent home for but are not cured by it.

As your Life is of much importance, this has put me upon informing you, That there is a family in these parts who have a Nostrum, which seems a Specific for that tormenting disease, & for three Generations, have been famous for the Curing it in all these parts. I have had proof of it in my own family & in all

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[1] From the Onondaga country.
[2] In Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Correspondence

CROGHAN TO GENERAL GAGE[1]

FORT-PITT, June 3d. 1767.

SIR

I arrived here the 24th May, where I found a number of Six Nation Indians (who live in this Neighbourhood) Delawares and Shawanese, with two partys of Seneca Warriors, who had just return'd from War, against their natural Enemies the southern Indians.

Captain Murray[2] and Mr. McKee[3] (the commissary for Indian Affairs) informed me of several urgent complaints, made by the Delawares and Six Nation Warriors of repeated ill treatment they had receiv'd in their passage to, and from War, from persons settled on the Frontiers of Virginia, wherefore I instantly called a meeting of all the Indians at that Post; and made a strict and minute inquiry into the matter.

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[1] In a clerk's hand, signed by Croghan. Written before Croghan went to Johnson Hall, this letter reveals the disposition of the tribes at the beginning of summer and foreshadows the congress called in the fall. Endorsed: "Mr. Croghan Depy. Indn. Agent. F: Pitt June *1st* [!] *1767*. received June *24th*."

[2] William Murray was commander of Fort Pitt from November 30, 1764, to August 29, 1767. Commissioned a captain in the 42d Regiment in 1758, he served in America and Ireland, attaining the rank of major in 1771. His name disappears from the *British Army List* after 1777, when his regiment was once more in America.

[3] Alexander McKee was one of Croghan's associates in the early western trade. During the French and Indian War he was a lieutenant of Pennsylvania provincials. He became assistant to Croghan at Fort Pitt soon after his appointment as deputy superintendent. On Croghan's resignation from the service in 1772 McKee was promoted to his place. A Loyalist during the Revolution, he escaped to Detroit with Simon Girty and was appointed a captain in the British Indian Department. After the war he engaged in trade on the Maumee River and rose to be a colonel in the Canadian forces. When the British gave up Detroit in 1796, McKee moved to Malden, Ontario, where he died in 1799. "The Haldimand Papers," *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, X, XI, XX (1886, 1887, 1892), *passim*.

They earnestly remonstrated to me, That the Country westward of the Allegany Mountains, was their property, That they had never ceded it, either to their Father the King of Great Britain or to his Subjects, That the white people contrary to solemn engagements and in violation of peace, had settled on it and drove the wild game out of that part of their Country, which is their antient Warpath, and therefore, they thought, they ought to be supplied with provisions, whenever they pass and repass to and from War,—They likewise strongly represented to me, That the White people who are settled on their Lands assured them, they had the Kings orders for making settlements there, and that they would not suffer any Indians whatever, to pass over or hunt *on them.*

Hence great dissatisfaction prevails, and several Indians of different partys, have this spring been killed & wounded and also some white men. In short, the Indians appear to me, to be very sulky and much disturbed,—and in a very singular manner, desired to be informed, whether the King contrary to the Faith of repeated Treaties with their several Nations—had given liberty to his subjects, to settle their country, and at the same time plainly told me—They were of opinion, there was some truth in what the Englishmen had acquainted them—as we know, they said, you have Laws to govern your people by; and could if you had a sincere inclination, prevent their settling on our country—at least, until we had sold it to our Father the King of Great Britain, which we expected, would have been done before now, as our Nations have some time ago, agreed to a boundary with Sir William Johnson.

After this interview—Captain Murray and I had several others with them—in order to remove their prejudices and endeavour to convince them, that Neither His Majesty nor any of his officers, had given the least encouragement to those people, to settle on their Lands,—But on the contrary, had taken great pains to remove them. We also used every argument in our power to explain the difficulties attending the removing such a considerable number of persons, settled at such a distance, from the seat of Government, and assured them, that speedy methods should be made use of to procure them proper satisfaction—for such hostilitys, as on enquiry, had been unjustly committed on them, and concluded with insisting, as a proof of their desire for peace, That they should return to their villages, and there remain quiet and satisfied until they heard fully from Sir William Johnson and his Excellency General Gage, on the subject of their complaints.

On the first of June, the Indians called Captain Muray and myself to a meeting and when the usual ceremonies on these Occasions were over, They informed us,—"We have taken two days "to consider, on what you have said to us at the several meetings "we have had with you, and although our blood has been spilt, by "your people,—in our *own* country—yet once more to convince "you, of our love of peace and desire to live in friendship with "our Father, the King of England and his subjects—we have "agreed in council, to follow your advice, and wait untill we hear "from Sir William Johnson and the King's General, We desire "however, that you will as soon as possible, plainly make them "acquainted, with all we have told you, for we shall immediately "return to our Villages and keep things quiet there, untill we hear "again, from you."

Whilst I was at Fortpitt, I received a Letter from one Maisonville[4]—A French man, who lives at Wiotanan,[5] informing me, that the Indians at the Illinois, and on the Wabache were peacably disposed, and had began to trade with the English; he likewise informed me, that great numbers of distant Tribes, were preparing to visit the commanding officer at Fort Chartres[6] and begin to traffick with our Traders.

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[4] Alexis Loranger *dit* Maisonville was employed by Croghan as an interpreter. He seems to have favored British occupation of the West, and he served the Detroit commander as an express in 1765. He continued to be used by the British military and Indian departments for several years. In 1770 he petitioned for a monopoly in carrying traders' goods across the portage between the Maumee and Wabash rivers, which was granted. In 1772 Sir William Johnson spoke of him as his "resident" on the Wabash. See also M. M. Quaife, *The John Askin Papers* (Detroit, 1928), I, 325.

[5] Fort Ouiatanon, on the Wabash near the present site of Lafayette, Indiana.

I am with great respect
your excellencys
most Obedient Humble Servt.
GEO: CROGHAN

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE
MAJOR GENERAL GAGE
Commander in chief of all His Majesty's
Forces in North America
New York

GENERAL GAGE TO CROGHAN[7]

NEW YORK Sept: 21st: 1767

Copy./
SIR,

You will receive by this opportunity a packet of letters for the Detroit[8] and Misilimakinak;[9] You will observe that one of the

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Built by the French about 1719, it was taken over by the English in 1760 or 1761. Since its capture by Indians on June 1, 1763, during Pontiac's uprising, it had not been garrisoned again. Clustered around the fort were a handful of French settlers and three Indian tribes: Weas, Kickapoos, and Mascoutens. O. J. Craig, "Ouiatanon," *Indiana Historical Society Publications* II, No. 8 (1893), 317–348.

[6] On the east side of the Mississippi a few miles from Prairie du Rocher, Illinois. It was built by the French in 1720 and held by them until the arrival of the British on October 10, 1765, under Captain Thomas Stirling. The fort was renamed Fort Cavendish, but the better-known name continued to be used. Lieutenant Colonel John Reed was in command at this time. J. H. Schlarman, *From Quebec to New Orleans* (Belleville, 1929), p. 193.

[7] Office copy, unsigned.

[8] Established on the north side of the straits between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair by Cadillac in 1701, Fort Pontchartrain soon outgrew its stockade, and settle-

letters for Captain Turnbull[10] is marked with a Cross. You will not deliver that letter 'till some time after the Dispatches[11] shall have been sent from the Detroit to Misilimakinak.

As You might find it necessary to take Examinations in as publick a manner as possible to get at the necessary informations in the Business in which You are employed,[12] I have in a second letter to Captain Turnbull desired him to give you all assistance therein: And if it shou'd be requisite to assemble a Court of Officers for this end, that he wou'd do it, and if proper sit on said

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ment spread along both sides of the river. Detroit, as it became known, was surrendered to the British in the person of Major Robert Rogers on November 29, 1760. It was the one western post which withstood attack in the Indian uprising of 1763. At this time besides the garrison under Captain Turnbull, Detroit had a population of about seven hundred French inhabitants and probably fewer than one hundred English civilians. "Cadillac Papers," *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XXXIII (1903), 107, 111, *passim.*

[9] Fort Michilimackinac, built by the French in 1715 on the northern tip of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, on the edge of the present Mackinaw City. It was abandoned by the French in 1760 after the fall of Montreal, and first occupied by the British on September 28, 1761. After its capture on June 2, 1763, by the Chippewas leagued with Pontiac, a garrison under Captain William Howard reached it on September 22, 1764. Major Robert Rogers was in command as governor of the district of Michilimackinac at this time, having been at the post since August 10, 1766. *Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, XVI (1902), 312; Public Archives of Canada, C 11, Vol. 43, p. 202, and Vol. 44, p. 9; Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 49, p. 35.

[10] George Turnbull was commissioned a lieutenant in the 62d Regiment in 1756 and a captain in the 60th in 1765. He commanded at Detroit from August 27, 1766, to October 13, 1769. The next year he assumed command at Fort Michilimackinac and remained until July, 1772. The *British Army List* reports him in Antigua with his regiment in 1773–75. Thereafter his name disappears from the list.

[11] The dispatches for Michilimackinac consisted of (1) Gage's orders to Major Rogers to repair to Detroit at once to confer with Croghan; (2) his orders to Captain Lieutenant Spiesmacher to assume command in Rogers' absence; (3) his letter to Benjamin Roberts, Indian commissary, asking him to inquire into Rogers' conduct with the Indians; and (4) a second letter, inclosed in the one to Roberts but addressed to Spiesmacher, informing him that Rogers would not return to Michilimackinac. The dispatches for Detroit were (1) Gage's instructions to Captain Turnbull to coöperate with Croghan; (2) a second letter to Turnbull, the one marked with a cross, ordering him to keep Rogers in custody during the winter; and (3) a letter from Gage, to be delivered to Rogers by Turnbull, notifying Rogers that he was relieved of his command at Michilimackinac and must stay in Detroit that winter. All the dispatches are dated September 20 and 21.

[12] That is, in examining Jehu Hay on complaint of the traders.

Court himself, the better to authenticate all the informations which you shall be able to procure.

I am
&ca
P:S:

George Croghan Esqr:
Philadelphia

You will recollect to have the letter to Mr: Roberts[13] delivered privately as you mentioned. I wish you a good Journey & Speedy Arrival at Detroit, as the Season is far advanced.

CROGHAN TO GENERAL GAGE[14]

Philla. Septr. 27th. 1767

Sir

Sence My Return hear I have had Leters from Mr. Mckee the Comisary att Fort Pitt he Writes Me that the Shanneis Sent to Inferm him that Deputys from twelf Diferant Nations of the Westren Indians[15] was Coming to thire Cuntry to hold a Conferance with them & the Dalloways in order as those Deputys Give out to Setle Some old Diferances Subsisting between thire Nations

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[13] Benjamin Roberts, as an ensign in 1758 and a lieutenant in 1762 in the 46th Regiment, served in New York, Canada, and Cuba in the French and Indian War. He resigned his commission in 1766 to accept appointment as commissary of Indian affairs at Michilimackinac. Since Major Rogers wished to be the one who dealt with the Indians, friction occurred at once. The two men quarreled, and without authority Rogers sent Roberts back East. Roberts was discharged from the Indian service in 1769 and early the following year went to London to obtain reimbursement for extra expenditures incurred while he was a commissary. He petitioned Lord Hillsborough, and then the Treasury in 1771, without success. In 1772 he was thrown in prison for debt, where he was joined by Major Rogers, who had arrived there by almost the same route.

[14] Holograph letter. Endorsed: "Mr. Croghan Indn. Agent Philadelphia *27th* Sept: *1767*. received Sept. *29th*."

[15] The twelve tribes or nations composing the Western Confederacy in the Illinois country were: Peorias, Michigameas, Cahokias, Piankashaws, Weas, Kickapoos, Mascoutens, Miamis, Kaskaskias, Potawatomis, Sauks, and Foxes.

& that they hard from Sanduskey that a Number of the Sinicas was to attend this Greatt Meeting, the Shannaies Mesinger tould Mr. Mckee that thire Cheeffs Suspected there was Somthing More then Comen to be Transacted otherwise Such a Number Wold Neaver Collect themselves togather att this Sason of the year Mr. Mckee has Sent Mr. Montour[16] to attend this Meeting

I have received your Excelancys Dispatchis fer Detroit & Misslamacnac and will observe your orders I Sett of in two Days and hope to be In the Shanna Cuntry before this Greatt Meeting of Indians break up and hope to be able to give you A full acount of the Cause of thire ASemblyg Togather I am with Greatt Respect

your Excelancy's Most
obeident and Most
Humble Servant
GEO: CROGHAN

To HIS EXCELANCY
THE HONBLE. MAJER GINERAL THOMAS GAGE
Commander in Cheeff of all his forces
In North Amerrica &&& New york

CROGHAN TO GENERAL GAGE[17]

Octr. 1st. 1767

SIR

this Day I Meet an Express from Fort Pitt which brought Me

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[16] Andrew Montour was the son of the famous Catherine Montour and an Oneida chief, and grandson of a Frenchman and a Huron woman. Despite his French blood he always favored the English and had been employed by Pennsylvania as an interpreter and negotiator since 1744. He had accompanied Croghan on his earliest journeys and had served George Washington in 1754 and Colonel John Bradstreet in his expedition of 1764. Montour died sometime between 1768 and 1772. W. M. Darlington, "The Montours," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, IV (1880), 218–224.

[17] Holograph letter. Endorsed: "Mr. Croghan *1st.* Octr. *1767.* received Octr. *5th.*"

Leters from that post Detroit & Ilinois by which I find there has been A Boatt or two plundred on the ohio by A party of the Shagenon Indians from Shagena Bay[18] the Several Leters I have Inclosd. to Sir William Johnson & Inclose open fer your Excelancys puruseal which you will plese to ferward[19]

when I Meet Mr. Mesenville I hope I Shall be able to find out Some Intresting Intilegance respecting this Great Meeting of ye. Indians in ye. Shenna Cuntry, where I find by Mr. Mckees Leter I Shall arive Time A Nouffe to be present If yr. Excelancy Should have any further orders fer Me plese to Send them Soon as I Cant Stay att fort pitt in the present Curcomestance of affairs above two or three Days

I am with Greatt Respect yr. Excelancys

Most Humble Servant
GEO: CROGHAN

TO HIS EXCELANCY
THE HONBLE. MAJER GINERAL GAGE

CROGHAN TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN[20]

LANCASTER October 2d. 1767

SIR

I was favoured with your Letter of the 18th April & I return you my sincere thanks for the Notice you are pleased to take of my publick Transactions; And shall think myself happy if my

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[18] Two boats belonging to the Philadelphia trading firm of Baynton, Wharton and Morgan had been robbed on the Ohio River in August and the crew of eleven men killed by a party of Ottawas from Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron. The Indians reputedly were led by Pontiac's nephew. Jehu Hay wrote to Croghan on October 15 that the chiefs from Saginaw Bay had visited him on October 2 to ask mercy for their young men who were members of the party. Hay made no promises of immunity until he had consulted Croghan.

[19] *Johnson Papers*, V, 710. Croghan's letter to Johnson has almost the same wording as this letter. The enclosures consisted of McKee's letter to Croghan, *ibid.*, V, 686; an extract of Devereaux Smith's journal, *ibid.*, V, 597; and probably Hay's letter to Croghan, *ibid.*, V, 643, and Edward Cole's letter to Croghan, *ibid.*, V, 578.

[20] In a clerk's hand, this letter, signed by Croghan, is from the Shelburne Papers

Conduct meets with the approbation of the Kings Minister.

I have been about three Months this Summer, at Sir William Johnson's, where we had several Conferences with the Six Nations and at every meeting they expressed great uneasiness that the Boundary between their Hunting Country and the midle British Colonies, was not confirmed, agreeable to the settlement of it, made above two Years agoe with Sir William Johnson, when they agreed to it, as they understood, it was desired by the King and wished for by themselves, with a view to prevent any further disputes between their Warriors and their Brethren the Kings Subjects; but at those *Conferences*, they said, that to their great surprize their Father the King, had taken no Notice of that Agreement, and that the English, on the Frontiers of the Colonies and in particular, on that of Virginia, have since that *Agreement* was formed, Made more incroachments on their Country, than ever they had before and had killed several of their Warriors, this last Spring (which unhappily is but two true). They complained likewise of the Regulations of Trade, in their Country, & said, that the Traders will not comply with them, (which indeed cannot be denyed) Nor can the General and Sir William Johnson oblige them to conform to the intentions of Government, without a proper authority from his Majesty, for that purpose. Everything that could with propriety be mentioned to them, was done by Sir William Johnson, but they appeared, as if they thought that all which was said to them, was intended *only to amuse them* & they declared plainly, that they could not believe, but if it had been the King's desire to prevent his Subjects from making Settlements,

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in the Clements Library. It has been published by C. W. Alvord and C. E. Carter, "Trade and Politics 1767–1769," *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library*, XVI, British Series, III (1921), 74–76. Although Croghan and Franklin were well acquainted, the letter was part of a concerted effort on the part of those men interested in frontier peace to urge the immediate establishment of an Indian boundary line. Volwiler, *op. cit.*, p. 221. Even so, Croghan's exposition of the Indian attitude is not exaggerated. The presence of this letter among Lord Shelburne's papers shows what Franklin, who was then in London, did with it.

in their Country, before it was purchased or killing their People, or preventing frauds and abuses in Trade, he would have done it before now, as he made laws to rule his People by; and that they dreaded the Consequence of not confirming that *Boundary*, as *all the Western Tribes* and *Senecas*, were as much or more concerned in it, than themselves, and that, those were the Tribes, who had lost several of their Warriors last Spring, on the Frontiers of Virginia & who they feared, *then* were meditating a method of taking revenge.

About the begining of September, several Letters were brought to Sir William Johnson & myself from the out Posts, acquainting us, with the great dissatisfaction of the several Tribes to the *Westward* and of the Senecas & informing us, that a Conference of the Warriors of the *Senecas* & *twelve* different Tribes of the Western Indians, was to be held this Fall, in the Shawnesse Country, which left us no room to doubt, of the design of this great Council. On which Sir William determined to go himself immediately into the Six Nation Country, & for me to proceed to the Shawnesse Towns and Detroit, by way of Fort Pitt, in order to divert them & divide their Councils, if possable, for a while.

On my way through this Province, I have received a Letter from the Commissary of Indian Affairs at Fort Pitt, confirming the Account of this great meeting in the Shawnisse Country & that several Hundreds were already assembled there; you Sir are well acquainted with the Indians and their Customs & Manners. They are Jealous & revengefull, never forget and seldom forgive, where they think they are injured and a delay and neglect they cannot bear and often construe them, into design against themselves. Indeed: such is their opinion, at present, respecting *this Boundary* and the delays of Government, in not ordering it to be confirmed, That it must *inevitably* produce an Indian War, early next Spring or perhaps this Winter, unless Sir William Johnson and myself, should be able to divert it; For their Intentions are, I am convinced, to do themselves justice, by force of Arms, as they say,

they are agrieved and *much slighted* and *deceived by us*.
No doubt Sir William Johnson has wrote his Majesty's Ministers fully on this occasion, but as I know your Zeal for the good of the King's Interest, I could not let slip this opportunity, of communicating such very interesting Intelligence, to the Commerce of great Brittain & to the Peace of these Colonies.
I set of to morrow for Fort Pitt & beg leave to assure you I am with great esteem and regard

Sir

Your most obedient &
most humble Servant
GEO: CROGHAN

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN Esquire

CROGHAN TO GENERAL GAGE[21]

FORT PITT October 18th 1767.

SIR

On my way here from Philadelphia, I met Mr: Maisonville who has given me every piece of Intelligence that has come to his knowledge, which, with what I have been able to learn from the Indians here I have wrote to Sir William Johnson & incloses oppen for your Excellency's perusal.[22]

In two days I sett out for Detroit & as soon as I can finnish the Business your Excellency, & Sir William Johnson has intrusted to my care will return to this Post & make my Report.

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[21] In a clerk's hand, signed by Croghan. Although written after the start of his journal, the letter is placed here so as not to interrupt that record. Endorsed: "Mr. Croghan Depy. Indn. Agent, Fort: Pitt Octr. *18th: 1767*. received Novr. *7th*."

[22] *Johnson Papers*, V, 736–738, partly burned. Complete in *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library*, XVI, British Series, III (1921), 88–90. Besides what he tells Gage, Croghan informs Johnson that Maisonville reports the Indians on the Wabash dissatisfied because no trading post has been established among them; that the party which plundered Baynton, Wharton and Morgan's boats on the Ohio was composed mainly of relatives of the two Chippewa prisoners Croghan was to restore to their people; and that the fall meeting of the tribes has been postponed until next March. Croghan also advises confining the Indian trade to the posts so as to prevent cheating and to control liquor sales.

Your Excellency will see by my letter to Sir William Johnson what confusion the Indians are in, Chiefly Owing as far as I can learn to the Kings delaying the Boundary. As they promised themselves a large present from His Majesty on that Occasion, & the imprudence of the People in settleing the Country before they got what they expected; hath given them cause to suspect that they are never to receive any Consideration for this Tract of Country.

And tho' the Indians are so much exasperated against the People settleing on Cheat River, & Redstone Creek;[23] they behave as Usual to the Troops at this Post, & acknowledge that the Commanding Officers here have done every thing in their power to remoove the incroachers off their Lands so that I hope no difference will happen at this Post. Captain Edmonstone[24] the present Commanding Officer here tho' unacquainted with Indians does every thing in his Power to promote a good harmony between the Soldiery & Indians.

The Several Traders who Left this last Winter to Trade in the Indian Country (unknown to Capt: Murray) is still amongst the Indians. I hear one Thomas Mitchell a Trader has been kill'd Lately at One of the Shawanese Towns, the particulars of which I have not as yet Learned. 'Tis unlucky at this time to have any Traders Scattered in the Indian Country for Should the Indians determine to make War, on the Setlers of Red Stone & Cheat River, or any other part of the Frontiers the Goods the Traders carry into their Country Would be a Temptation to them, to Murder & Plunder them first, by which means they wou'd be enabled to carry on a War against us.

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[23] Tributaries of the Monongahela River. Since this region was disputed by Pennsylvania and Virginia, it was easier for settlers to enter. They were anxious to preëmpt the best lands in anticipation of the area being opened to legal occupation. Volwiler, *op. cit.*, p. 216.

[24] Charles Edmonstone was commissioned a captain in the 18th Regiment in 1758. He was commandant at Fort Pitt from August 30, 1767, until November 20, 1772, when he destroyed the fort and withdrew to Philadelphia. He ranked as a major in the regular army in 1772. Returning to England before the Revolution, he does not appear on the *British Army List* after 1775.

I am with Great Respect
your Excellencys most Obedient
And Most Humble Servant
Geo: Croghan

To His Excellency
The Honourable Major General Thomas Gage

Journal[1]

October 16th: 1767

I got to Fort Pitt where I mett several Shawanese, Delawares, and Senecas. I took an Opportunity of speaking to each of them separately, and enquired of them the reason of that great Meeting of the several Nations, which I was informed, was to be held at the lower Shawanese Town[2] this Fall, and what they thought, could be the cause of so many Nations Meeting at that Season, which is the Time they generally go a hunting.

Each of them told me, they did not know the true cause of it —That it was said their Meeting was to settle some disputes, which had happened among the Nations, who were to meet there; And to renew their Ancient Councils; but that their Chiefs certainly knew what the intention of their Meeting was, better than they did.

The Shawanese and Delawares informed me that their Chiefs, this last Summer had a private Council with the Senecas, to which they called all the principal Warriors but that they knew nothing of what was transacted at that Council,—that they heard their Chiefs say, they would inform me of it.

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[1] The journal is in two handwritings, both excellent, one of which is Alexander McKee's. According to Volwiler (*op. cit.*, p. 64), it was Croghan's practice to employ others to write his finished journals and reports from his rough notes. This first part is not in McKee's hand. The journal was written at Fort Pitt in December; it covers thirteen pages folio.

[2] On the Scioto River near the present Chillicothe, Ohio. "On the Ohio just below the Mouth of Scioto on a High Bank on the South Side near forty Feet formerly Stood the Shawnesse Town called the Lower Town which was all carried away except three or Four Houses by a great Flood in the Scioto. . . . The Shawness afterwards built their Town on the opposite [side] of the River our side which during the French War they abandoned for fear of the Virginians and removed to the Plains on Scioto." Croghan's Journal, May 23, 1765, quoted by C. W. Alvord and C. E. Carter, "The New Régime 1765–1767," *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library*, XI, British Series, II (1916), 27.

[October] 17th: A Young Shawanese Man, informed me that his Uncle (One of the Chiefs of that Nation) was coming up with him from their Towns, to inform Me of the News, that was passing amongst them. That a Runner had overtaken them, which obliged his Uncle to return to the lower Shawanese Town. Since that he heard there was a second Message sent by the Chipawas, and Ottawas, to acquaint the Delawares and Shawnese, that the Meeting of the several Nations, which was proposed this fall was put off, untill next March, and that the Shawanese and Delawares, might go a hunting for the Winter,—but desired that none of them might go far from their Villages. This Indian further informed me, that his Uncle told him the Night before the Runner overtook them, that the Senecas and Western Nations, was determined to Strike the English in the Spring,—That they had invited the Delawares and Shawanese to Join them, and that he was then coming up to inform Me of their designs, and of the reasons the Senecas, gave for making War on us.

Mr: Maisonville, who is just come from the Ouabache, gives me the following account of the State of the Nations residing on that River.[8] He says—Those Nations expected last Spring a Trading Place would have been fixed in their Country for them to Trade at, which had been promised them. That some of their Chiefs went to Fort Chartres, to enquire why a Place was not fixed agreeable to the promise made them. And was Answered There was no Orders come for that purpose. After that, they went to Detroit, on the same Business, and returned much dissatisfied, having recieved the same Answer. Since that they behave very Sulky and complain that the English despise them, and say, that is the reason they do not establish a Place of Trade in their Country, as they have among all the other Nations round them,—That the French Traders who come into their Country, sell them Goods as Dear as they used in time of War, and that the English even try to prevent them of getting Goods that way,—by Ordering the French Traders to leave their Country,—That if the English did not fix Places of Trade, and open a Trade with them, as they promised and had given to the Nations round them—altho' it was contrary to their inclinations, yet, if forced they would Plunder both the English and French, as they must live and have Cloaths.

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[8] Five tribes were settled on the Wabash: Kickapoos, Weas, Piankashaws, Mascoutens, and Miamis. Croghan had recommended that a trading post be established on the Wabash.

Mr: Masonville says, he is certain that the great number of little French Traders, who go amongst these Nations—Spirit them up against the English, by telling them, the English will not suffer them to have any Trade, and if they are catched trading with them, that the English will hang them. by Propagating these and the like Stories—Those Indians have concieved a prejudice against the English, which will be very difficult to remove.

[October] 24th: Sett out from Fort Pitt to Detroit.

[October] 27th: Came to a large hunting Village of the Delawares, where I met some Chiefs and Warriors of that Nation, who pressed me to stay with them that and the day following, which I agreed to.

[October] 28th: In the Morning We met at a fire prepared by the Indians for that purpose. I informed them that I was going to Detroit to restore their Friends the Two Chippawas that had been sent Prisoners to Albany. They Answered, that they were glad to hear it, as the Nations over the Lakes were making a great complaint to their Allies—that every little Crime which any of their People committed in their drink—was taken great Notice of by the English, and their People sent Prisoners to be hanged—When the English at the same time refused to punish their Negroes[4] for Murdering their People before their faces, and that they were not able to obtain Justice from the English for any injuries they did them. The Delawares reply'd We know this to be true; we could never obtain Justice from you, when any of our People were Murdered by Yours; When at the same time, if any of our People took a Horse from Yours, you always followed us, and insisted for Satisfaction. They then said, We do not mention this in Anger, tho' We have suffered, only to let you know, that we are sensible when we are ill treated, and do not forget the injuries done us.

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[4] The Indians doubtless were referring to a Negro slave belonging to James Sterling, Detroit trader, who had murdered two squaws on May 7, 1766, and had been sent East for trial. When Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell, commanding at Detroit, reported the murder to General Gage on May 8, he mentioned that a French boy had been witness to the crime. Yet a year later, on May 4, 1767, Gage wrote to

In Answer to this, I used every Argument in my Power to convince them, That every step that was in the Power of the General, and Superintendent; were taken to bring such People as committed Offences in the Indian Country, to Justice. To Which they Answered, "We thought you had Laws for that purpose."

I then delivered them a Belt of Wampum and told them—As I had been some time out of their Country; I should be glad to hear what News was passing among their several Tribes. They told Me, after taking some time to Consider, that I had come from the Country from whence all the News came, and believed I knew it, as well as they did,—but as I desired to hear it from them, they would tell Me every thing that came to their knowledge. And say'd that a Party of Senecas who came from the Six Nation's Country called the Shawanese, Delawares, and Senecas who lived at the two Creeks,[5] to a Council. At which time they told them, that the English were Robbing them of a Tract of Country lying between the Ohio River, and the Settlements of

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Sir William Johnson that no "positive Evidence can be procured. There are many strong Circumstances which I fear would not be Sufficient to Condemn him, but all that can be done towards it must be done. It was a great mistake sending the fellow down the Country. The Indians Should not have been withheld from doing themselves Justice on such a Villain." Johnson reminded Gage on May 20 that there had been an eyewitness. Gage asked, on June 1, that the boy be sent down, to which Johnson replied, on June 12, that Captain Turnbull would send him. Further data on the case could not be found.

[5] The Seneca village, called Mingo Town, was on the northwest bank of the Ohio, on the present site of Mingo Junction, Ohio. R. G. Thwaites, ed., *Early Western Travels* (Cleveland, 1904), I, 128.

Virginia, Maryland and Pensilvania, and had made large Settlements thereon, and had killed several of their Warriors passing to and from War against the Southern Indians, calling their Country which they had unjustly taken Possession of, theirs. They said it was true, they had agreed with Sir William Johnson to give up that Tract of Country to the King for a Consideration, but they never had received any, and had been often cheated by the English in the Sale of Lands and were now determined to have Justice therein, or bury every Warrior of their Nation, and desired them to consider well what they had said, and prepare themselves to bring the English to a sence of the Injustice they were doing them, and delivered them several Belts. This Party then sent to Council with the Chipawas and Ottawas. sometime afterwards, a Party of Chipawas came to the lower Shawanese Town with Messages to the Shawanese and Delawares, informing them that the Chiefs and Principal Warriors of Twelve different Nations, would collect themselves to a Council in the Shawanese Country, (and that the Senecas would likewise attend) in the Fall of the Year. And that since a Second Message was sent them from the Chipewas letting them know, that this Council would not take Place till the Frog Month (which is March) next. This, They said was every thing, that came to their knowledge worth acquainting me with. That they were sorry things were in such a Situation—for their own parts they wished for Peace, tho' some of their own People had suffered. They then told me I would meet a Number of the Shawanese and some of their People at Muskingham,[6] who would inform Me, that every thing they had told me was truth.

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[6] Muskingum, a Delaware town on the Muskingum River near the present Conesville, Ohio, between the Huron town (now Coshocton, Ohio) and the Shawnee town of Wakatomika (now Dresden, Ohio). Thomas Hutchins, "A Topographical Plan of that part of the Indian-Country through which the Army under the Command of Colonel Bouquet marched in the Year 1764," in [William Smith] *An Historical Account of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians, in the Year 1764* . . . (Philadelphia, 1765).

[October] 30th: I got to Muskingham where I met a large Number of the Shawanese and some Principal Men of the Delawares, who gave me the same Intelligence as I had from the others, and told me, they longed much to see me, and wished that all the Chiefs of their two Nations were together to speak to me.

After Considering the Situation of Affairs I thought it would be for the good of His Majesty's Service to invite the Chiefs of these Two Nations to meet me at Fort Pitt on my Return from Detroit. I delivered these Indians Belts for that purpose to be sent to their several Chiefs.

November 6th: I reached Sanduskey[7] where I met a Number of Weyondotts or Hurons, with a Number of Mohichons, Shawanese and Connewagoe Indians. I asked them what was the meaning of that great meeting of Twelve different Nations of the Western Indians which was proposed to be held in the Shawanese Country. They declared they were not informed what was the intent of it—And desired if I knew the cause of it, that I would acquaint them therewith as they had reason to think it was not intended for any good. That the Messages delivered to the Delawares & Shawanese, were sent from the Western Nations, at the request of the Senecas, that they, the Hurons who had always been in the confidence of the Western Indians, had not been acquainted by any of them, with the design of this meeting.[8] I told them that I was not Invited to attend at that meeting, therefore I knew nothing but what I heard on the road, and then informed them of Some part of the Intelligence I had got from the Delawares and Shawnese.

After taking some time to Consider on what I had told them, they answered that they had nothing to do with any disputes, and hoped that they might be all Settled, and themselves have liberty to pursue their Hunting in peace. And then requested as the Lake was difficult to pass in Winter, that some Traders might be sent to reside among them to Supply them with goods. On which they gave a Belt.

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[7] Since Fort Sandusky had not been reëstablished after its burning by the Hurons in 1763 as part of Pontiac's conspiracy, probably the place Croghan visited was the Huron village south of the ruins. This last Fort Sandusky had been built by the British late in 1761 on the south side of the bay a few miles east of Sandusky River. "Bouquet Papers," *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, XIX (1891), 102–122; and Thomas Hutchins' map in work cited in note 6.

[8] From this point on the journal is copied in the hand of Alexander McKee.

November 15th I reached Detroit, where I met Andrew the Huron,[9] who was Sent last Summer to the Ilinois, Oubache & St. Joseph's, to gain Intelligence and pry into the State and disposition of the Several Nations in that part of the Country. He gave me the following Accounts. That He was Thirty Two Days in the Ilinois Country, & Conversed with all the Chiefs, and principal Warriors of the different Tribes and found them well pleased with the English; They acknowledge that they purchase Goods much Cheaper than ever they had done from the French, before the English came into their Country; They Seem inclined to Peace, and wish that the English and French would agree better than they had hitherto done amongst themselves. He Says, the Sioux & Reynard's[10] are carrying on a War against these People. When he came to Post Vincent,[11] he found the Indians there very much Incensed against the English, because they had not Established a trading Place in their Country, as well as amongst the other Nations near Fort Chartres & Detroit, they Said, they always had a place of Trade, when the French lived in their Country, & that the English had promised it to them, but had not performed their Engagements, and they would break theirs with the English. When he came to Ouitanon, he found the three Nations there[12] in the same temper & when he got to the Miamis,[13] he heard that a party of the Warriors from Post Vincent had met a hunting boat from Fort Chartres with Eight English & French men on Board, who were hunting for Buffaloe meat above the Confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi, and made the Eight Men Prisoners & plundered them of every thing they had.[14] That after carrying them Prisoners to their Country, they killed two of them and set the other Six at Liberty at the request of their Chiefs. He Says, that unless those Nations on the Ouabache be Spoke to Early in the Spring, and allowed an open Trade, as at Detroit & Fort Chartres, he is of Opinion they will Rob and Plunder all the Traders they meet with any where in the Country. From this place he went to St Joseph's[15] where he found the Two

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[9] Andrew, a Huron Indian, was employed by Croghan as interpreter, express, and informer. He had been used in such capacities by the British officers of the western posts as early as 1763.

[10] Better known as the Foxes. They were often aided by the Sioux in their almost continual warfare against the Illinois Indians and against the Chippewas. F. W. Hodge, *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* (Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 30), Part I, 473.

[11] Fort Vincennes, on the Wabash, on the present site of Vincennes, Indiana. The first fort had been built for the French by François-Marie Bissot de Vincennes about 1731. The assertion by the French inhabitants in 1772 that their settlement was seventy years old is without substantiation. The fort was abandoned in the spring of 1764, but no English garrison had been placed there by this time. The French population numbered about four hundred, and there was a village of Piankashaws near by. P. G. Roy, "Sieur de Vincennes Identified," *Indiana Historical Society Publications*, VII, No. 1 (1916), 90–93; F. G. Watts, "Some Vincennes Documents," *Indiana Magazine of History*, XXIV, No. 2 (1938), 199–212.

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[12] The three tribes living around Fort Ouiatanon were the Weas, Kickapoos, and Mascoutens.

[13] Fort Miamis, at the headwaters of the Maumee River on the present site of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Built by the French about 1749 to replace an older fort of the same name near by, it was taken over in December, 1760, for the English by Lieutenant Butler of Rogers' Rangers. It had not been garrisoned since May 27, 1763, when it was seized by the Indians in Pontiac's uprising. A number of French families and some Miamis lived around the ruined fort. C. E. Slocum, "Forts Miamis and Fort Industry," *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, XII (1903), 120–121.

[14] Lieutenant Jehu Hay of Detroit reported to Croghan on August 17 that one John Ore said that on May 15 he was hunting along the Mississippi when he and several others were taken by a band of seventeen Potawatomis and two Kickapoos. The account is obscure because the letter, which is in the *Johnson Papers*, V, 618, was partly burned. Hay made some reference to the incident again in his letter to Croghan of August 22 (*ibid.*, V, 637), but the paragraph is nearly burned away. On August 28 Hay wrote to Croghan that he had received a visit from the Potawatomi chief, who begged mercy for the young men who took the English prisoners "at the Chicasaws" (*ibid.*, V, 643). The Chicasaws roamed the region bordering the east side of the Mississippi, south of the Ohio. Hay suspended punishment until Croghan's arrival. Lieutenant Colonel John Reed, commander at Fort Chartres, does not mention the attack. Under the circumstances, the account in this journal is as good a one as we have.

[15] Fort St. Joseph, on the St. Joseph River, within the present town of Niles,

Tribes who reside there in great Confusion having Quarrelled with each other in their Liquor, by which means Twenty Four men were killed; That this difference was not Settled when he left it, and one of the Tribes had gone off from their Village some distance into the Woods.

He Says Pondiac had not been there since his Return from Sir William Johnson's nor delivered any Speeches from him to those Indians.[16]

[November] 16th I Sent off an Express Canoe to Michillimackinac with His Excellency General Gage's Dispatches for that Post.[17]

[November] 17th & 18th Were taken up in holding a Court of Enquiry on Mr Hay Commissary for Indian Affairs,[18] on ac-

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Michigan. Built by the French in 1697, it was taken over by the British in 1761. After its capture by the Indians on May 25, 1763, during Pontiac's war, it had not been garrisoned again. The two tribes clustered around the ruins were the Potawatomis and Ottawas. O. W. Coolidge, "The Site of Fort St. Joseph," *Michigan Historical Collections*, XXXIX (1915), 283–291.

[16] Pontiac, Ottawa chieftain who led the famous Indian uprising in 1763, had promised Croghan in 1765 that he would visit the superintendent the following year and make formal peace. This was done at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, in July, 1766. Pontiac returned to the Maumee and spent the winter quietly.

[17] See page 19, note 11. Meanwhile, having reason to suspect Major Rogers of planning treason, General Gage sent an order to Captain Lieutenant Spiesmacher dated October 19 to seize Rogers at once. This letter arrived by express in Detroit on November 22. Captain Turnbull sent it forward on November 24 by Ensign Johnston, who was accompanied by two soldiers and three Canadians. Johnston overtook Croghan's express at Pine River, picked up those dispatches, and arrived at Fort Michilimackinac on December 6. Incidentally, Johnston's express cost £89 9*d* York currency.

[18] Jehu Hay, a native of Chester, Pennsylvania, was commissioned an ensign in the 60th Regiment in 1758. Although his name is dropped from the *British Army List* a few years later, he was a lieutenant at Detroit in 1763 during Pontiac's siege. His diary of that period, now in the Clements Library, is an important source book on the siege. Hay was appointed commissary of Indian affairs by Johnson in March, 1766. Ten years later he became deputy Indian agent, and was captured with Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton at Vincennes in 1779. Exchanged, he went to London with Hamilton, where he obtained an appointment as lieutenant governor of Detroit. He did not reach Detroit until 1784, where he died in office the following year. He had married Marie Julie Réaume of Detroit in 1764. The minutes of the court of inquiry conducted by Croghan have not been found, but it may be assumed that Hay was exonerated. M. M. Quaife, "Detroit Biographies: Jehu Hay," *Burton Historical Collection Leaflet*, VIII, No. 1.

count of Several Complaints against his Conduct, for particulars of which I must referr to the Minutes of the Court.

November 19th & 20th, I had several private meetings with the Chiefs of the Hurons, Ottawas, Poutewatamies & Chippewas, Separately. I made the Strictest Enquiry I could, what was the cause, or what was intended to be transacted at this great meeting of the different nations, who were to assemble next Spring in the Shawnese Country. But I could not obtain one direct answer. The Chiefs of these Nations Said they did not know.

In the Evening of the 20th I Sent for the Chiefs of the Hurons, and desired them to tell me, what they knew of this matter; They answered, they knew nothing of what was intended, for they were not even Envited to attend at it, they desired me to call the Chiefs of the Four Nations together, and they would Convince me they were not in the Secret and that they desired nothing more than to live in Peace.

[November] 21st At nine o'Clock I Assembled the Chiefs of each Nation, delivered them a large Belt, and demanded the reason why they kept the cause of this intended meeting so great a Secret.

I acquainted them, I could not help Suspecting they had Something bad in their hearts; I desired them to Act like men, and tell me what it was that made them uneasie. One of the Chiefs of the Hurons took the belt in his hand, and Spoke to the following Purpose. Father, I told You already I knew nothing of this Council; Our nation has not been invited to Attend it; I now tell You before these Chiefs, that I think as You do, that something bad is intended, or we Should have been invited to Attend at it. Here is the man that carried the Belts to the Shawnese, let him Act like a man, and tell us both what he knows of it and then delivered the Belt to an other Chief—(One of the Chippewas from Chagonan Bay[19]) who got up and Said, Father, I will tell

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[19] Saginaw Bay, on the Michigan side of Lake Huron.

You all I know of it; Five Indians of Our Nation from Tarunto[20] came to my Village at Chagonan Bay last Summer, & brought with them Several Belts of Wampum with Messages, which they delivered me; They told me they were Sent by the Chiefs of our Nation, that I was ordered to Send them forward immediately to all the Western Nations, and desire a general meeting of the whole in the Shawneses Country this Fall, and that I Should go myself and deliver the Belts that were for the Shawnese and Delawares, which I did; and Sent the other Belts as directed. The Intention of this meeting of the Several Nations, is to Settle some disputes Subsisting between the Northern & Western Nations, & Unite the whole as one nation, that we might become as one People for Ever.

At the Time the messenger delivered me these belts, he told me the Six Nations were much displeased with the English on Account of their Settling some part of their Country without their Consent, and that this was to be talked over at this great Council; That the reason of his not telling it to their Brethren the Hurons was, there was no Belt for their Nation.

He then delivered the Belt back, and Said, he had informed me of Every thing he knew relating to the meeting intended in the Spring in the Shawnese Country.

[November] 22d I Called a meeting of all the Indians at Detroit & after Captain Turnbull & myself had condoled with them (agreable to an antient custom of theirs) for several of their Chiefs who Died this last Year, I Spoke to them on Several Belts, and pointed out to them particularly every part of their past ill

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[20] Toronto, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, where the present city of that name is located. The French had established a trading post at Toronto in 1720, possibly earlier. A fort was built in 1750 at the mouth of the Humber River; a second and larger one, called Fort Rouillé, was erected the next year near by. It was abandoned in 1759 after the fall of Fort Niagara to the English. Traders had returned to the spot by 1762, however. The Missisaugas lived in the vicinity; they were a division or subtribe of the Chippewas, although at one time they had been associated with the Iroquois league. P. J. Robinson, *Toronto during the French Regime* (Toronto, 1933), pp. 61 ff.

Conduct towards His Majesty's Subjects Since the Peace; Let them know, they had Violated all their Engagements to us, that they had from Time to Time been forgiven when they deserved the Severest punishments, and particularized their Cruel and Barbarous treatment of Captain Campbell.[21] I then told them, that to convince them of the Humanity and Clemency of the British Nation, that His Excellency Major General Gage, the Commander in Chief, and the Honorable Sir William Johnson Bart:, had Sent back their Two men who had murthered Captain Sinclair's man, and who ought to have been hanged:[22] I then delivered the two men to their People. I then told them on a large Belt, that they must be convinced, we had it in our Power to punish any Nation who dare Offend us; And tho' we were Slow to anger & loth to take revenge for the Injuries done us, I assured them by that Belt, that for the future we would punish with death, every Offender who dared be so hardy as to break their Engagements with us, and Violate the Articles of the Peace.

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[21] Captain Donald Campbell of the 60th Regiment accompanied Major Rogers to Detroit in 1760 to receive the surrender of the fort from the French. On Rogers' immediate return East Campbell remained as commandant until Major Gladwin arrived in 1761. While Gladwin was on leave to England the next year, Campbell was again in charge. He was liked by the Indians, including Pontiac, and probably understood them better than Gladwin did. At the beginning of the siege a truce was declared and Pontiac asked to confer with Campbell. Lieutenant McDougall and Campbell went to the council on May 10 and were held as prisoners. McDougall made his escape. On July 4, in retaliation for the killing and scalping of his nephew by a soldier, Wassoon, a Chippewa chief, killed and mangled Campbell. (Jehu Hay, Diary, in manuscript.) His body was said to have been taken from the river where it was thrown and buried in front of M. Cuillerier's house. In November, 1767, Captain Turnbull placed a railing around the grave and a stone on it.

[22] Sinclair wrote to Sir William Johnson on November 26: "I have suffered considerably by the two Indians who murdered my Servant and who You have been pleased to release." Sinclair was stationed at this time at the mouth of Pine River on Lake Huron, where he had built a small fort. He was a lieutenant, although General Gage sometimes called him captain, which may have been a brevet rank occasioned by his command of a vessel. He was born in 1736; he is the Patrick Sinclair who was appointd lieutenant governor and Indian superintendent of Michilimackinac in 1775. He did not reach the post until 1779, where he remained until 1782. He removed the fort from the mainland to Mackinac Island. Sinclair rose to be a lieutenant general in the British Army in 1810 and died in 1820. W. L. Jenks, "Patrick Sinclair; Builder of Fort Mackinac," *Michigan Historical Collections*, XXXIX (1915), 61–85.

I then Spoke to the Ottawas on a large Belt, respecting the Murder of Baynton, Wharton & Morgan's People, this Fall on the Ohio; I told them of the Cruelty of their Young Warriors in plundering and Murthering in cool Blood, in the time of profound Peace, and without any provocation, a number of innocent Men carrying Goods into their Country, to Supply them with necessarys they could not live without.

I told them what I then Said was only from myself, that it happened since I parted with the General, and Sir William Johnson; But that I made no doubt, but that the perpetrators of that Bloody Act, would be Demanded of their Nation, in order to be punished, and to deter others from Committing the like Cruelties.

I then delivered a Belt to the Hurons in the presence of the whole, and returned them thanks for their Steady and good behavior since the Peace, as I was informed by Captain Turnbull, & Mr Hay the Commissary of Indian Affairs, that this Nation had behaved themselves remarkably well, and taken care that none of their Young Men behaved ill or broke any part of their Engagements to Us.

Novemr 23d The Indians assembled in Council, & made me the following Answer to what I Said to them Yesterday.

The Chief of the Chippawas Speaker—

He held the Several Belts which I had delivered them in his hand and Said; Father, We have considered of the Several Speeches You made us Yesterday; Every thing You Said to Us is truth, We cannot deny but our Conduct has been very bad. We have lost some of our People by the English which You know as well as ourselves; You have now brought Two of our People to Life, and given them to us, which I hope will learn us to behave better for the future. I Speak to you in behalf of all the Indians present, a great many of our People are out Hunting; I will Call a Council, of all our Nations in the Spring and lay before them your Several Speeches; And You may be assured You shall then have our answer to them, as I am Convinced in my own Heart, that we have behaved ill; I will Speak my Sentiments at that Council, and hope our future Conduct will merit the Approbation of Our Father, as well as our Brethren the Hurons has done: He then gave a Belt.

I now Speak in behalf of the Ottawas respecting the Murder & Robbery of your People by a Party of their Warriors; They desire me to tell You, they have nothing to Say in defence of their People's Conduct, it was owing to one bad man, who they believe was tempted by the Evil Spirit. As Soon as this Party returned, and told what they had done, the Chiefs brought the whole Party down to Detroit to the Commanding Officer, & Commissary of Indian Affairs, to Relate how this Unlucky Affair happened & begged forgiveness. As to what was Said then, they referred me to the Commanding Officer, but assured me that if the General & Sir William Johnson would not forgive them, that such of the Party as were Concerned in the murder, Should be delivered up when Demanded.

The Same Speaker then Spoke on an other Belt and Said Father, when the French had this Country, they always kept a Doctor to attend our Sick People at this Place, and for some time after *You* came here, You did the Same; We are now, and have been this Summer past very Sickly for want of a Doctor to attend us as formerly, We have lost a Number of People, We therefore beg You'll let us have a Doctor to attend us when Sick.[28]

[November] 24th: I Set out from Detroit and got to Sandusky the first of December, where a number of Indians Settled in that part of the Country Assembled to meet me, I informed them of every thing that had been transacted at Detroit, and then Condoled with them for some of their People who had lately Died, for which they returned thanks; And on the Second of December, I took my leave of them, and Set out for Fort Pitt.

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[28] Dr. George Christian Anthon (1734–1815) had gone to Detroit in 1760 and remained as post surgeon until 1764, when he returned East with Major Gladwin. In 1765 he accompanied Croghan westward, was captured with him and released, and went to Detroit. He made several trips East before settling in Detroit again in 1767, where he remained until 1786, and then moved to New York. Possibly at this time he had not taken up permanent residence in Detroit or was in private practice and not the post physician. Louise Rau, "Three Physicians of Old Detroit," *Burton Historical Collection Leaflet*, VIII, No. 2.

[December] 9th I arrived at Fort Pitt, where I found the Chiefs & Principal Warriors of the Delawares, with Several Senecas from the Two Creeks, and a few Deputys from the Shawnese waiting for me, as Some of their People were out a Hunting, I was obliged to wait four days before I could call them to a meeting.

Decemr 14th, I met them in Council, and informed them of my business at Detroit, & repeated over to them every thing that had passed at the meetings I had with the Indians at Detroit.

After Captain Edmonstone & myself had Condoled with them for such of their People as had Died, or been killed by the Enemy; I Spoke to them on a Large Belt; I told them I had informed them of Every thing that passed between me and the nations at Detroit, that they mus[t] be Sensible, that the meeting of Twelve different Nations of Indians, who were to assemble in their Country in the Spring, must alarm such of the Nations as were not invited to attend it; That it had raised my Curiosity to Enquire what the business was, that were to be transacted at this meeting which they kept so great a Secret from us: I then desired to know from them what was meant by it.

One of the Chiefs took up the Belts in his hand, returned me thanks for the Speeches I had made, & for burying the Bones of their Deceased friends that lay Scattered in the Woods. He then replyed our assembling here at this Time, is to acquaint You with what we know respecting the Meeting of the Different Nations in our Country in the Spring, and tomorrow we will Inform You of every thing that has come to our knowledge.

[December] 15th: At 10 o'Clock We met in Council, when the Indians went thro' the Ceremony of Condoling with Capt

Edmonstone & myself; And then taking the Belt I had given him Said, Father, You have been informed by Some of our People, as You was on your Journey from here to Detroit, who are now present, of a private meeting we had with Some of the Six Nations last Summer, & of the Messages Sent us by the Chippawas, which must Convince You this Council is not called by us. There has happened Several little differences between the warriors of our different Nations during the last war, all which is intended to be Settled at this meeting; And it is further proposed to unite the Northern & Western Indians so that we become One People, & to renew & Strengthen our antient Friendship with each other which has been neglected for Some Years Past, this is the true intention of this meeting; But at the Same time the Six Nations are to lay before the Council a Complaint against the English for making Settlements in their Country before they have been Paid for their Lands; Have killed & wounded Several of their Warriors last Year, as they were Passing & Repassing to & from war against the Southern Indians. All which we know to be true, they seem determined upon having Revenge, and have told our nations, that as we are part of their Confederacy, it concerns us as much as them. That the Country belongs to us all in common, & that they Expect we will assist them in obtaining Justice from the English.[24] The speaker then returned me the Belt, and told me, they had acquainted me with all they knew concerning the Meeting.[25]

He then spoke on another Belt, and said Father, I spoke in behalf of our Nations, and I Assure you by this Belt that it is contrary to our Judgements and inclinations to have any Quarrel or difference with the English, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to hear that the great Men will settle those disputes before they come to an open quarrel that we may enjoy a long and lasting Peace, to follow our hunting for the support of our Family's. He gave the Belt.

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[24] The Six Nations claimed dominion over the Delawares and Shawnees by right of conquest and had even given their Ohio Valley lands to the English by the Treaty of Lancaster in 1744—a treaty which the Six Nations soon forgot and the Delawares and Shawnees never recognized. R. G. Thwaites, *France in America 1497–1763* (New York, 1905), 150–151.

[25] With this sentence the handwriting reverts to that found in the first few pages of the journal.

I then returned them thanks for the open and free manner in which they had communicated to me the business that was to be transacted at the Meeting intended to be held in the spring. I told them they were sensible every step had been taken by the Commander in Chief and Sir William Johnson to drive those People that had made Settlements in their Country, out of it. That they had been driven twice by the Officers and Soldiers sent from Fort Pitt for that purpose, That I thought both the Six Nations and them, were very wrong in attempting to stirr up a quarrel on that Account, when they knew those People were not settled by Any Authority, but were a Sett of poor People who had fled their Country to seek a living in the Woods. That they might be assured, His Majesty wou'd not suffer any of His Subjects to take any part of their Country without his making them a Satisfaction for it. That they had often experienced His Majesty's Pity for, and generous disposition towards them and all the Indian Nations by the many Presents that they had, and were daily recieving from His Officers, That their Conduct on this Occasion shewed a want of gratitude, as well as want of understanding in them. On which I gave them a large Belt.

On the 16th. and 17th: of December, they took leave of Captain Edmonstone and myself, and returned to their several Villages.

[Endorsed:] Copy./ Journal
of Mr. George Croghan's
Journey from New York to
Detroit, and back from thence,
to New York, where he arrived
on Tuesday Evening Jany. 12th: 1768.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

L. S.

[*Fort Pitt, October 18, 1767*]

[[1]]
[ ] with me two Y[ ]
and informs me that the [five tribes of the Ouabache?] which reside on that River [dissatis]fied that a place of Trade is not fixed [ ] for them, as well as at Fort Chartres, & [ ] appointed to see Justice done them in Trade [ ] as the other Nations round them; & looks upon [ ] slighting them above any other Nations. Mr. [Mai]sonville says there is Numbers of French Traders [ ] those Tribes who follow them to their Hunting Grounds both from Cannada, Detroit, & the Illinois, who poison the minds of the Indians against the English for their own Interest, to sell their Goods, & does much hurt. But says, he is certain that if a Mart was fixed for Trade, & English Traders to settle there, they would carry the Trade which at present he says is carried chiefly to New Orleans: our neglect of those People he says has disgusted them much.—

[[1]]
[ ]ing those [ ]
[ ] Maisonville passed by Sandusky [
all] Manners from the Western Nations [
] Wampum going to the Shawanese, & Dellaweres [ ] now that the Great meeting of Indians intended [ ] in the Shawanese Country was not to take place till March; and since I came here the Shawanese have Confirm'd [ ] Accounts.

I have had Several meetings of the Indians I met here, & examined them particularly what the design of the great Council was or which Nation or Confederacy desired it. They all say that they are unacquainted with the Business to be settled at it, & says the Chepwa's sent the Belts to all the Nations this way, & on the Ouabache, & say they heard that the Sen[ecas] desired the Chepwa's to call the Several Nations together.

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[1] Several lines missing.

Some Shawanese I met here inform me that their Nat[ ] is affraid a War against us is intended; as they have Received Belts last Summer from the Senecas, complaining of the ill treatment they met with from the English in passing to & from War against the Southern Indians, on the frontiers of Virginia where they have had several of their Warriors kill'd & Wounded.

[[1]]

God gave them to [ ] shall settle them for nothing [ ] their Blood, or Die every Man[ ]

I have not been able to give [ ] worth relating, but am sorry to find t[ ] a Temper, as they at present appear. I wish [ ] had never been Mention'd to them or that His M[ ] before now, Ordered it Confirmed. Indians cannot [dis]appointments, or delays where they expect to get a [ ] And nothing now, will in my opinion prevent a War [ ] taking a Cession from them, & paying them for their Lands. Notwithstanding all the trouble that has been taken [to re]moove the People settled on Redstone Creek, & Cheat [River] I am well Assured there are double the Number of Inhabi[tants] in those two Settlements that ever was before: And I hear the Indians have stopped the Surveyers[2] a little beyond Cheat River, from extending the Line between Pennsylvania & Maryland, how true this report may be I can not say, [ ] I have not heard from any of the Gentlemen on the Line. The Report was brought from Redstone Creek Yesterday.

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[1] Several lines missing.

[2] Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon.

The Traders that went from this last Winter to Trade in the Indian Countrys unknown to Capt. Murray are still amongst them, & tho' Capt. Murray reported them to Governor Penn

[[1]]

[Redstone] Creek & Cheat River or any [other]

[ ]goods which the Traders carry into their

[tempta]tion to the Indians, to Murder & Plunder

[enab]le them to carry on a War against us.

[ ] the different Posts would Certainly be a

[ ] making the Indian Nations Dependant on us & prevent

[irr]egularity's, in particular the Seal of Spirituous Liquors

[ ] Indians Complain much off, but how this can be done

[ ] it would be for the Good of His Majesty's Service I

[ ] your Honour.—

I will set out for Detroit in two days, & will [ ] by some of the Shawanese & Dellawere Villages, where I hope to find out more of the Indians Sentiments, & will send Mr. Mc Kee [ ] Montour to others of their Villages in Order if Possible to find out the real cause of their discontent, by my return here.

I am with Great respect your Honours
Most Obedient and
Most Humble Servant
GEO: CROGHAN

To the Honourable
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet
His Majestys Sole Agent & Superindant for Indian Affairs
in the Northern District of North America &c, &c, &c
Johnson Hall

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[1] Several lines missing.

Charge of goods which he was to give them to trade amongst the Sinecas, and that if he had not goods ready he would employ them as Comry of Indian affairs

Sepr. 21st. I ask'd Ascushan if he knew any thing of bad Belts haveing gone amongst the six Nations he answer'd no but there was allways People enough amongst them to propegate bad News whither true or false, it was his own Opinion that the Indians at present ment no harm to the English, whatever they did towards one an other; at all events no harm was to be done this winter he did not know what might happen in the Spring, but then he would come into this place and let me know what News would then be amongst them, I then told him I intend'd to send my Interpreter Mr. De Couagne to the Genesee Castle: to get all the News they had their, and bring back some Horses stolen from this place. he said he would go with De Couagne, and speak for him to the Indians. I then gave De Couagne a belt of wampom of seven Rows upon which he was to speak to the Genesee and get their News. and also sixteen string of wampom left with me by the Messesagas, In Order to be sent to the Senecas to know their Intentions Concerning Affairs in General and in particular about the murder of the four Squas.

Sepr. 22d. Ascushan and De Couagne set off for the Genesee Castle.

SIR WM. JOHNSON TO GEN'L GAGE.

Johnson-hall Oct. 22d. 1767.

DEAR SIR

Having been absent for above three Weeks at the Oneida Lake for the purposes mentioned in my former Letter, I could not earlier Answer your two Letters of September and last of the 4th Instant.

I have received the sevl. enclosures therewith transmitted, with the Head piece &c from these particulars, and the State in which I now find the minds of the Indians I have reason to think that the charges agt some of the Northern Indians may be true. I did not receive that Letter, regarding the Cherokees &c till I was at Fort-Stanwix on my way home consequently it has not been as yet in my power to lay the same before the Six nations, but I shall do so as soon as possible. I imagine Mr Stuart has not yet received some of my last Letters otherwise he would have found that the Deputys have been expected here & may come with safety & treat about an accommodation. I reserve the Subject of affairs at Michilimackinac for a separate Letter which is herewith inclosed, and herein answer the remainder of yours of the 21st. Septr. and 4th of this Inst which chiefly regard the motives of discontent amongst the Indians.

The Indians are divided amongst themselves with regard to Trade, some being desirous to have Traders amongst them, others not sensible of the ill effects of which it has been & may be productive, the Trade is plentiful, & may in General be cheap, but sundry Traders are guilty of frauds, and ill treatment to the Indians, for which there is no remedy, altho' they have been repeatedly assured that persons shod. be appointed Vested With Ample powers for that purpose; as well as that a Total Stop should be put to the Conduct of the frontier inhabitants. The Greatest Grievances with regard to Lands are the Kayaderosseras patent & the Grant of the Lower Mohock Flatts to ye corporation of Albany the several Intrusions made & threatened to be made in almost every Quarter to the Southward occasions likewise a Genl discontent. on all these points they were assured of Speedy and Effectual redress, which they have in Vain Expected these four years. The large patent before mentioned is circumstanced exactly as you describe, nor can anything be Expected to be done in their favor here therein or indeed in anything else, for the judicious reasons you assign. The Indians proposed frequently that We should not Exceed Certain Limits in our purchases &ca and the Govt was so Sensible of this that the Establishment of a Certain boundary Line between each of the Colonies throughout the whole Continent and the Indian Nations was made an Article of the plan. This is the bound^{y}, I have so often spoke of, not that between Pensilvania & Maryland which is a private affair, & Concerning this Gen^{l}. Boundary (agreeable to my Orders) I conferred with the Whole Confederacy & Assured them that it would forthwith be settled, and Lines determined on, beyond which no purchases whatsoever should be attempted As nothing appeared better calculated for preventing farther disputes than the redress of present Grievances, and the fixing such a boundary as would prevent future encroachments to which end the Ind^{s}. proposed to Cede Lands to most of the Colonies they have expected it with impatience for a considerable time, & finding themselves disappointed therein, & on every other head they suspect that it was done to lull them into a State of security & cannot be persuaded out of the opinion, that we have hostile designs which we are about to put into Execut^{n}. The people on the frontiers may not always be agressors, but they certainly are so very often, this serves to confirm the Jealousy & Resentment of the Indians, and our Enemies who are very busy amongst them greatly increase both, for however absurd the Ind^{s} may appear in believing a people who have so often deceived them, it is most certain that they do so & give credit to all the reports they receive. As to what you mention of the Shawanese and Delawares refusing to Accompany Cap^{t}. Murray the reasons they gave were Just, them Lands being the Sole property of the Six Nations, and the Mingoes (as the Six Nations are called there) were the people agreable to their practise who should have attended him altho' such intrusions were equally disagreable to the rest. Some of their people may at times be bro^{t}. to encourage Settlements & even thro' Lucre dispose of Lands, which is highly disagreable to the rest, & therefore we should put a stop to them, at least they Expect that from us having no regular mode of their own for preventing it, other than by the murder of the parties. I met the Indians at the Tuscarora Creek in Oneida Lake, they were greatly affected at the death of a remarkable Chief of the Onondagas, and I was obliged to perform all the Ceremony on that occasion after which they told me of the various Reports & Injuries they had received, that their heads were quite turned with them, that they had in Vain waited the fullfilling of our promises, & that every agreable hope seemed now fled as the Nations to the Westward & would probably soon create disturbances & draw others in to retaliate the Injuries they had received. that they had received a very large belt from an Officer on the *Mississipi* with a message to inform them that they need not longer be trifled with by the Inglish for that he (by which is meant the Gov^{t}. to which he belonged) having sat down quietly for some time & being about to rise up, luckily discovered his Axe beside him & found that it was as Sharp as ever, therefore Exhorted them to take up theirs Likewise—each Nation pretended seperately to be better disposed than their Neighbour, but upon the Whole I see nothing but a General tendency to a Rupture which I am at a loss how to prevent, as my Influence & Credit must decline in proportion, as they find that the promises made them prove abortive

I Should have sent Down my acct^{s} by this opportunity but that I have not yet rec^{d} those from Niagara —the present Method of payg off the departmen^{t}. is attended with the greatest inconveniency to me— the Officers at the Outposts draw occasionally, I must ans^{r}. them or hurt their Credit & I have been often obliged to take up money for that purpose. I think it will be best to Give you an Estimate for the future of the Ann^{l}. Am^{t}. of Sallarys &c that I may have the Amm^{t}. of that at Least in my hands to ans^{r}. those purposes of the Department.

Gen^{l}. Gage.

being patroniz'd by you is a sufficient recommendation of him to me. I am With the greatest Regard & Esteem

Sr.

Your Most Obedient
& humble Servant
H. MOORE[5]

I shall take it as a particular favor if you will make some inquiry concerning Coll Vaughan's[6] Land & let me know what has been done in regard to it, for as yet I have had no Acct. of it, nor indeed of any of the Purchases Made last year.

INDORSED:[7]

NYork Novbr. 28th. 1767

Sir Harry Moores Letter

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A. D.[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Nov. 4-13, 1767*]

[The Conojohares] Arrived ye. 4th. Novbr. and Joined the Ondagaes in welcoming My Son[2] Home &ca. After the Ceremony was over he gave them an Entertainment & Dance, — and 2 Cags of liquor to Drink in their Castles on their return with their Cheifs &ca. —

Novbr. 6th. — I Sent a large String of Wampum by *Tawaskughta* an Ondaga to let the Six Nations know that I intended a General Meeting with them Some time in ye. Spring. and Should by my next Message let them know ye. time & place. — I also explained to them the Prince of *Chotes*[3] Speech made to Mr. Stuart SuperIntdt. —

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[5] Sir Henry Moore, colonial governor of New York, 1764-1769.

[6] Lieutenant Colonel John Vaughan. For Sir William's answers see *Johnson Calendar*, p. 385; these letters to Sir H. Moore were destroyed.

[7] In Sir William's hand.

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 9. A contemporary copy in Indian Records, Vol. 7, has minor variants, mentioning Sir William in the third person. Where the manuscript is illegible words from the copy are supplied in brackets.

[2] Sir John Johnson, who returned from his visit to England in October.

They Seemed much Surprised at not hearing of something final abt. ye. Boundary Line, & other greiviances so often complained of, — To all wh., I gave them the most plausable answers in my power, wh. altho it gave some Satisfaction, did not remove their Doubts of our Sincerity.

Then delivered them a present of Blankets paint powder, Ball, flints, Some other Necessarys, & parted ye. 6th. Inst.

Novbr. 6th. Mr. Goddard[4] a Trader, and Joseph Rheaum[5] a French Interpreter, Arrived here, & brought me Sundry letters & Accts. of Indn. Expences incurred by Major Rojers orders wh. Sd. Rheaum had, also an Extraordinary Comsn. for Inviting the Westeren Nations to him at Michilimacinac. I discharged them with a promise of my endeavours to See them paid, & desired Mr. Goddard to Send me his Journal, & opinion of the Disposition of the Sevrl. Nats. he had been amongst.

Do. Die. also the 7th. & 8th. Sevrl. Partys of Senecas, & Cayugaes Arrived here, [*by whom I*] Who confirmed the Acct. of Bad Belts being Sent amongst the Six, & other Nations. I gave them all Some Amunition, a little Cloathing, Axes &ca. —

Do. 10th. *Onoghsoakta* a Seneca Cheif wth. Several More of his Nation arrived here, also a free Negro [Mullato] named the Sun Fish [who had lived 15 Years among them. the former in private told Sr. Wm. that Shabear Jean Ceaur[6] on his way to Detroit] Told *Gasterax* Cheif of Chenussia in private Conversation, that He Shou'd not pay any regard to what he Shabear said to the Inds. in presence of the English at Niagra,[7] being only intended to blindfold them, that He now assured Him *Gasterax* that the French were determined to regain this Country, & would probably be in this [*Country*] next Spring in order to concert some measures with their friends there, — *Shabear* further told him that He was now going to Detroit, & had orders from the French King to tell the Same to all y^{e}. Ottawaes &ca He might see, He then told *Gasterex* of his poverty, & that he had not a foot of Land to live upon, and reminded him of a promise made by the Senecas formerly of giving him that Land at the Entrance of Lake *Erie*, to w^{h}. *Gasterax* Answered, that he thought that place was too near the English, with whom they might soon have a difference, but that from the great love the Senecas had for him, they wou'd give him a place called *Kanawagon* near to the *Ohio* where there is a Settlement of sev^{l}. Renegadoe Familys, for w^{h}. He *Shabear* thanked him. this Intelligence My Informant had from Gastax's Son in Law. —

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[3] See Stuart to Gage, July 21, 1767, *ante* pp. 337-38.

[4] James Stanley Goddard.

[5] Joseph Reaume (Rhèaume).

[6] Daniel Joncaire, Sieur de Chabert and Clausonne (1716-1771).

[7] See "Journal of Indn. Transactions at Niagara in the Year 1767," *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:868-80.

Then *Onaghsoakta* Delivered me a Belt wth. the Figure of Three Men worked upon, Which his Castle of *Kanadasegey* Desired him to deliver me, requesting thereby in the most press^{g}. Manner that I would allow them a Smith in their Castle, to repair their Arms, & working Utensils, w^{h}. were now all out of order, & that Niagra & Oswego were too far for them to go with such things to be mended, adding that as they heard of my Son's[8] Arrival, they did not doubt but that he had brought over some good News for them, & the rest of the Nations. —

A Belt. —

Then took the *Sun Fish* (a Free Mullatto who lives at *Kanaghiyiadirhe*)[9] into my Office, where, upon asking him Several Questions concerning the Reports now going about amongst. y^{e}. Indians, & offering him a reward if he would tell me ingeniously w^{t}. he knew. He Gave me the following Acc^{t}. Viz^{t}. that ab^{t}. 2 Years ago he was on his Hunt towards Ohio, where he was told by a Delaware Cheif, that Some of y^{e}. Westeren

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[8] Sir John Johnson.

[9] Karaghiyadirha on Guy Johnson's map of the country of the Six Nations. Supposed to be the present Belvidere, Allegany County, New York.

Nations had Sent a Belt to y^e^. Shawanese & Delawares recommending it to them, and the rest of y^e^. Ind^s^. in them parts to be unanimous, & that they would Join them heartily in removing y^e^. English out of their Country, the Belt w^h^. was sent for y^t^. purpose was broad from y^e^. end of y^e^. Fingers to the bend of y^e^. Elbow, and a Fathom in length, all black — that y^e^. method they proposed was to have a great Council w^th^. y^e^. English at Fort Pitt, and then cut off the Garrison, destroy the Fort &c Then push along thro y^e^. Several Nations, (who, if they wou'd not Join them they were to cut off) 'till they come here destroying All the Settlements in these parts as far as Albany & even that, then all y^e^. upper Posts would fall of Course, as they would then cut off their Communication. — My Informant is of opinion that this is y^e^. Belt now going amongst them, & that something prevented them putting their Design in execution hitherto. — He says the Ind^s^. are an unsettled, Jealous, Discontented revengefull People, that the losses they Sustained to the Southward this time past Adds greatly to their desire of revenge, as well as our Encroachments, All w^h^., the French amongst them, & at Mississippi are constantly reminding them off, & Stirring them up to take Satisfaction, promising them All necessary Assistance &c. —

Novb^r^. 12^th^., In Ans^r^. to y^e^. Senecas Belt by *Onoghsoakta*, I told him, that, as I proposed a General Meeting with the Six Nations & others next Spring, I would then let them know my resolution thereon. w^h^. would depend entirely on their peacable and freindly behaviour. & that I expected they would (at said meeting) bring with them, & deliver to me all the English Prisoners still remaining amongst them, so contrary to their most Solemn Engagements, & repeated promises at y^e^. last Springs Treaty of Peace concluded with them. —

A Belt. —

A Party of Cayugaes, some of *Ottrawanes*, & *Tagaaia's* People arrived here, begged for amunition, their Arms, & Axes mended &ca. w^h^. granted, they went away well contented. —

Novb^r^. 13. I gave to the Sun Fish, Copy of the *Prince of Chote's* Speech w^h^. accompanied the Cherokee Belt lately sent to the Six Nations, that He might explain it to *Addongot* & *Squissahawe* the Two Cheifs of His Castle, least it might be delivered to them wrong. He promised to deliver it faithfully to them, and everry thing else I gave him in charge, and also to bring me whatever news of Moment was Stirring amongst the Indians, for wh. I gave him a handsome present, I gave him also a few lines to Capt. MacLeod,[10] by way of a Passport & 4 Strings of black Wampum to deliver to his Brother *Addongat*, whose Sister has one Peggy May Pole, alias *Groce* still Prisr. from whom He is to get her, & Set her at Liberty, all these things he promised sincerely. — I gave him Severl. good things & discharged him. —

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Nov. 28-30, 1767*]

28th. *Karaghiagiga's* brother with some other Indians arrived here & addressed Sr. Wm. as follows. —

Brother —

I am come to return you my hearty thanks for condoling the death of my brother in so friendly a manner, which greatly eases my mind, and also to assure you of my regard and attachment to you, being very sensible there was none living, my brother had so great an Esteem for, as for you. — you may depend upon me, and command my Services at all times. —

3 Strings —

Brother —

As my Nephew is a promising young Lad, I beg leave to recommend him to succeed my brother, and hope it will be agreeable to you. —

A White Belt.

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[10] Captain Normand MacLeod.

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records No. 7.

FROM JAMES BUTLER

Copy[1]

[*Dec. 12. 1767*]

[Most people] believe that those you [des]ire will carry the point: there are some that are very faint-hearted, knowing your Interest to be too great for their [strength].

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[1] Extract made by Carl Becker, concerning candidates for office favored by Sir William, and printed in *American Historical Review*, (Jan. 1901) 6:268. Unaccountably this letter is not listed in *Johnson Calendar*, but the location in the manuscript volume is correct.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, Dec. 2-30, 1767*]

Decem^{r}. 2^{d}. — Sir W^{m}. sent a Message with Karraghiagigo's brother insisting on the Six nations giving him their ultimate answer with regard to the Cherokee's Request, at the same time letting him know his Surprize at their delay hitherto, which gave him reason to think it was owing to the Sachim's neglect & backwardness, as he had heard several Warriors declare their Willingness to agree to the Proposals of the Cherokees. —

A large Bunch of Wampum. —

23^{d}. — Received a Letter from General Gage acquainting him of the Cherokee Deputies arrival at New York with an Interpreter, and of their Intentions of setting off for Johnson Hall in a couple of days in order to bring about a Peace between them and the Six Nations, — whereupon preperations were made for their Reception & accomodation, and a notice sent to the Mohawks of their Coming. &c[2] —

Tuesday December 29th. — *Attakullakulla* alias the little Carpenter, *Oucanostotah*, alias, the great Warrior, *Corrinah*, alias the Raven King, chiefs of the Cherokees, with six more of that Nation, and Mr. Watts Interpreter Arrived at Johnson Hall in three Sledges for which Sir William paid Twenty two pounds Sixteen Shillings and sixpence. —

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7-8.

[2] From this point the record is in Indian Records, Vol. 8.

On their Arrival, Sir William directed them to be brought to the Council Chamber where he received them, & several Letters sent by them — vizt. from General Gage, Mr. Steuart[3] Super-Intendant, Ensign Keough,[4] commanding at Fort Prince George[5] in their Country &ca. and after drinking their Healths ordered them dinner. —

Wednesday December 30th. — *Abraham* chief of the lower Mohawks with six more of their Nation came on Sir William's Message of yesterday, desireing their attendance, when the Cherokee Deputies spoke Capt. Solomon with others of his Tribe from Stockbridge, who came likewise upon business, as well as some Cogwawageys & a Chippawae were also desired to be present —

At three post Meridiem, Sir William sent for Mr. Watts the Interpreter, & desired he would let the Cherokees know, that he was ready to hear what they had to say. The Interpreter returned and acquainted Sir William that they were ready to speak to him as soon as he pleased. —

[ ]

Room attended by the above mentioned Indians —

Present — Sir William Johnson
Lieut. Roberts[6] Commissry. of Indn. affairs
Lieut. Hamilton[7] of the 16 Regimt.
Stephan Delancy Esqr., & other Gentn.
John Watts Interpreter —
Hugh Crawford[8] —

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[3] John Stuart, southern superintendent of Indians.

[4] Ensign Mathew Keough of the 60th regiment.

[5] In South Carolina at a considerable distance from the inhabited country.

[6] Lieutenant Benjamin Roberts, just returned from Michilimackinac.

[7] Lieutenant Andrew Hamilton of the 16th regiment.

[8] An Indian trader.

Being all seated, the Cherokee Chiefs got a Calumet filled with Tobacco & lighted, which they first held for Sir Will^{m}. to smoak out of, and then went round the Gentlemen, & Mohocks after which they themselves smoaked out of it — Then Oucon-nastotah the great Chief arose, and with a Bunch of white Wampum in his hand stood Opposite to Sir William, and spoke as followes —

Brother —

We rejoice that we are now before you, & that we see you in health — we have desired this day a long time, but from the accounts we had, we were affraid to come by Land — we came now by water to New York, from the white Council House, w^{ch}. is at Chotte,[9] and here is our Emperor's Belt to you, to shew you that we are fully empowered by him & all our people to come and treat about Peace, & crave your assistance.

A Belt —

Brother —

We know your Fame, and all our Nations are accquainted with your goodness & friendship for Indians — We beg that you, who are the chief of all the Indians, will shew us your regard, who are come so far to [ ]e seriously, and sincerely desirous of [ ] and as our understanding is as nothing when compared with yours, we beg you will send these Indians to meet us here for that purpose in your presence as our whole reliance is on you, we beg you will call [ ] and act in such a manner as to you seems best, with which we Shall be perfectly Satisfied. — He was glad to see that [they] arrived in health —

Sir William then told them that he had been above a year endeavouring to persuade the Six Nations [ ] to peace with them, that he had in consequence o[ ] the Southward (acquainting him that Deputys of their Nation would come here) taken great pains to prevent [ ] parties from going against them, which they agreed to; finding none came, they looked upon it as an Imposi[ ] greatly incensed, and went against them in greater [ ] That on the receipt of another Letter last year from Lieu[tenant Governor] Fauquier, he did again lay these matters before the [Six] Nations & prevailed on them to promise that they would [agree] to terms of accomodation, whensoever Deputys would arrive from the Southward to Sollicit it, and added, that fin[ding they] were at length arrived for the purposes of Peace, he w[ ] proof of his Britannick Majesty's esteem for them, & [ ] own desire to bring the War to a period, send for the Chiefs [of] the Six Nations, and others necessary upon that Occasion, [ ] nothwithstanding the severity of the Season, and the difficulty and expence that would attend the bringing them so far from hom[e at] that time of the year, he would use all his interest and in[fluence] for that purpose, and would take good care of them untill [ ] arrival. —

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[9] Chotte, Chota, Choeta, or Echota, a Cherokee town.

REPORT OF INDIAN TRADE

Contemporary Copy[1]

Return of the Amount of Merchandize brought to Fort Pitt in the year 1767. —

Merchandize of all Sorts including 6,500 Gallons of Rum ....£26157..12..1 —

The above is the account of Rum given in by the Licenced Traders, but I have reason to believe that double that Quantity is brought here by them exclusive of large Quantities brought up by Sutlers and others, — during the last year also has passed this Post to the amount of £40,000 — or upwards to Fort Chartres for the Support of the Trade in that Country. —

ALEXANDER M^C.KEE
Commissary of Indian Affairs

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 7.

The present practice of the Traders & the want of power in the Commiss^{rys}. defeat one of the material purposes of their appointment, I think it needless to take any farther trouble about it, but leave it to time to shew its effects. All that the Commissaries can now do, is, to hear the Complaints of the Indians, to report the forfeiture of the Traders bonds, & to Gain and Transmit Intelligence, & as the spirit for a free trade prevails daily more & more thro' the distressed Circumstances of the majority of them, whose Credit failing they wo^{d}. undertake anything for delaying their fate, we must manage as well as the slender powers we have will allow to prevent such Toleration from producing the ill effects which is apprehended, by preventing such from going into the Ind^{n}. Country as cannot give good security for their behavior, & prohibiting all such whose fortunes and Characters render them dangerous.

If the Trade is to be more general, I think a Duty on Spirituous Liquors might very well be laid especially what went into the Indian Country, (The Like was done formerly by this province on all carried to Oswego,) and the monies arising therefrom might be applied towards defraying the Expenses of the Department. Mr. Chabert notwithstanding his promises to me, and the plausible speech he made in public to the Indians at Niagara, afterwards assembled them privately told them that what he had said he was compelled to by the presence of the English but that they might be assured of the King of France's design to assist them, & advised them to be ready to begin upon us. This I have had from Ind^{ns} of different Nations whose acc^{ts} all correspond. I shall do what I can to keep the Senecas quiet as well as to retard their private meetings, at the same time I can't but think that a Gen^{l}. Congress would disperse these Clouds in some measure or at Least give us time to receive some powers if any will be given by the Crown for removing the causes of the present discontent.

I do not doubt but that Potter will make the most of his discovery from his Character, at the same time I believe his accot is within Compass, & that probably he could say more if he choose it. Maj^{r}. Rogers has Goods trading for his benefit in the Ind^{n}. Country to a very considerable amount, and the Returns may soon be in, as I am informed; for which reason I thought it best to hint, that it would not be amiss to have them secured for his Creditors. I have a Letter from Capt Spicemaker on the subject of Lt. Robert's Confinement, I hear the latter is near this place on his way down.

His Excell^{cy} Gen^{l} Gage.

GENL. GAGE TO SIR W^{M}. JOHNSON.

New York Dec^{r}, 6th. 1767.

DEAR SIR

As I conceive the main objects of the present Resentment of the Indians to arise from the Insults they have received from the Frontier People of Virginia, and the Encroachments made by those People and others upon their Lands; I have wrote in the strongest Terms to the Governors of Pensylvania and Virginia to grant Redress to the Indians upon these Points. Shewing them the conduct of their Provinces before with respect to Encroachments, for which no Justice could be obtained: which at length obliged the Indians to throw themselves into the arms of the French for Protection, and had occasioned the Hostilities commenced upon us in 1754 & 1755, and the war that followed. If their Laws were insufficient, that others should be made more effectualy to secure the Indians in their Persons & Properties, and if the coercive Powers of Government are weak, that I would assist with any force that should be demanded to remove these Disturbers of the Publick Tranquility forceably, and bring them to Punishment. Whether they will lay my Letters before their Assemblys? or what else they will do with them I know not, but I am determined to exert my utmost Powers to put affairs in a proper way, and shew the King's Ministers that I do not trouble them with complaints without using all my endeavors to remedy them.

The General Boundary must be left to the Government at home to manage and we must wait their answer. I have talked here of the affair of Kayadorosseras, & lower Mohock Flatts. People say, that the first might be settled between the Patentees and the Indians to mutual satisfaction. You will know this best, and if you send me proper Information and your opinion concerning it, I will move in it.

I can say nothing to the Trade, unless there is proper Information against any particular Trader whereby he may be prosecuted, In which case I will push it.

Brigadier Carleton tells me if any thing can be fixed upon any People from his Province that he will prosecute them. but he can do nothing in a general Complaint of the Conduct of Canadians, the majority of whom may be People who have fled the Country and mixed with the Indians. I shall send him the Paragraph of your Letter of 24th. Nov^{r}. concerning the Indian Trader M^{r}. Chabert. I received the above Letter yesterday.

With regard to all Salarys, they cannot be paid till they are due, and sending an Estimate half yearly of those officers who are in Pay a month before the time, The money may be in hand by the Day it is due.

I am to beg that you will not advance the Pay of your officers till you have proper Consent and Authority for it. Their present sallarys have been laid before Parliament and an Increase thereof without knowing by what authority it is done, will probably occasion Questions and heighten the Complaints already made in Parliament of the Latitude in Expences that is even now given.

M^{r}: Roberts will no doubt lay his Complaints before you, I have near twenty affidavits sent by Major Rogers. which most in fault I can't say, most probably both of them so in some Degree, But I am apt to believe that the Major would be glad of any excuse to rid himself of an Indian Commissary

I am with great Regard,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant
Tho^{s}. Gage.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

New York 14th Decr. 1767.

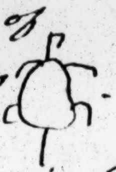
Dear Sir,

The little Carpenter, Great Warrior, and seven other Cherokees are arrived with one Watts their Interpreter. I have taken Care of them here, and shall if wind &^{ca} permits, embark them for Albany after to morrow. But as the Ice will probably prevent their getting up so far, they will its likely, land at the Manor or Claverack and proceed to Albany by Land, from whence they will be forwaded to you. I have provided each with a warm Jacket, a Pass, and Letters to Albany.

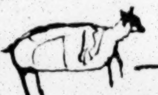
You will hear of the ten men belonging to Wharton's Boats, that they were killed by the Indians of Saguinam Bay, as also two Indians who accompanied them, of what nation is not said. They have sent Excuses to Detroit, saying that they took the white men & two Indians all for Cherokees, against whom they went out to war. But they knew well enough who they were Cherokees don't go upon the Ohio with loaded Batteaux.' These ten, with the one killed at Detroit, a Trader in the Shawnoe Country, and one lately in a Field whilst asleep near Turtle Creek, by a Delawar Indian said to be a half Brother of one Powell who lives near Turtle Creek, makes in all thirteen white men killed by the Indians within four or five months; so that upon the whole, they seem pretty even with us in the article of murder. The above Delawar attempted the life of another man also asleep who luckily awoke at

Received at Philada. the 9th December 1767 of Joseph Shippen Junr. the several Sums and Guns affixed to our respective Names subscribed here to, in full of the within Order.—

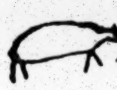
The Mark of

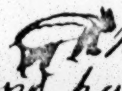
Hendricks  ... One hundred Dollars, & five Dollars for the Loss of his ~~Bracelet~~ Silver Breast plate.

Onaswe Daniel — One hundred Dollars, and six Dollars paid him for the Breaking his Gun.

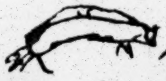
Peter's Mark  — Ninety Dollars.

Nicholas — — Thirty Dollars & a Rifle —

Thomas's  Mark — Forty Dollars. —

Abraham's  Mark — Thirty Dollars & a Rifle —

Set Hanint hareyowagh — Thirty Dollars & a Rifle

John's  Mark — Forty Dollars.

Sawattiss's + Mark — Thirty Dollars.

Jemmy's + Mark — Thirty Dollars.

John + Sturgeon's mark — Thirty Dollars.

Soceenah's + Mark — Fifteen Dollars.

Hannah's + Mark — Fifteen Dollars.

Received Forty Dollars for the deceased Indian Jacob, which I am to deliver by Desire of ~~the~~ Hendricks & the other Chiefs to Sr. Wm. Johnson for the Wife of the sd. Indian Jacob. — Hugh Crawford

Witnesses present at the delivery of the above mentioned Six hund & thirty one Dollars and three Rifle Guns. —

Will: Allen

Thos. Willing

members of Assembly to see them Sealed and deposited in the Rolls Office.

The Speaker then, in behalf of the House, thanked the Governor for his care and diligence in attending the Business of the Government, and delivered him Orders on the Trustees of the Loan Office for £200, for which his Honour returned the House his thankful Acknowledgements.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Friday 4th Decem^{r} 1767.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew,
Lynford Lardner, Richard Penn, } Esquires.
James Tilghman,

The Governor laid before the Board a Copy of a Record of Conviction of Catharine Kreps, for murder, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held at Reading, for the County of Berks, on the 13th day of November last, before John Lawrence and Thomas Willing, Esquires, two of the Justices of the Supream Court, and of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer, by which Record it appears that the said Catharine Kreps was legally tried and convicted of Felony and Murder, committed on her own Bastard Male Child on the 18th day of May last, and had received Sentence of Death for the same.

The Board taking this matter into Consideration, and no Circumstances having been reported to the Governor by the Justices of the said Supream Court in her favour, were of Opinion that the Sentence of the said Court should be executed. The Governor accordingly Signed a Warrant under the lesser Seal of the Province, for Her Execution on Saturday the 19th of December Instant.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Thursday 10th Decem^{r} 1767.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^{a}

Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
James Tilghman,

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter received yesterday from His Excellency Major General Gage, dated the 7th of December Instant, which was read, and is as follows, Viz^{t}:

A Letter to the Governor from his Excellency Major General Gage.

"NEW YORK, Decem^r 7th, 1767.

"Sir:

"The Accounts that I have lately received from all Quarters, are full of Intelligence of the dissatisfaction of the Indians, and of their ill disposition towards us. I am now called upon, by a Letter I have received from Sir William Johnson, expressive of his apprehensions of an immediate Rupture with the Indians, unless some means are fallen upon to pacify them, to acquaint you, that altho' several Causes for their present ill temper are suggested, yet the Insults they have received from the frontier People, chiefly from those of Virginia, and the obstinacy of the People who persist to Settle on their Lands, not only without their Consent, but in contradiction to their warmest Remonstrances, and the endeavours that have been used to remove them, I perceive to be the most immediate cause of their present discontent.

"It behooves me Sir, in this Juncture, to apply to you, and the Governors of the Provinces immediately interested in this matter, to devise some effectual measures to remove these Lawless Setlers, and to obtain some Satisfaction for the ill treatment the Indians daily complain of. You are a Witness how little attention has been paid to the several Proclamations that have been published, and that even the removing these People from the Lands in Question, which was attempted this Summer by the Garrison of Fort Pitt, has been only a temporary expedient; for as they met with no Punishment, we learn they are returned again to the same Encroachments on Red Stone Creek and Cheat River, in greater numbers than ever; nor indeed could any thing effectual be expected, or due Obediance to Proclamations be exacted, if Laws are defective, or the Coercive Powers of Government are wanting. It is the *dread* that naturally follows the exemplary punishment of delinquents, that can only restrain such a Lawless Banditti. It is not for me to point out where the fault lies, but if the laws are insufficient to secure and protect the Indians in their Persons and Properties, a more effectual provision I think should be made for that purpose, and immediately too, before it is too late to prevent the Devistations, Cruelties and effusion of Blood, attendant on an Indian War, which may be experienced soon, unless active Measures are adopted for the Redress of the Grievances the Indians complain of. I can only offer the assistance of his Majesty's Troops to co-operate with you, for the effecting these desirable purposes, for the execution of which, a sufficient number of Troops shall be collected and ready to Act, whenever you shall be pleased to acquaint me that Civil Officers, properly authorized, will call upon them, to aid and assist the Civil power in the removing forcibly, and bringing to Punishment, these disturbers of the Publick Tranquility.

"The Encroachments made upon the Indian's Lands, for which they could obtain no Justice, with the daily threats of more Invasions of their property, lost us the Affections of the Savages before, and was the principal Reason of their throwing themselves into the Arms of the French for protection. From hence arose the Hostilities they commenced upon us in 1754 and 1755, and the War that followed. The same Causes will have the same Effects: Wherefore, it is incumbent upon me to lay these Matters before you in the most serious manner, thinking that every means should be exerted and all endeavours used, which can tend to avert the Calamaties which threaten the Country, and to save the Lives that must be lost in a Savage War, in which neither Age nor Sex will find compassion or meet with mercy.

"I have the Honour to be with great Regard, Sir,
"Your most Obedient humble Servant,
"THOMAS GAGE."

The Council were of Opinion that the matters contained in the preceding Letter ought speedily to be taken into the most serious consideration, and the Secretary was directed to collect such Letters and Papers as the Governor had received from the Secretary of State, General Gage, and the Governor of Virginia, relative to the Removal of the Settlers on the Monongahela and other Lands not yet purchas'd of the Indians, together with such Answers as had been given to the same, that they may be ready to be laid before the Council for their Perusal at their next Meeting.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Saturday 12th Decem'r 1767.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &cª

Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
James Tilghman, }

The several Letters and Answers, with the other Papers relative to the removal of the People, settled on the Indians' Lands, which the Secretary was directed at the last Meeting of Council to collect, were laid before the Council and read in their Order. The Board then took Major General Gage's Letter of the 7th instant into further consideration, and advised the Governor to lay the said Letter before the Assembly, and strongly to recommend it to them to concur with him in making use of every expedient for the immediate Removal of the People who have made Encroachments on the Indians' Lands, and to enable him the more effectually to Exert the Powers of Government, by framing such a Law as will be sufficient to compel those Intruders to pay due submission to the Civil authority.

Country Assembled to Meet Me; I Informed them of every thing that had been transacted at Detroit, and then Condoled with them for some of their People who had lately Died, for which they returned thanks; And on the Second of December, I took my leave of them, and Set out for Fort Pitt. —

9th. I arrived at Fort Pitt, where I found the Chiefs & Principal Warriors of the Delawares, with Several Senecas from the Two Creeks, and a few Deputys from the Shawnese waiting for Me, as Some of their People were out a Hunting, I was obliged to wait four days before I could call them to a Meeting. —

Decemr. 14th. I met them in Council, and informed them of my business at Detroit, & repeated over to them every thing that had passed at the Meetings I had with the Indians at Detroit. —

After Captain Edmonstone[20] & myself had Condoled with them for such of their People as had Died, or been killed by the Enemy; I Spoke to them on a Large Belt; I told them I had informed them of Every thing that passed between Me and the Nations at Detroit, that they mus[t] be Sensible, that the meeting of Twelve different Nations of Indians, who were to assemble in their Country in the Spring, must Alarm such of the Nations as were not invited to Attend it; That it had raised my Curiosity to Enquire what the business was, that were to be transacted at this Meeting which they kept so great a Secret from Us: I then desired to know from them what was meant by it.

One of the Chiefs took up the Belts in his hand, returned Me thanks for the Speeches I had made, & for burying the Bones of their Deceased friends that lay Scattered in the Woods. He then replyed our Assembling here at this Time, is to acquaint You with what we know respecting the Meeting of the Different Nations in our Country in the Spring, and tomorrow we will Inform You of every thing that has come to our knowledge. —

15th. At 10 o'Clock We met in Council, when the Indians went thro' the Ceremony of Condoling with Capt. Edmonstone & Myself; And then taking the Belt I had given him Said, Father,

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[20] Capt. Charles Edmonstone of the 18th regiment.

You have been informed by Some of our People, as You was on your Journey from here to Detroit, who are now present, of a private meeting we had with Some of the Six Nations last Summer, & of the Messages Sent us by the Chippawas, which must Convince You this Council is not called by us. There has happened Several little differences between the warriors of Our different Nations during the last war, all which is intended to be Settled at this Meeting; And it is further proposed to Unite the Northern & Western Indians so that we become One People, & to renew & Strengthen our Antient Friendship with each other which has been Neglected for Some Years Past, this is the true intention of this Meeting; But at the Same time the Six Nations are to lay before the Council a Complaint against the English for making Settlements in their Country before they have been Paid for their Lands; Have killed & wounded Several of their Warriors last Year, as they were Passing & Repassing to & from War against the Southern Indians. All which we know to be true, they seem determined upon having Revenge, and have told our Nations, that as we are part of their Confederacy, it concerns us as much as them. That the Country belongs to us all in common, & that they Expect we will Assist them in obtaining Justice from the English.—[21]The speaker then returned me the Belt, and told me, they had acquainted me with all they knew concerning the Meeting.

He then spoke on another Belt, and said Father, I spoke in behalf of our Nations, and I Assure you by this Belt, that it is contrary to our Judgements and inclinations to have any Quarrel or difference with the English, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to hear that the great Men will settle those disputes before they come to an open quarrel that we may enjoy a long and lasting Peace, to follow our hunting for the support of our Family's. He gave the Belt.

I then returned them thanks for the open and free manner in which they had communicated to me the business that was to be transacted at the Meeting intended to be held in the spring. I told them they were sensible every step had been taken by the Commander in Chief and Sir William Johnson to drive those People that had made Settlements in their Country, out of it. That they had been driven twice by the Officers and Soldiers sent from Fort Pitt for that purpose, That I thought both the Six Nations and them, were very wrong in attempting to stirr up a quarrel on that Account, when they knew those People were not settled by Any Authority, but were a Sett of poor People who had fled their Country to seek a living in the Woods. That they might be Assured, His Majesty wou'd not suffer any of His Subjects to take any part of their Country without his making them a Satisfaction for it. That they had often experienced His Majesty's Pity for, and generous disposition towards them and all the Indian Nations by the many Presents that they had, and were daily recieving from His Officers, That their Conduct on this Occasion shewed a want of gratitude, as well as want of understanding in them. On which I gave them a large Belt.

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[21] From this point in another hand.

On the 16th. and 17th. of December, they took leave of Captain Edmonstone and myself, and returned to their several Villages.

INDORSED:

Copy/. Journal
of Mr. George Croghan's
Journey from New York to
Detroit, and back from thence,
to New York, where he arrived
on Tuesday Evening Jany. 12th. 1768.

For this special Purpose the Board thought it would have been advisable for the Governor to convene the Assembly immediately, but on considering that the day on which the Assembly were to meet by their own adjournment, was so early as the 4th of next Month, they were of Opinion it would be impracticable, by issuing Writs, to convene them before that time.

—

15th December, 1767.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor wrote the following Letter to his Excellency Major General Gage, in Answer to his Letter of the 7th Instant, Vizt:

A Letter from the Governor to his Excell'y. Major Gen'l. Gage.

"PHILADELPHIA, Decemr. 15th, 1767.

"Sir:

"It gives me very great concern to find, by Your Excellency's Letter of the 7th Instant, that the late intelligence you have Received concerning the ill dispositions of the Indians, and their dissatisfaction on account of the encroachments made on their Land, afford so much Reason to apprehend an approaching Rupture with them. It is a matter truly alarming, and requires the utmost attention and consideration of the Legislatures of these Middle Colonies, to devise the most prudent and vigorous Measures for preventing the Calamities which so apparently threaten us. On this occasion I immediately called my Council, to consult with them on the first Step most proper to be taken on my part, and their advice to me is, to lay the Matters before my Assembly at their ensuing Meeting, the 4th of next Month, and recommend it to them in the Strongest Manner, to concur with me in the most certain Expedient for the Removal of all the People settled on the Indians' Lands within this Province, which has hitherto been attempted in vain by Proclamations, or even the threats of military Execution, and also in order to enable me effectually to exert the Powers of Government to frame such a Law as will be fully sufficient to compel those Intruders to pay due Submission to the Civil Authority.

"I should have expressly convened the Assembly at this juncture, if it had been practicable for them to have come together on an earlier day than that to which they stand Adjourned.

"With respect to the Insufficiency of the Laws to secure the Indians in their Persons and Properties, I would beg leave to observe that the remote Situation of their Country, and the dispersed and Vagrant manner in which the People live, will generally render the best Laws that can be framed for those Ends, in a great measure ineffectual. The Civil Officers, whose Business it is to see that they are duly enforced, cannot exert their Authority in so distant and extensive a Wilderness. In the Execution, therefore, of the present interesting Matter, I am persuaded that notwithstanding all the Legislature can do, I shall find it necessary to apply to the Military Aid, which you have so readily offered me, in Support of the Civil Power. Yet, I fear that while the Severity of the Weather in the Winter Season continues, it will be found extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to oblige those Lawless People to abandon their present Habitations, and to remove with their Families and Effects into the interior parts of the Country; and I am of Opinion it would be unadvisable to make any attempts of that kind before the Spring.

"I shall, however, earnestly apply myself, with the Concurrence of the Assembly, in concerting the most expeditious Means to effectuate this Business as early as Possible.

"I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,

"Your Excellency's most Obedient Humble Servant,

"JOHN PENN.

"To his Excellency Major General GAGE."

Monday the 4th January, 1768.

A Committee of the Assembly waited on the Governor and acquainted him that a Quorum was met pursuant to adjournment, and requested to know if his Honour had any Business to lay before them, to which His Honour answered, that he had a Matter of Importance to lay before them, which he should do very soon by a Message.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday 5th Jan^{ry} 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^a.

Richard Peters,
James Tilghman, } Esquires.

A Draft of a Message to the Assembly being prepared agreeable to the advice of the Council on the 12th of last Month, concerning the Encroachments on the Indian Lands, and laid before the Board, was read and approved, and the same was ordered to be fairly Transcribed, and carried to the House in the Afternoon, with General Gage's Letter of the 7th of December last. The Message follows in these Words, Viz^t:

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT OF THE LORDS OF TRADE TO THE EARL OF SHELBOURNE, 1767.

Whitehall, December 23d, 1767.

This Line, as described by the Indians, begins at Owegy, upon the Eastern Branch of the Susquehanah, from whence, pursuing the course of that Branch to Shamokin, it runs up the Western Branch to the head thereof, and from thence to Kittaning on the Ohio, and so down that River to its Confluence with the Cherokee River.

In tracing the course of this Line upon the Map, your Lordship will observe, that tho' it does preclude from Settlement a considerable and valuable part of the Province of Pennsylvania, in the Forks of the Susquehanah, yet it does on the contrary, leave Room to the Inhabitants of that Province situated to the South of that River, and also to the Inhabitants of Virginia, to extend their Settlements further to the Westward than they have hitherto been able to do with any degree of safety, and therefore when we reflect that the Establishment of this Line will, in all probability, have the Effect to prevent the fatal Consequences of an Indian War that seems at present to threaten the Middle Colonies, by giving Satisfaction to the Indians in a Point the most essential to their Interests, without con. fining the Settlements of His Majesty's Subjects to too narrow Limits; We Submit to your Lordship, whether it may not be advisable, that Orders should be immediately sent to Sir William Johnson for the final Settlement of this Boundary Line, in a Congress to be held with the Indians for that purpose, and that he should be enabled to make such Gratification to the said Indians as the Nature and extent of the Concessions on their part shall appear to require.

It would have been going beyond the Bounds of the Subject which occasions our troubling your Lordship with this Letter, to have entered into a Minute Detail of what has been agreed upon with the Southern Indians concerning a Boundary Line, but as the Line settled with the Cherokees falls in with a part of the Conohway River, communicating with the Ohio, it does seem to us, that it would be unadviseable that the Line now proposed to be settled with the Six Nations and their Allies, should be extended lower down the Ohio than the Mouth of the said Conohway River, as the carrying it further might afford a Pretence for Settlements in a Country which, however, claimed by the Six Nations as a part of their Ancient Dominion, is in fact actually occupied by the Cherokees as their Hunting Ground, and who would consequently consider such Settlements as a direct Violation of what has been agreed upon by them. We are, &c^a.

CLARE,
SOAME JENYNS,
ED. ELIOT,
WM. FITZHERBERT,
THOS. ROBINSON.

depend relying on the Countenance & Support of Government for enabling me to discharge those duty's which without such aids must prove impracticable

The encouragement I have hitherto received from his Majesty's Royal approbation has enabled me to support fatigues, troubles & hazards of which very few can have a reasonable conception permit me, My Lord to hope for the continuance of it and to assure your Lordship that I am with the greatest truth

Your Lordship's
Most obliged & most
faithful humble Servant
W. JOHNSON

The R^{t} Hon^{ble}
The Earl of Shelburne

Proceedings of Sir William Johnson with the Indians.

[Plantations General (S. P. O.) CCLIV.]

Proceedings of a General Congress of the Six Nations &^{ca} The Chiefs of Coghnawagey and of the Seven Confederate Nations of Canada and the Deputys sent from the Cherokee Nation to treat of Peace with the former before Sir William Johnson Baronet at Johnson Hall in March 1768.

The Cherokee Deputy's arrived the 29 Dec^{r} 1767, on which Sir William sent Belts and Messages to the Six Nations &^{ca} who did not arrive until the 2^{d} of March by reason of the Inclemency of the Weather and other Impediments.

At a Congress with the above Mentioned Nations at Johnson Hall March 4. 1768

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson Baronet
Sir John Johnson Knight
Daniel Claus }
Guy Johnson } Esq^{rs} Dep^{ty} Ag^{ts} for Ind^{n} Affairs.
Lieut^{t} Frazier
M^{r} Michaell Byr[n]e Commiss^{y} of Ind^{n} Affairs
M^{r} Robert Adems
M^{r} Daniell Denniston
John Butler Esq^{re} } Interpreters for the Six Nations
M^{r} Perthies } & Canada Ind^{s}
M^{r} John Walls Cherokee Interpreter

Being all Seated Sir William open'd the Congress as follows—

Bretheren of the Six Nations & Canada Confederacy

I give you all a most Cordial Welcome to this place where I wish our Mutual Proceedings may be conducted with the strictest Candour and Sincerity.

It is with no small concern that I am to condole with you on account of the late Act of Cruelty exercised on some of your friends within the Province of Pensilvania Whatever might have been the provocation given to that Bad man who was the Author of the Deaths of Ten of your Confederacy You may rest assured that all his Majesties Subjects hold that Act in the Greatest Abhorence, and that he will certainly be punished with the death he so justly deserves whenever he is apprehended. On this disagreeable Subject I am particularly authorised to speak to you by the Governor and People of the Province where that Act was perpetrated which you shall hear in due time, At present I am on the part of his Majesty and all his Subjects to assure you that he and they are much concerned at it, That it is hoped you are all satisfied of its being the private Act of a profligate Individual and his accomplice without the knowledge or consent of any others, and that every possible means is making use of for apprehending him in order to bring him to the punishment which the Crime deserves. I do therefore on the part of his Majesty and all his Subjects with this 3 Strings of Wampum Wipe away and dry up the Tears which you have shed upon this occasion Clearing your sight that you may be enabled to look chearfully upon us,—With this string I clear the Passage of your throats that you may Speak to us freely and without any difficulty, and with this, I Wipe away the Blood of the Slain from about your habitations that the same may appear no more to offend your Eyes. Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Brothers

With this Belt I take the Hatchet out of your Heads, with which you were struck by that Villain who was regardless of the friendship subsisting between us, and I request you to remember that he and his accomplice only where Guilty in that point and that notwithstanding the Order of our Government, and the goodness of our Laws we must expect to have some bad men amongst us, whose conduct and inclinations may differ widely from that of the rest of the People. Gave a large Black Belt

Brothers

With this Belt I pull up the Largest Pine Tree by the roots, under which I bury the Axe that gave you the blow placeing the Tree over it in its former position So that the Axe may no more be found Gave a large White Belt with Black figures

Brothers

This is the first oppertunity My Son (Sir John) has had for shaking you by the hand since his arrival from England, where he was not unmindfull of your Affairs, he will now say something to you upon the occasion.

Then Sir John (after shaking hands with the Chiefs) said.

Brothers

I am happy at finding you all here in health at this time and sincerely wish that your proceedings may be conducted to the Public satisfaction.

It is with pleasure I can inform you that I have had an oppertunity of hearing his Majesty's favourable opinion of all Good Indians, and his steady resolution to redress your Grievances, and do you strict Justice, to this end your Affairs are now under consideration and the Boundary Line between the White Inhabitants and you which is considered so necessary for the preservation of your hunting Grounds will Speedily be settled.

Brothers

I heartily thank you for your frequent enquiry's after me during my absence in England and I shall be at all times Glad to convince you of my sincerity and good wishes for your several Confederacies. Gave a White Belt with Black figures

Sir William then address'd them in the following manner

Brothers

I have now gone through the Business of Condolance with you, and hope it will prove agreeable, and ease your Minds. Tomorrow I shall proceed to the business for which you are now assembled.

So soon as Sir William had ended, each of the Nations present gave the Yo-hah, or shout of approbation, after which they received Pipes, Tobacco and a dram each, And after a short Consultation Amongst the Chiefs Conoghquiesor Chief of Oneida arose, and haveing repeated according to Custom, All that had been said with the several Strings and belts to the Six Nations &^{ca} he addressed Sir William on their behalf as follows

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey

We give thanks to the great Spirit for enableing us to meet this day after so many accidents as have befallen us, and We thank you for what you have said to us, which we have hearkened to with great attention, We feel ourselves something easier since you spoke to us, and according to the manner of our Fore fathers removed those objects from before our Eyes which have given us pain—Brother We and our dependants have been for some time like Giddy People not knowing what to do, whereever we turned about we saw our Blood, and when our Young men wanted to go a hunting the Wild Beasts in our Country they found it covered with fences, so that they were weary crossing them, neither can they get Venison to Eat, or Bark to make huts for the Beasts are run away and the Trees cut down.—The Frence told us this would come to pass, and when our Young men sit down hungry in hot weather and find no Trees to shelter them it makes them soon get Drunk—Brother we have got a great deal to say about these things but as you have remembered our old Ceremony's taken the Hatchet out of our Heads and given us such good words, we will do in like manner by you. Then went thro the Ceremony of Condolance with Strings and Belts, and buried the axe, but did not as usual take it out of the Heads of the English After which the Speaker said Brother,

We return the Great Spirit our best thanks for giving us the pleasure of seeing your Son safe returned and of hearing Good friendly Words he spoke to us; We have had our neck stretched out this long time endeavouring to see him. We now congratulate you on his Safe arrival over the dangerous Lake, and we heartily thank him for his love for us and for the good things he has said to us, which makes us all Easier in our minds. Then the Chiefs all arose and Shaking Sir John by the hand welcomed him to America. After which adjourned till next morning.

At night Sir William had some private Conferences with several of the Chiefs, to whom he spoke on the subject of their neglecting to take the Axe out of the Heads of the English, which indicated resentment his discourse had a good deal of effect upon them and they withdrew to have a Conference amongst themselves.

At a Congress held with the before mentioned Nations March 5th 1768

PRESENT— as before

The Cherokees refusing to open their Embassy from a Supersitious Notion that as it was Noon the day was too far advanced for a Work of peace according to the Opinion of the Southern Nations. The Six Nations having been late Assembling, at Length addressed Sir William by their Speaker, who made an apology for their Omission of the preceding day, and then in a speech for that purpose took the Hatchet out of the Heads of the English, and buried it giving a Belt of Wampum, Then agreeing to meet earlyer next morning Adjourned. After which the day was spent in private Conferences with Sir William, and at night they had a feast and dance.

At a General Congress with the before mentioned Nations March 6th At 10 A. M.

PRESENT— as before

Sir William on entering the Council room introduced the Cherokee deputys to the rest of the Indians and then addressed the Six Nations &ca as follows

Brothers

I am now to speak on the Subject for which you have been here Assembled, and I desire you will pay due regard and attention to my Words.

You see now before you several Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation[1] sent hither as Deputy's and fully Authorised to treat with you about a peace, for which they have long expressed a desire, and to which end I have repeatedly spoken to you, particularly last May at the Congress at the German Flatts, when you agreed to meet and Treat with them for this purpose they are now come here; and as they are under the Protection of his Britannic Majesty, and in peace and friendship with the English, the King expects that you will lay aside all Animosities and agree unanimously with a peace with these People who have come so far, and are so very desirous of it, and who would have met you for that purpose long ago, but that they had no certain assurances of Safety to their persons, or of a favourable reception until the receipt of my last letter. As I have so often recommended this matter to you and said so much upon it, I need not now farther to point out the reasonableness of their desire or how much it is for your interest to come into Terms of peace with them, and as it is his Majesty's desire, and that of his people in America I think you cannot hesitate about it. I believe you all know my regard for your interests, and that I would not advise you to any thing prejudicial thereto, for which reason I rely on your giving a favourable answer, and that you will do it from your hearts.

Gave a Large White Belt

Sir William then told the Cherokee Chiefs they might begin, When Ouconastota[2] stood up, Ranged all his Belts, Calumets of Peace &ca in order, and then spoke as follows.

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[1] The name of this Nation is derived from the word *Cheera*, fire, which is their reputed Lower heaven, and hence they call their magi *Cheera-tahge*, men possessed of the Divine fire. The Natives make two divisions of their Country, which they term *Ayrate* and *Ottare*, signifying *low* and *mountainous*. The former is on the branches of the beautiful Savannah, and the latter in those of the Easternmost river of the Great Mississippi, *Adairr*, quoted in *Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee*, 81. — ED.

[2] "The distinguished Chief who visited England in the days of George II. His seat of Government was one of the Overhill towns, Echota, more properly, E-taaw-ty on the Tellico river." *Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee*, 89, 119, 121.

Brothers

Hearken to me and give Attention to what I have to say, We come from Chotte[1] where the Wise House, the House of Peace is erected to Charlstown and from thence by Water to New York in our way to this place, it being recommended to us by Mr Stuart our Superintendant to go by Water least we should meet with opposition, or to be attacked if we travelled by Land thro' the Woods and Mr Stewart told us that our Father Sir William Johnson would assist us in sending for our Brothers the Northern Indians to meet about Peace

Gave 3 Strings

Brothers

It is a long time since the Sachem of Chotte made peace with the Onondagas, but that Sachem is now dead, however we remember the Talk yet. The Sachem that now lives at Chotte has sent this Belt and desires and hopes that the Onondagas will take fast hold of it after the manner of your Ancestors and never let it slip. Gave a Belt

Brothers

Here is a Belt which I have brought from the Sachem of Chotte with a Good Talk to the Coghnawageys, whose belt we have carefully preserved in our Town these 20 years past, altho this Talk proceeds out of our Mouths, yet you may depend upon it, that it comes from our hearts, and that what we say is the truth Gave a Belt

Brothers

Here is a Belt from the Sachem of Chotte to the Senecas, and he requests that all both young and Old will listen to it, and hold it fast, for our Father the Great Spirit above knows that it comes from our hearts. We burried the Hatchet once but it arose again We now by this Belt burry it so deep that it can never arise to hurt us, for our heads our Flesh and Blood being alike it were a pity we should kill one another. The Creeks made peace with us and always observe it. A Belt

Brothers

This is a Belt from the Sachem of Chotte to the Sachems of Cayuga to request them to desire their Young Men to live at peace and that we may love one another for the time to come, Here is the Belt and he requests that they will take it and hold it fast A Belt

Brothers

Here is a Belt and a Calumet with an Eagles tail which the Sachem of Chotte hath sent to Sir William Johnson to our Father, that he may always keep it so that any of our friends resorting hither may smoak out of the Pipe, and See that we have been about Peace Our Father Mr Stuart told us that we should have Peace when we applied to our father Sir William Johnson which we find to be true and therefore we shall always mind whatever he says to us.

Gave a Belt, Calumet & Eagles tail

Brothers

Here is a Belt from the Sachem of Chotte for the Mohawks whose residence is around their Father whose talk is always good in their Father's Tongue, and whose Thoughts and

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[1] Chota was five miles above the ruins of Fort Loudon (*Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee*, 85), at the junction of the Tellico and Little Tennessee rivers, Monroe county, on the Southwest frontier of the State of Tennessee. — Ed.

Actions are right, Therefore if any other People should be unmindfull of peace and offer to go against us, We beg that our Father Sir William and our Brothers the Mohocks will sett all to rights A belt

Brothers

This is a Belt to the Tuscaroras, we request that they will take it and hold it fast, nor ever let it slip and we beg that they will make their Young Men to remember all this A Belt

Brothers

We now present a Belt from our Women to yours, and we know that they will hear us for it is they who undergo the pains of Childbirth and produce Men, Surely therefore they must feel Mothers pains for those killed in War, and be desirous to prevent it. A Belt

Brothers

Here is a Belt from our Boys to you, who are now but small and therefore their Speech must be Childish, untill they arive at Manhood, all they desire is that they may be once more enabled to venture out to hunt Birds and Rabbits without the risk of being carried away or killed, and therefore all they beg is peace A Small Belt

Brothers

With this Belt we clear and open the road removing all things out of it that may hurt us, It was not us that stopped it but our Elder Brothers the English and French who in their dispute felled a great Tree across it in the Path, but as the Tree is now rotten the Path is now open. A Belt

Sachems and Chiefs, you have heard what we had to say we beg you to agree to it, and that you will send some of your people with us to open the Path between your Towns and Chotte, that all our doors may once more be opened, so that we may be at peace and that our Young People may pass and repass as their occasions require without being in danger of being scratched or wounded by the Briars along the road A Belt

March 7th

The Sachems being all met in the Council Room Thomas King was sent by the Warriors to let the Sachems know it was their desire that the Congress might be held out of Doors in the Court, so that what was said by them to the Cherokees might be heard by them all. they asked Sir William liberty to hold the meeting out, to which he agreed, then they all took their places in the Court where seats were prepared for them

Ganaghquiesa Speaker rose up and spoke.

Brother Gorah Warraghiyaga

With this Belt you yesterday reminded us of what you said at our last Meeting at the German Flatts in May concerning the Cherokees, you then told us as well as now, that it would be agreeable to the great King that a peace was concluded between us and the Cherokees, that it was also desired by his Subjects here, you further recommended to us to be candid and sincere in our transactions with them. I do assure you we shall follow your advice therein, but we must also desire that you will speak and write to the several Governors especially of Virginia to keep his people in better order &ca otherwise the Path will Close up and not be safe to travel. A Belt

Brother

We of the Six Nations and Coghnawagey Confederacy, with these things open your Ears that you may hear what we are now going to say to the Cherokees 3 Strings

Younger Brothers

On hearing by Express of your Arrival We immediately made ready to come down to meet you after the manner of our Ancestors, whose Kettle was always ready with their Packs and Seven Men allotted to each Cannoe and with a good Stick in their hands ready to chasties evil doers, even so have we set out to meet you here

Younger Brothers

You have sollicitted the friendship and Aid of Sir William Johnson our Superintendant whose knowledge is universal and whose influence extends over our whole Country, and you may be assured that he has, and will assist you with pleasure and that wherever you shall commit an error he will take pains to correct and amend it A Belt

Younger Brothers

You have told us that you have opened the doors to your Country, that we may pass and repass in Safety, we agree to the same and do the like on our parts so that you may come to us, and open the road in such a manner as to enable us to see each others habitations, But as we are your Elder Brothers and consequently have more understanding than you, We must tell you that you have not done your part thereon as you ought. You have not clear'd the Road of rubbish according to the form you ought to have observed, neither have you taken the Axe out of our heads, we now take it and put it on one side A Belt

Younger Brothers

You have reminded us of the fire which was kindled by our Ancestors and you recommend it to us to follow their example. Be assured that we shall do so, and that we will in all things do our utmost to imitate them. A Belt

Younger Brothers

You have recommended it to us to make this Treaty Publick thro' all our Towns, We agree chearfully to do so throughout all the Nations, to the end that none may be ignorant of it, but that it may be always held in our Memories, and we desire by this belt that you will on your parts communicate the same to all your people A Belt

Younger Brothers

You say that you have had a Belt of the Coghnawageys in your Village these 20 years past on the Subject of Peace. We are well pleased that you have taken such good care of our Words delivered to you at that time, and as they are Religious Indians they will by no means Exasperate the Great Spirit and Master of Life by speaking otherwise than from their hearts, and we hope that you speak with the same Sincerity

Younger Brothers

You have requested that we should send some of our People to accompany you home and Assist in clearing the Road, We answer you that we would gladly agree to it if it was safe

or practicable at this time, but we think it is not, and therefore we cannot give our consent to it.
A Belt

Younger Brothers

You expressed a desire amongst the rest that these transactions should be made publick throughout all the Tuscarara Towns, We think it right and we make no doubt that the Tuscaroras who where themselves formerly reduced to the utmost distress till saved and protected by our generosity will have a proper feeling for you in the like Circumstances
A Belt

Then the Coghnawageys in behalf of the 7 Nations of Canada addressed the Nations as follows

Brothers

We are well pleased with all the Transactions between you and our Younger Brothers the Cherokees in the presence of Sir William and Capn Claus who take so much Care to support the tranquility of all our Towns. We recommend it to you to adhere firmly to the sentiments which you have now Expressed and not to expose yourselves to the punishment of the Almighty for a Breach of these your solemn Engagements. A Large White Belt

Adjourned till the next day

Tuesday March 8th

In the morning the Indians all Assembled, the Six Nations Coghnawageys &ca being desireous to Condole with the Mohawks for the Loss of Onaharrissa one of their Chiefs lately deceased—being met Conoghquieson of Oneida on behalf of the three younger Branches of the Confederacy namely the Oneidas, Tuscaroras and Cayugas went thro' the whole Ceremony of Condolance with the Elder Branches namely the Mohawk, Onondagas and Cenecas which done the latter, by the Speaker of Onondaga in a set speech gave them thanks for their Condolence, and for their adherence to the Customs of their forefathers

Sir William then called together to Chiefs of the Six Nations &ca, & addressed them as follows

Brothers

I think it extremely necessary at this time to speak to you on the Subject of several Reports I have lately received and I desire you will give full attention to what I shall say, and that you will answer me ingeniously, and honestly from your hearts.

Brothers

We are not ignorant of some private Conferences you have held, and of others which are intended shortly, we have heard of the loss of some of our own People and of the threats of yours. We acknowledge that some of the English have lately injured you, but these whenever apprehended will meet with Just punishment of this I have already spoke and shall say much more to you tomorrow, and as I hope Quiet your minds theron—At the same time let me observe to you that it is the duty of all those who are bound by the same Chain in the Bond of friendship to communicate their Grievances without taking any private resolutions of their own, this I hope you will do ingeniously and I beleive I partly know all that you can say, and at the same time be assured that the Great King and his people are sincerely disposed to promote your Welfare and not Suffer you to be injured and that your several Grievances are now before the King who has fallen upon Measures for your redress and for the future Security of your persons and property's, but the misconduct of many of your people and the Nature of your Complaints have made it a Work of time before such steps could be taken as would effectually Guard us both from injury, In proof of the truth of what I now say to you and on which you may firmly rely, here is a letter which I have just received from the Earl of Shelburne, one of the Kings first Ministers wherein he assures me of it, and likewise desires that you may have Notice to attend early in the Spring in Order to settle the Boundary line as a farther security to your propertys.

Here shewed and Explained the Necessary parts of Lord Shelburnes Letter then proceeded

Brothers

You see that you are not forgotten, but that every thing is intended that can be possibly done for your interest and I make no doubt you will soon feel its effect, and express your sincere thanks for these tokens of friendship and justice 'till when I desire you to do Justice to the Good intentions of the English by a pacific conduct, and to cast away from this Moment any sparks of resentment which may remain in your hearts together with all misgrounded Jealousys or Suspicions of our integrity Gave a Large Belt

P. M. The Indians having had a private Conference amongst themselves Assembled and by their Speaker answered the Speech of this Morning as follows

Brother

We thank the Great Spirit above for the present Meeting and we shall honestly answer You on the Subject of Your Speech, and declare the Causes of our uneasyness which we confess to have arrived at a great Pitch—and we beg in our turn You Open Your Ears and hearken to what we have to say, and endeavour to obtain that redress for us which is the only sure way of securing the place

Brother

We have often put you in Mind of the many promises which were made to us at the begining of the late War by the Generals, Governors, and by yourself, from all which we had the strongest reason to expect that the event of your Success would have proved greatly to our benefit, That we should be favored and noticed, That we should not be wronged of our Lands or of our Peltry, that every encroachment should be removed and we should live in peace and travel about without Molestation or hindrance at the same time the French told us that what was said was not true, nor from your hearts and that the day you got the letter of them would be the first day of our Misfortunes—You persuaded us not to beleive them, but we have found it since too true, We soon found ourselves used ill at the Posts, on the Frontiers, and by the Traders. The people who had formerly wronged us and who did not choose to Venture before to take possession of our Rights then rose up to crush us, The Rum Bottles hung at every door to Steal our Lands, and instead of the English protecting us as we thought they would do they employed their Superior Cunning to wrong us, they murdered our people in Pensilvania, Virginia and all over the Country, and the Traders began more and more to deceive, and now neither regard their own Character, or the Officer sent to take care of the Trade, so that if we are wronged who is to help us We cant ramble over the Country for Justice and if we did, we begin now to grow Old, and wise we see that your Wise Men in the Towns will be always against us. Your people came from the Sun rising up our Rivers to the West, and now they begin to come upon us from the South, they have got already almost to Fort Pitt but nothing is done to drive them away You cant say that we have not often complained of this, and if you are not able or willing to do it we can, and must do so soon or they will eat us up, for your people want to chuse all the best of our Lands tho' there is enough within your part with your own mark upon it without any Inhabitants, Brother this is very hard upon us, but it is not all, for the Road thro' the Country is no longer safe, the Pensilvanians and Virginians murder all those of our people they can meet, without any reason, and instead of leaving off as you told us they would, they have Murdered ten the othere day, two of which are our own people, the rest are our Younger Brothers and Nephews that depend upon us yet you wont take the Murderer or do any thing to him. You are wise You have a Government and Laws, but you dont prevent this, you often tell us we dont restrain our people and that you do so with yours, but Brother your words differ more from your Actions than ours do, We have large Wide Ears and we can hear that you are going to Settle great numbers in the heart of our Country, and our Necks are stretched out, and our faces set to the Sea Shore to watch their motions. Brother you that are wise and have Laws and say you can make your people do what they are desired should prevent all this and if they wont let us alone you should shake them by the head. we beleive that you are wise and that you can do all this, but we begin to think you have no mind to hinder them; If you will say you cant we will do it for you, our Legs are long, and our sight so good that we can see a great way thro' the Woods, we can see the Blood you have spilled and the fences you have made, and surely it is but right that we should punish those who have done all this Mischief. Brother this is the truth, it comes from our hearts. Why should we hide it from you. If you wont do justice to our Fathers the Mohawks who are going to Lose the Land at their very doors, If you wont keep the people away from the Rivers near Ohio, and keep the Road open making Pensylvania and Virginia quiet we must get tired of looking to you, and turn our faces another way.

Gave a Large Belt

Brother

We heartily thank the Great King for his intentions and for what he is going to do about the Boundary Line, but Brother we hear bad News the Cherokees have told us that the line was run in their Country last year, and that it has surrounded them so that they cannot Stir; We beg that you will think of this for our heads will be Quite turned if that is to be our Case, We therefore think that the line we talked of last should not go beyond Fort Augusta[1]

Sir William answered them

Brothers

I have heard what you said, and I am sorry to find you enlarge so much upon these Subjects after all I have said to you as well in public as in private. The redress of your Grievances is an object of much more attention both to the King and his people than you imagine and you will have no reason to doubt of the sincerity of the English as soon as the Salutary Measure now under consideration can be put in practice. As I have a good deal to say to you tomorrow I shall defer adding any thing farther at this time, than to desire you to remove these unjust Suspicions from your breasts, as they make you unhappy in a great measure without reason, and give pain to your Brothers the English who are just now studying your Welfare and happiness

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[1] See note, *supra*, VII, 286. — ED.

then Adjourned till Morning.

At a Congress with the before mentioned Nations March 9th

PRESENT— as before

Sir William Johnson Addressed them as follows

Brothers

When I condoled your late losses on the part of his Majesty and his Subjects in general, I then told You that I would after the Treaty with the Cherokees was over, Speak to you more particularly on the Subject of your Losses in the Name of the Governor and Inhabitants of Pensilvania, and acquaint you with his resolutions and that of his Assembly thereon—As the peace is now so happyly concluded between you and the Cherokees which I have had long at heart, and expect that you will all pay due regard to, I shall now speak farther to you on the Subject of your Losses, and the steps taken by Pensilvania in consequence thereof, and I exhort you all to hearken to what I say upon it. 3 Strings

Brothers

The late unhappy Affair seems to have been occasioned by Rum, that fatal liquor to so many of your people, I do not say this to palliate the Murders but to shew you the pernicious effects of drunkeness, —The 6 first Indians who were Murdered by a Man called Frederick Stump at Middle Creek in Pensilvania, are said to have been at his house drinking, and were greatly disguised and as is too often the Case very troublesome, instigated therefore by the Evil spirit who delights in blood he killed them namely one Seneca, and three other Men said to be Mohiccon Indians and 2 Women, and afterwards went to a place at some Miles distance from his house, where he killed one Woman 2 Girls and one Child In all ten persons, after which he made off but some good Men who heard of it pursued, and apprehended him and brought him to Goal from whence some bad people found means to free him, Whereupon the Majestrates and others took every step possible to find him out and bring him to punishment this is the truth (so that you were misinformed by the Report that the White people did not chuse to take him) The Governor when he heard of it, was greatly exasperated, and the Assembly who were then met, and passing some good laws for your benefit were ready to do any thing for apprehending the Murderer, the Governor thereupon issued a Proclamation, for his being taken for which he offered a Reward of £200 as a proof of which here is the Proclamation which was sent that you might see the good intentions of that Province.

Here Shewed them the Proclamation which was afterwards read and explained. Then proceeded

Brothers

Besides the Sum mention'd in the Proclamation a larger Sum is provided for rewarding those who take the Murderer, and as so many are in Quest of him there is great reason to expect that he will be apprehended and for your farther Security that Province has passed good laws for punishing in the most severe manner all those who shall attempt to use you ill or Settle upon your Lands, and are determined to remove every grievance in their power as quick as possible. At the same time they desire you to consider that they Expect you will be as readily disposed to make them retaliation whenever your people Act amiss towards them, and that you should remember that they have had 10 Men murdered going down the Ohio, by some Indians and also one in a Shawanese Village and one near Fort Pitt since the late peace, and that no peace can be lasting unless mutual satisfaction be made for such Acts of Cruelty. As a proof of the sincerity of the Intentions of Pensilvania, and to convince you that this late Affair was the Act of only one, and that it gives great concern to the people, they have now Voted besides the money they will give for the Murderer the Sum of £2500, £1300 of which I have now to give You as a present in testimony of their love to remove your grief, and the remainder being £1200, will be given by My Deputy Mr Croghan[1] at Fort Pitt for the same purpose to the Tribes in that Country and the relations of those People who were murdered— These things I have been impowered to inform you by the Governor, Assembly and People of Pensilvania, and I give you this Belt to confirm it Gave a Belt

Brothers

I have already gone thro' the usual forms of Condolence with you for such losses you have met with by the English and taken the Axe out of your heads and by this Belt I do now the same on behalf of the Governor and People of that Province and in particular burying the Axe under the Roots of the Tree Clearing your sight and your hearing, and removing all Cause of uneasyness from your heart as well as on Account of those lately Murdered, as of those unhappy People who were murdered these 5 years ago concerning whom I hope You will be no farther uneasy after what I now say to You, and what I have formerly said and done thereupon and I now carefully gather the bones of all those who have been Murdered in that Province, and I bury them in a deep pit, which I cover over with so much care that it shall not be found out to offend your Eyes, and over all I lay this present from that Province to be divided Amongst you in memory of their friendship for you, which is so warm and invigorating that when you take up this present you will find the Grass and Herbaage already large and green over the Graves of your People, so that you will never more be able to discern them This is what your Brothers of Pensilvania have to say to you, I expect you will remember it, and regard them for it, and that puting away all malice and Evil thoughts, you will for ever hereafter live with them on terms of Strict friendship and affection and by your pacific conduct and readiness to do them equal Justice intitle yourselves to a continuance of their regard, allways remembering that they are your Father the Great Kings Subjects, and your friends and Well Wishers. Gave a Belt

Brothers

I have heard and committed to writing all that has passed during the present Congress and I have said enough to Convince any reasonable people of the purity of our intentions, as you may all justly conclude that a Nation so great and powerful as the English would take very different measures if they design'd to dispose of Your Liberty. I have shewn you what his Majesty intends forthwith to do for your future Security. And I have likewise shewn you the steps taken by Pensilvania for your satisfaction and redress. Let all this make a deep impression on your minds and waite the Issue of these measures with a Confidence in our Justice A Belt

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[1] See note, *supra*, VII, 982.—Ed.

Brothers

Before we part I have only a few things farther to say to you, First to put away all Guile from your hearts, and never to think of any bad things which are past but to expect the good which is near at hand, and I Exhort as you to value your own happiness to harbour no farther resentment against his Majesty's Subjects in general or any one Province in particular, for they are all members of the same body, and therefore you should send agreeable news to all your People acquainting them with the good work now concluded, and if after all any prove discontented or about to disturb the Public tranquility You should take them by the head as you recommended us to do with ours, The next thing which I have to desire is that you will make the Treaty of peace you have entered into with the Cherokees as public as possible As far as your Influence extends cautioning them Nations against doing any thing in Violation of it as they regard their own Peace, That you will repeat all this often to your Young Men and to your Children and that some of you will Accompany the Cherokees Deputys and make the road wide, and safe for traveling, and also as a farther Testimonial of what you have agreed to, that you subscribe to the same on these Parchments one of which together with the Cherokees Belt, and Eagles tail will remain here, and the other be sent to M^r^ Stuart in Carolina to be seen by all Nations. Then read and Explained the Treaty A Belt

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE

Entered into between the Six United Nations and Seven Confederate Nations of Canada, and the Cherokees Deputys sent from their Nation to enter into the same.

In the name of the Great Spirit above, We the Sachems and Chief of the Six Nations and Canada Confederacys, finding that War is disagreeable to the Great King of England thro' the Mediation of Sir William Johnson Baronet Superintendant of our Affairs, and at the earnest Sollicitation of the Cherokee Nation, Do agree to give peace to that Nation from this time and we do admit them into the Bond or Chain of friendship which tyes us fast together having buryed the Axe, and opened the Road to our respective Countrys, and received and given mutual proofs of our Pacific Sentiments according to the form and usuages of Indians at the Treaty held at this place on the 5th and 6th of this present Month. And We the Cherokees on our Parts having buried the Axe and opened the Road hither by our Journey to desire this peace to engage for our whole Nation to abide by the same, and thankfully lay hold of the Covenant Chain which we will keep fast and perform every thing on our parts as friends and Allies, And all of us now here Assembled Do on behalf of ourselves and the Nations whom we represent engage and declare that this Treaty is and shall be considered as a good and firm peace to all intents and purposes according to all the forms of Compact and Alliance in use or subsisting amongst the several Nations of Indians

Given at Johnson Hall the 8 day of March 1768 In the presence of Sir William Johnson Baronet and each of us who on behalf of ourselves and Our respective Nations Subscribe to these presents.

This Treaty being Subscribed to Sir William addressed the Six Nations &^ca^

Brothers

I hope all is finished between us for the present, there only remains for you to receive this portion of his Majestys bounty to keep you warm, as you travel in Cold Weather.

Shewed the Present on behalf of the Crown and on the other side that from Pensilvania and proceeded

Here is also the present on behalf of Pensilvania sent to the friends of those who are dead to remove their Grief and prove the Testimony of their Love for you all, which I expect will cover all thats past, You that are of the same blood shall take it to wipe away the tears that were shed and so let all be forgotten.

Delivered the presents and told them he had finished the business of the Meeting.

Thereupon the Speaker for the Indians arose and said

Brother

We have heard all you said to us, which we shall take into due Consideration, and Judge it necessary to give you an Answer thereupon tomorrow, We at present Express our thanks to the Great King, and to our Brothers of Pensilvania for their Sense of our wants, by giving us Such a present at this time to dry up our Tears.

Friday 11th P. M.

The Six Nations, Coghnawagey Confederacy and the Cherokee Deputys Assembled in the Council Room.

PRESENT—	besides those the day before	
	Lieut^t Pfister[1]	M^r Hannah[3]
	Hamilton[2]	M^r Davis
	Capt: Jelles Funda	Thomas King Speaker

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey

You yesterday approved of the peace we have now made with the Cherokees, and recommended it to us to keep it inviolably, as it would be for our and their interest You likewise told us it would be agreeable to his Majesty to have peace established and continued throughout this Continent

Brother

You may depend upon it that the peace we have now made with the Cherokees is Sincere and we request that the Great Spirit may direct and enable us to keep it inviolable, for we look upon them now as the same flesh, blood and head and hope we shall ever remain so, lastly we are to assure you that what we have now done being agreeable to you affords us the greatest Satisfaction. A Belt

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[1] FRANCIS PFISTER became Lieutenant in the 60th of Royal Americans 18th September, 1760. The battalion to which he was attached, having been reduced in 1763, he went on half-pay. He rejoined his regiment in October, 1767, and continued with it until 1772, after which his name is transferred to the half-pay list of Capt. Joseph Hopkins' Independent Company, where it continued until 1786. *Army List.*

[2] ANDREW HAMILTON, of the 16th Foot, entered the Army as Ensign in 1759, became a Lieutenant in 1762, and continues in the *Army List* until 1771.

[3] The first Presbyterian Clergyman of Albany. A biographical notice of him is to be found in *Documentary History of New-York*, IV. — ED.

After repeating what was said yesterday concerning the Murders committed in Pensilvania the Speaker said.

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey

We heard with the utmost Attention what you said to us yesterday and we thank you for reminding us of our own Old Customs that whenever any of us were aggrieved we should not immediately take revenge but endeavour first to obtain Justice from those who had been guilty of the injury

Brother

We are disposed from what you have said so to do, and we will put it from our minds but we tell you Sincerely that we expect Justice and redress of our Grievances when we are injured and if we do not receive it our minds must get disturbed and lead us to do Wild things which we have not yet done, the People who were killed to the Southward and on Ohio having fallen by the hands of the Indians of Lake Huron as you know these Indians confess, this is the truth it comes from our Hearts. Gave 3 Strings

Brother

We thank you for having recommended it to us to send some of our People with the Cherokees who go by Land to their Country, to open the Road and to protect them by the Way on which subject you shall hear more of our minds directly from the Warriors. Gave 3 Strings

Brother

We agree with you in making public to all Nations the Treaty made with the Cherokees, and of our having Joined in burying the Axe Since the late Murders in Pensilvania and to that end we deliver this your Belt over to the Coghnawageys that they may communicate it to all their friends and Allies whilst we think it highly necessary that you[r] Deputy at Fort Pitt should assist in doing the like to the Southward.

Gave over the Belt to the Coghnawageys

Then Thomas King Stood up and Said

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey, and Broth^{s} of the Six Nations and Canada Confederacy hearken to what our Warriors have to say

Whereupon Tagawarra a Chief Warrior of Oneida rose up and Said

Brothers

We the Warriors think it necessary to remedy a Mistake or Omission of which our Sachems were guilty when we treated with the Cherokees,—they then left the Axe Sticking so that the handle of it would Strike against the Bushes as they travelled we now take it quite out and bury it as it ought to be healing up the Wound so as it shall not be seen on their Arrival in their own Country. A Belt

Brothers

We have farther considered that Several of the Bones both of the Cherokees and of our People lye Strewed along the Path leading to the South which might as the Road is now open turn the heads of our People as they travelled along the Path, We now therefore collect the Bones of both People and after the Manner of our Ancestors We interr them in a deep pit, So that the Water, shall carry them away, for ever from our Sight. A Belt

Brothers

Our Sachems in answer to your desire that Some of us should accompany you home by Land, Expressed their disaprobation thereat least some accidents mights happen thro' means of bad People who may now be abroad, and are ignorant of this Treaty. Tho' they meant this for the best we differ from them, and have agreed that some of every Nation shall take you by the hand, and least it might be at first dangerous to go thro' the Towns and War paths, till the good News is spread, We will conduct those who go by Land by a Rout one the one Side where they may travell Secure and arrive in Safety at their own homes.

A Belt

Brothers

Our Chiefs did not inform you that there was a small Hatchet out Still against some of your People, We tell you now of it that you may not hereafter Accuse us of deceit, and should any mischief be done thereby we desire you not to consider it as a public Act, these persons being ignorant as yet of this Treaty, and therefore untill they are informed of it, let not any Action of theirs be considered as a Breach of this Treaty but let it be forgotten.

3 Strings

Sir William then addressed them as follows

Brothers

I thank you all for the unanimity you have shewn at this Congress, and for the desire you seem to express for peace, I hope it will penetrate your hearts, and that you will pay due regard to what is past, I have only to add that you should be in readiness to meet me in about two months to ratify your Agreement concerning the Boundary Line which his Majesty in his Wisdom has agreed to for your future Security

then dissolved

Saturday 12th 70 of the Indians of Susquehanna arrived some of whom were closely connected with those lately Murdered in Pensilvania, after a Conference Sir William brought them into the Sentiments of the Rest, and gave them a present as a Condolence for their loss.

So ended.

Sir William Johnson to the Lords of Trade.

[Plantations General, XXVI. T. 60.]

My Lords

My last to your Lordships was of the 20th of October last concerning the disagreeable aspect of Indian affairs at that time, which has since rather augmented than diminished, and now lately has met with an addition by the murder of ten Indians by an inhabitant of Pensilvania Six of which Indians were drinking liquor he murdered them, and accompanied by a servant the next day proceeded to an Indian House at 14 Miles distance, where he surprized and murdered 4 more whose bodies together with the house he burned and after being taken & Committed to the County jail, some of the riotous frontier inhabitants assembled forced the doors & carried him to some place of obscurity, for notwithstanding the Proclamations

Decem.r 29th

Records of Indian

continued from Vol. 10th

Tuesday December 29th

Attakullakulla alias the little Carpenter, Ouca alias, the great Warrior. Corrinah, alias the Raven King. Chief the Cherokees, with six more of that Nation, and Mr. Watts Interp Arrived at Johnson Hall in three Sledges for which Sir William Twenty two pounds Sixteen Shillings and Sixpence. -

On their Arrival, Sir William directed them to be brought the Council Chamber where he received them, & several letters sent them - viz.t from General Gage, Mr. Steuart Super-Intendant, Ens Keough, commanding at Fort Prince George in their Country &c. after drinking their Health ordered them Dinner. -

Wednesday December 30th

Abraham chief of the lower Mohawks with six more of their Nation came on Sir William's Message of yesterday desir their attendance, when the Cherokee Deputys spoke Capt. Solom with others of his Tribe from Stockbridge, who came likewise upon business. as well as some Coghnawageys & a Chippaw were also desired to be present. -

At three post Meridiem, Sir William sent for Mr. Watts the Interpreter, & desired he would let the Cherokees know, that he was ready to hear what they had to say. The Interpreter and acquainted Sir William that they [illegible] ready to speak him as soon as he pleased. The

Room attended by the above mentioned Indians.–

Present
Sir William Johnson
Lieu.t Roberts Commiss.ry of Ind.n Affairs
Lieu.t Hamilton of the 16 Regim.t
Stephen Delancey Esq.r & other Gent.n
John Watts Interpreter
Hugh Crawford

Being all seated, the Cherokee Chiefs got a Calumet filled with Tobacco & lighted, which they first held for Sir Will.m to smoak out of, and then went round the Gentlemen, & Mohawks after which they themselves smoaked out of it.– Then Cucomaulolah the great Chief arose, and with a Bunch of white Wampum in his hand stood opposite to Sir William, and spoke as follows–

Brother.–

We rejoice that we are now before you & that we see you in health – We have desired this day a long time, but from the accounts we had, we were afraid to come by land – We came now by water to New York, from the White Council House, w.ch is at Chote, and here is our Emperor's Belt to you, to shew you that we are fully impowered by him & all our people to come and treat about Peace, & crave your Assistance.

A Belt.–

Brother.–

We know your Fame, and all our Nations are acquainted with your goodness & friendship for Indians. We beg that you who are the chief of all the Indians will shew us your regard, who are come so far to We are seriously and sincerely desirous of Friendship and a good understanding

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Decem^r — is as nothing when compared with yours. we beg you
these Indians to meet us here for that purpose in your f
as our whole reliance is on you, we beg you will cal
and act in such a manner as to you seems best,
we shall be perfectly satisfied. — He was glad to see
arrived in health —

Sir William then told them that he had
above a year endeavouring to persuade the Six Nations
to peace with them, that he had in consequence of
the Southward (acquainting him that Deputys of their
Nation would come here) taken great pains to prevent
parties from going against them, which they agreed to;
finding none came, they looked upon it as an Impose
greatly incensed, and went against them in greater
That, on the receipt of another Letter last year from Lieu.
Fauquier, he did again lay these matters before the
Nations & prevailed on them to promise that they would
to terms of accomodation, whensoever Deputys would
from the Southward to sollicit it, and added, that for
were at length arrived for the purposes of Peace, he
proof of his Britannick Majesty's esteem for them, &
own desire to bring the War to a period, send for the Chiefs
the Six Nations, and others necessary upon that Occasion;
notwithstanding the severity of the season, and the difficulty
expence that would attend the bringing them so far from
that time of the year, he would use all his interest and
for that purpose, and would take good care of them until
arrival. —

10th Jan.y 4

Sir William dispatched an Interpreter & an Indian with a Belt of Invitation to the Six Nations, exciting them [illegible] them here, if possible by the 10th of February, and recommending to let all the nations know that amongst other things it was expected they would now make peace with the Cherokees, and that they would come well disposed [illegible] that purpose.

Sir William received a letter from the Interpreter then at Onondaga, acquainting him that he had got a number of the Senecas with him, that as soon as the Cayugas arrived he would set off with them & the Onondagas, & take the Oneidas & Tuscaroras by the road also. The old Sachems and Chiefs requested, that they might be allowed [illegible] to carry them from the upper settlements, as they would be quite [illegible] by the time they got there, and also, that they would [illegible] supplied with Provisions along the Road hither.—

Capt. Butler was sent to the German Flats in order to purchase Provisions & Snow Sleds for them—

3d. Three men from the [illegible] Sachems arrived, and acquainted Sir William, that a number of their people were on their way hither, and would reach this place in four days, provided they were assisted with Sleds and Provisions.—

Two Messengers arrived from the Six Nations, with advice [illegible] their Chiefs [illegible] and in great want of [illegible] er.

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Feby — untill the whole body was assembled, and then come together — they by Strings of Wampum requested Sir William not to be impatient at their staying so long, that he would point out their encampment and lastly that the Cherokees might not be introduced to them till they were all assembled, and some other matters first settled with them —

29th Sir William sent the Messengers back to the main body, and desired them to acquaint the Sachems and Chiefs that he was glad to hear of their safe arrival at Stonerabey, and that as Provisions were scarce there, they would make the best of their way hither, where he had Provisions prepared for them, and also that their desire regarding the Cherokees should be complied with.

March 1st — The Chiefs of the Mohawks arrived here on Sir William's call, with whom he settled the ceremony of condolence in the proposed manner to be performed when all the nations should be assembled.

1st The Sachems and Chiefs of the Onondagas & Senecas arrived, and said that the Cayugas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, and others would be here next day — in the evening Bunt, the Speaker, and several Chiefs sat with Sir William for five hours, which time he employed to the best advantage, sounding them &c.

2d — All the Sachems, Chieftains and Warriors of Onondaga and Senecas came to pay their respects to Sir William, and to let him know that the badness of the roads, and the many points they had to discuss and settle amongst themselves, prevented their coming sooner — that they were now assembled, and would begin upon business as soon as the Cayugas, Oneidas, [illegible]

March 2d and [illegible] were arrived amongst them as expected.

Sir William Johnson also spoke to [illegible] for some time, and [illegible] made a request that the [illegible] of their [illegible] by them [illegible] and desired [illegible] — then requested to have [illegible] in [illegible] which Sir William agreed to, and gave them [illegible] to behave themselves well, [illegible] not to commit any [illegible] on the cattle of the Inhabitants or anything belonging to them, which their Chiefs promised to prevent. He also acquainted them of his having fixed the [illegible] among the [illegible] and his reasons for so doing, which they [illegible] approved particularly as the Cherokees were [illegible] to [illegible] peace.

Then the Speaker returned to Sir William [illegible] thanks [illegible] in [illegible] with the Messages to them concerning the Cherokees, and withdrew.

The same Day the remainder of the Coghnawageys [illegible] arrived at three o'the Clock.

Being all seated in the Council Room, [illegible] chief of the Wolf tribe stood up, and in the name of the seven nations in Canada expressed their satisfaction on finding Sir William well, having heard he had lately a fit of sickness, returned thanks to the great spirit above for his recovery, and their safe arrival hither, and the pleasure of seeing him, on whom all their eyes were fixed.

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Sir William thanked them for their good will towards him — congratulated them on their safe arrival & heartily wellcom'd them here where he acquainted them that the six Nations were Assembled on his Summons — Then Attahullahkulla came in & seeing Ughsitaghquisera Chief of the Caghnawageys with whom he formerly lived, as his adopted Brother, embraced him in the presence of the whole Assembly, and was greatly rejoiced to see him — The other expressed the like joy on this Occasion, and was kindly invited by Attahullahkulla to take up his Quarters with him — Sir William then Ordered them all Pipes, Tobacco, paint, Drams, and sent them to their Quarters —

The same day part of the Cayugaes and Oneidas arrived, and said that that the remainder with the Tuscaroras, Tuteloes, and Conoyhiroes would be here the Day following —

At six P. M. a Messenger was sent to let Sir William know, that they were all arrived, but it being late, they deferred paying their respects as usual untill the next morning —

Monsieur Perthuis and Laguinet arrived here from Canada

Sunday,
March 3d.

At 10. A. M. The Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Cayugaes, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Tuteloes & Nanticokes came into the Council room, and Thomas King being Speaker first thanked the great Spirit for allowing them this opportunity of seeing and shaking hands with their brother — then appologized for their keeping him so long waiting for them, and assigned as reasons the badness of the Roads, and Depth of Snow, which made

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it impracticable for their Sachems to travel, but above all— the consideration of the weighty affairs which he recommended to them, and which took up a long time to agree to — That on their way thither, they received the shocking news of a Number of their people being Killed by the Whites near to Conenaga in Pennsylvania Government, which had very near Occasioned them to return home, but that the steadiness of some of their Sachems had prevented it.

Sir William thanked them for what they had said, and after admitting the reasons they assigned for their not coming sooner, welcomed them to Johnson Hall and told them that he expected they were then come with resolutions to do what was expected at that meeting, and that they would cheerfully manifest their accord to peace with his Majestys friends, and likewise the Cherokees, who had long waited their Arrival. — They then according to Custom requested to have their Arms and other instruments repaired, which Sir William ordered to a Smith for that purpose — then having called for Pipes, Tobacco and Rum, drank their Healths, & ordered them Provisions, after which they retired to their encampment.

Proceedings of a General Congreſs of the Six nations &c. The Chiefs of the Coghnawageys and the seven Confederate Nations of Canada, and the Deputys sent from the Cherokee Nation to treat of Peace with the former before Sir William Johnson Baronet at Johnson Hall in March 1768..

The Cherokee Deputies arrived the 29th of Decemr 1767, on which Sir William Johnson sent Belts and Meſsages to the Six Nations &c. who did not arrive 'till the 2d of March by reason of the Inclemency of the Weather & other Impediments.

At a Congreſs with the above mentioned Nations at Johnson Hall March the 4th 1768.

Present — Sir William Johnson Bart.
Sir John Johnson Knight
Daniel Claus } Esqrs Depy Agts for Indn Affairs
Guy Johnson }
Lieutenant Fraser
Mr Michl Byrne Commiſsy for Ind. Affairs
Mr Robert Adams
Mr Denniston
John Butler Esqr } Interprs for the 6 Nations
Mr Perthuis }
Mr John Watts Interpr for the Cherokees

Being all seated Sir William opened the Congreſs as follows —

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Brethren of the Six Nations & Canada Confederacies

I give you all a most Cordial Welcome to this place, where I wish our mutual proceedings may be attended with the strictest Concord and Sincerity.—

It is with no small concern that I am to condole with you on account of the late Act of Cruelty executed on some of your Friends, within the Province of Pennsylvania.— whatever might be the provocation given to that bad man, who was the Author of the Death of ten of your Confederacy, you may rest Assured that all his Majesty's Subjects hold that Act in the greatest Abhorrence, and that he will certainly be punished with the Death he so Justly deserves whenever he is apprehended.— On this disagreeable Subject I am particularly authorised to speak to you by the Government, and people of the Province, where that Act was perpetrated, which you shall hear in due time.— At present I am on the part of his Majesty, and all his subjects, to Assure you, that he, and they, are much Concerned at it, That it is hoped you are all satisfied of its being the private Act of a profligate Individual, and his Accomplices, without the knowledge or consent of any Others, and that all possible Means are to be used for apprehending him, in order to bring him to condign punishment. I do therefore, on the part of his Majesty, and all his Subjects, with these Three Strings of Wampum, wipe away, and dry up the tears, which you have shed on this Occasion, clearing your Sight, that you may be enabled to look chearfully upon us.— With this String I clear the Passage of your Throats, that you may speak to us freely, and without any Difficulty, and with this I wipe away the blood of

March the Stain from about your Habitations, that the same may appear no more to Offend your Eyes.

Gave three Belts of Wampum.

Brothers.

With this Belt I take the Hatchet out of your Heads, with which you were struck by that Villain, who was regardless of the friendship subsisting between us, and I request you to remember that he, and his Accomplice only, were guilty in that point, & that notwithstanding the order of our Government, and the goodness of our Laws, we must expect to have some bad men amongst us, whose Conduct and Inclination may differ widely from the rest of the People.

Gave a Large black Belt

Brothers.

With this Belt I pull up the largest Pine tree by the roots, under which I bury the Ax that gave you the Blow, placing the Tree over it in its former position, so that the Ax may no more be found.

Gave a Large white Belt w.th black figures

Brothers.

This is the first Opportunity my Son Sir John has had for shaking you by the Hand since his Arrival from England, where he was not unmindfull of your Affairs. He will now say something to you on the Occasion.

Then Sir Jn.o, after Shaking hands with the Chiefs said,

Brothers,

I am happy in finding you all here in Health at this time, and sincerely wish that your Proceedings may be conducted to the strictest satisfaction.—

It is with pleasure I can inform you, that I had an opportunity of hearing his Majesty's favourable Opinion of all good Indians, and his steady Resolution to redress your Grievances, and do you strict Justice. To this end your affairs are now under consideration, and the Boundary Line between the White Inhabitants and you, which is considered as so necessary for the preservation of your Hunting Ground, will speedily be settled.—

Brothers—

I heartily thank you for your frequent enquiries after me during my absence in England, and I shall be at all times glad to convince you of my sincerity, and good wishes for your several Confederacies—

Gave a white Belt wth black figures

Sir William then addressed them in manner following,

I have now gone thro the business of condoling with you, and hope it will prove agreeable, and ease your minds. Tomorrow I shall proceed to the business for which you are now assembled.—

As soon as Sir William had ended, each of the Nations present, gave the Yo-hah, or Shouts of Approbation, afterwds they received Pipes, Tobacco &c. and after a short consultation amongst the Chiefs,— Conaghquayeson, Chief of the Oneidas, arose, and having repeated according to Custom all that had been said with the several Strings, and Belts, to the six Nations &c. he addressed Sir William on their behalf, as follows.

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Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey.—

We give thanks to the great Spirit for enabling us to meet this Day, after so many Accidents as have befallen us, and we thank you for what you have said to us, which we have hearkened to with great Attention. We feel ourselves something easier since you spoke to us, and according to the manner of our Forefathers have removed these Objects from before our Eyes, which have given us pain. — Brothr., We and our Dependants have been sometimes like giddy People, not knowing what to do. Wherever we turned about, we saw our blood, and when our young men wanted to Hunt the Wild Beasts in our Country, they found it covered with Fences, so that they were weary crossing them,— neither can they get Venison to eat, or Bark to make Huts, for the Beasts are run away, and the Trees are cut down. —— The French told us, that this would come to pass and when our young men set down Hungry in hot weather, and find no Trees to shelter them, it makes them soon get Drunk. — Brothr. we have got a great deal to say about these things; but as you have remembered our old Ceremonies, taken the Hatchet out of our Heads, and given us such good words, We will do in like manner by you.

Then went thro' the Ceremony of Condolance with Strings and Belts, and buried the Axe, but did not as usual, take it out of the Heads of the English — After which the Speaker said.—

Brothr.

We return the great Spirit our best thanks for giving us the pleasure of seeing your Son safe returned, and of hearing the good friendly words he spoke to us. We have had our necks stretched out this long

time

March 4th time endeavouring to see him. We now congratulate you on his safe Arrival over the dangerous Lake, and we heartily thank him for his Love for us, and for the good things he has said to us, which makes us all easier in our minds. Then the Chiefs all arose, and shaking Sir John by the Hands, welcomed him to America — after wch adjourned till next morning —

At night Sir William had some private conferences with several of the Chiefs to whom he spoke on the Subject of their neglecting to take the Ax out of the Heads of the British, which indicated resentment — his Discourse had a good deal of effect on them, and they withdrew to have a conference amongst themselves. —

5th The Congress met wth the before mentioned Nations Present as before —

The Cherokees declining to open their Embassy from a Superstitious notion, that it was Noon, the day was too far advanced for the Work of Peace, according to the Opinion of the of the Southern Indians. — The Six Nations having been late assembling, at length addressed Sir William by their Speaker, who made an Apology for their omission of it the preceding day, and then in a Speech for that purpose took the Hatchet out of the Heads of the English, and buried it, giving a Belt of Wampum. Then agreeing to meet earlier the next morning, Adjourned, after which the day was spent in private conferences with Sir William, and at night they had a Feast and a Dance,

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At a General Congreſs with the before mentioned Nations

Preſent as before

Sir William Johnſon on entering the Council room introduced the Cherokee Deputies to the rest of the Indians, and then addreſsed the Six nations &ca as follows —

Brothers —

I am now to ſpeak on the Subject, for which you have been here Aſsembled, and I desire you will pay due regard & attention to my words — You see now before you several Chiefs of the Cherokee nation, sent hither as Deputies, and fully authorized to treat with you about a Peace, for which they have long expected & Deſired, and to which end, I have repeatedly spoke to you, particularly last May at the Congreſs at the German Flats, when you agreed to meet, and treat with them. — For this purpose they are now come here, and as they are under the protection of his Brittanick Majesty, and in peace and Friendship with the English, the King expects you will lay aside all animosities, and agree unanimously to a Peace with those People, who have come so far, and are so very deſirous of it, and who would have met yu long ago, but that they had no certain Aſsurances of safety for their persons, or of a favorable reception until the receipt of my last letter. — As I have so often recommended this matter to you, and said so much upon it, I need not now farther point out the reasons at length of their Deſire, or how much it is for your interest to come into terms of Peace with them, and as it is his Majesties Deſire, and that of his people in America, I think you cannot hesitate about it — I believe, you all know my regard for your interests

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and that I would not advise you to anything prejudicial thereto; for which reason I rely on your giving a favorable answer, and that you will do it from your Hearts—

Gave a large white Belt

Sir William then told the Cherokee Chiefs they might begin, when Oucanastota stood up, ranged all his Belts, Calumets of Peace &c. in order, and then spoke as follows.—

Brothers—

Harken to me, and give attention to what I have to say. We came from Chottee, where the Wise House, the house of Peace is erected to Charlestown; and from thence by water to New York in our way to this place, it been recommended to us by Mr Stuart our Super Intendant to goe by water, least we should meet with opposition, or be attacked, if we travelled by Land thro the Woods; and Mr Stuart told us, that our Father Sir William Johnson would assist us in sending for our Brothers the Northern Indians to meet about Peace.— 5th)

Gave three Strings—

Brothers—

It is a long time since the Sachem of Chottee made Peace with the Onondagas, but that Sachem is now dead, but we remember the talk of him yet. The Sachem that now lives at Chottee has sent this Belt, and desires & hopes that the Onondagas will take fast hold of it after the manner of our Ancestors, and never let it Slip— A Belt

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Brother.—

Here is a Belt which I brought from the Sachem of Chottee, with a good talk to the Caghnawageys, whose Belt we have carefully preserved in our Town these twenty years past. Although this talk proceeds out of our mouths, yet you may depend upon it, that it comes from our Hearts, and that what we say is the truth.—

Gave a Belt—

Brothers.—

There is a Belt from the Sachem of Chottee to the Senecas, and he requests that all, both Young & old, will listen to it, and keep it fast.— for our father, the great Spirit above, knows that it comes from our Hearts. We buried the Hatchet once, but it arose again. We now by this Belt bury it so deep that it can never arise to hurt; for our Heads, our flesh and blood being alike, it were a pity we should kill one another; the Creeks made peace with us, and allways observe it.

A Belt.

Brothers.—

This is a Belt from the Sachem of Chottee to the Sachems of Cayugas, to request them to desire their young men to live in peace and that we may love one another for the time to come.— There is the Belt, he requests that they will take it, and hold it fast.

D° Belt

Brothers.—

Here is a Belt, and Calumet with an Eagle's Tail, which the Sachem of Chottee hath sent to Sir William Johnson, our father

that

March 6th } that he may allways keep it, so that any of our friends coming hither may smoak out of the Pipe, and see that we have been about Peace. Our Father Mr Stuart told us that we should have peace, when we applied to our father Sir Wm Johnson, which we find to be true, and therefore we shall allways mind whatever he says to us.—

Gave a Belt, Calumet & Eagles Tail

Brothers,

Here is a Belt from the Sachems of Chote for the Mohawks, whose residence is around their father, whose talk is allways good on their fathers [illegible], and whose thoughts and Actions are right; therefore if any people should be unmindfull of Peace, and offer to go of us, we beg that our father Sir William, and our brothrs the Mohawks will set all to rights.— A Belt

Brothers,

This is a Belt to the Six Nations, we request of ~~you~~ them, to hold it fast, nor ever let it slip, and we beg that they will make their Young men to remember this.— A Belt

Brothers.

We now present a Belt from our Women to yours, and we know that they will hear us— for it is they who undergo the pains of Childbirth, & produce men, surely therefore they must feel mothers pains for those killed in war, and be desirous to prevent it.— A Belt

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March 6th — Brothers —

Here is a Bell from our Boys to you, who are now but small, and therefore their Speech must be Childish, untill they arrive at Manhood — All they desire, is that they may once more be enabled to Hunt Birds, and Rabbits, without the risque of being carried away or killed, and therefore all they begg is Peace.

A small Bell —

Brothers.

With this Bell, we clear, and open the road, removing all things out of it, that may Hurt us — It was not we who stopped it, but our Elder brothers the English, and French, who in their dispute felled a great Tree across it in the Path, but as the tree is now rotten the Path is again open.

A Belt —

Sachems and Chiefs —

You have heard what we had to say, we beg you to agree to it, and that you will send some of your people with us, to open the Path between your Towns, and Chottee, that all our Doors may once more be opened, so that we may be at peace, and that our young people may pass and repass, as their Occasions require, without being in danger of being scratched, or wounded by the Briars along the road.

March 7th — The Sachems being all met in the Council room, Thomas King was sent by the Warriors, to let the Sachems know, it was their desire that the congress might be held out of Doors in the court, so that what was said by them to the Cherokees, might be heard by them all, — they asked Sir William liberty to hold the meeting out, to which he agreed, then they all took their places in the court, where Seats were prepared for them. —

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Canaghquaiesa Speaker rose up, and spoke.

Brother Gorah Waraghiyagey.

With this Belt you yesterday reminded us of what you said at our last meeting at the German Flats in May, concerning the Cherokees - you then told us as well as now, that it would be agreeable to the great King, that a Peace was concluded between us, and the Cherokees, that it was also desired by his Subjects here - you further recommended to us to be candid, and sincere in our transactions with them. We assure you we shall follow your Advice therein, but we must desire that you will Speak, and write to the several Governors, especially of Virginia, to keep their People in better Order &c, otherwise the Path will close up, and it will not be safe to travel. A Belt

Brother,

We of the six Nations, and Coghnawagey confederacy with these Strings, Open your Ears, that you may hear what we are now going to say to the Cherokees. 3 Strings

Younger Brothers

On hearing by Express of your Arrival, we immediately made ready to come down to meet you after the manner of our Ancestors, whose Kettle was always ready with their Packs, and seven men allotted to each Canoe, and with a good Stick in their hands ready to Chastise evil Doers - even so have we set out to meet you here. -

Younger Brothers.

You have Solicited the friendship, and Aid of Sir William

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Johnson, our Super-Intendant whose knowledge is universal, and whose Interest extends over the whole Country, and you may be assured that he has, and will assist you with pleasure, and that whenever you will commit an Error, he will take pains to correct & amend it. —

A Belt —

Younger Brothers —,

You have told us that you have Opened the Doors to your Country, that we may pass and repass in Safety — We agree to the same, and do the same on our parts, so that you may come too, and open the Road in such a manner, as to enable us to see each others Habitations — But as we are your Elder Brothers and consequently have more understanding than you, we must tell you that you have not done your parts therein, as you ought; you have not cleared the Road of Rubbish, according to the form you ought to have observed, neither have you taken the Ax out of our Heads; we now take it, and put it on one side. —

A Belt —

Younger Brothers

You have reminded us of the fire which was kindled by our Ancestors, and you recommended it to us to follow their example, be assured that we shall do so, and that we will in all things do our utmost to imitate them. —

A Belt —

Younger Brothers —

You expressed your desire amongst the rest, that these transactions should be made publick throughout all the Tuscarora towns. We think it right, and make no doubt that the Tuscaroras, who were formerly reduced to the utmost distress, till saved and protected by our generosity, will have a brotherly feeling for you in the like Circumstances. —

A Belt —

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Then the Caghnawagas in behalf of the seven Nations of Canada addressed the six Nations as follows —

Brothers —

We are well pleased to remark the Reconciliation between you and our younger brothers the Cherokees in the presence of Sir William, and Capt. [illegible], we take in so much care to support the tranquility of all our towns — We recommend it to you to adhere firmly to the sentiments which you have now expressed, and not to expose yourselves to the punishment of the Almighty for a breach of these your solemn engagements —

A large White Belt

Adjourned 'till next day —

March the 8th }

In the morning the Ind.ns assembled, the Six Nations Caghnawagas &c being desirous to condole with the Mohawks for the loss of Onaharazhone their chief lately deceased, Canaghquieson of Oneida on behalf of the three younger branches of the confederacy, namely the Oneidas, Tuscaroras and Cayugas, went thro' the whole ceremony of Condolance with the elder branches, namely the Mohawks, Onondagas and Senecas, which done, the latter by the Speaker [illegible] in a set speech gave them thanks for their condolance & for their adherence to the Custom of their Forefathers, whereupon they adjourned —

Sir William then called together the chiefs of the six nations &c. & then addressed them as follows —

Brothers —

I think it extremely necessary at this time to speak to you on the subject of an event lately happened immediately, and I desire that to prevent it.

[illegible]

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you will give full attention to what I shall say, and that you will answer me ingenuously, and honestly from your Hearts. —

Brothers

We are not ignorant of some private conferences you have held, and of other things that are shortly intended. We have heard of the loss of some of our own People, and of the threats of yours. We acknowledge that some of the English have lately injured you, — but these, whenever apprehended will meet with just punishment. Of this I have already spoke, and shall say much more to you to morrow, and as I hope, will quiet your minds thereon. At the same time, let me observe to you, that it is the Duty of all those bound by the same Chain in the Bond of friendship, to communicate their grievances, without taking any private resolutions of their own. — This I hope you will do ingenuously, and I believe, I partly know all that you can say; at the same time be assured, that the great King, and his People, are sincerely disposed to promote your welfare, and not suffer you to be injured, and that your several grievances are now before the King, who has fallen upon measures for your redress, and for the future security of your persons, and properties; but the misconduct of many of your people, and the nature of your complaints, have made it a work of time, before such steps could be taken, as could effectually guard us both from Injury. — in proof of the truth of what I now say to you, and on which you may firmly rely, here is a letter which I have just received from the Earl of Shelburne, one of the Kings first ministers, wherein he assures me of it, and likewise desires that you may have notice to attend early in the Spring, in order to settle the Boundary Line, as a further security for your properties. — Here shewed and explained the the necessary parts of Lord Shelburne's letter. —

Then proceeded —

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Brothers

You see, you are not forgotten, but that everything is intended, that can possibly be done for your interest, and I make no doubt but you will soon feel its effects, and express your sincere thanks for these tokens of friendship, and Justice, till then, I desire you to do Justice to the good intentions of the English by a pacific conduct, and to cast away from this moment, any marks of resentment, which may remain in your Hearts, together with ill grounded Jealousies, or Suspicions of our Sincerity.—

[illegible] Belt

P. M.

The Inds having had a private conference amongst themselves, Re-assembled, and by their Speaker answered the Speech of the morning as follows.—

Brother

We thank the Great Spirit above for the present meeting, and we shall honestly answer you on the Subject of your Speech, and declare the causes of our uneasinesses, wh. we confess to have arrived to a great pitch, and we beg in our turn, that you will Open your ears, and harken to what we have to say, and endeavor to Obtain that redress for us, which is the only sure way of securing the Peace.—

Brother

We have often put you in mind of many promises, which were made to us at the beginning of the late War, by the Generals, Governors, and by yourself, from all which we had the strongest reason to expect, that the event of your Success

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would have proved greatly to our benefit. That we ſhould be favored and Noticed, That we ſhould not be wronged of our Lands, or of our Liberty; That every Encroachment ſhould be removed, and that we ſhould live in Peace, and travel about without moleſtation, or hinderance — At the ſame time, the French told us, that what was ſaid, was not true, nor from your hearts, and that, the day you you got the better of them, would be the firſt Day of our misfortunes. — You perſuaded us not to believe them; but we have found it ſince too true; We ſoon found our ſelves uſed ill at the Poſts on the Frontiers, and by the Traders. The people who had formerly wronged us, and who did not chuſe to venture before, to take poſſeſſion of our Rights, then roſe up to cruſh us. — The Rum Bottles hung up at every door to ſteal our Land, and inſtead of the Engliſh protecting us, as we thought they would do, they employed their ſuperior Cunning to wrong us. They murdered our People in Pennſylvania, Virginia, and all over the Country, and the Traders began more and more to deceive; and now neither regard their own Character, or the Officers ſent to take care of the Trade; So that if we are wronged, who is to help us? we can't ramble over the Country for Juſtice, and if we did, we begin now to grow old, and wiſe, and we ſee that your Wiſe men in the towns will allways be againſt us. — Your people came from the Sun riſing up our Rivers to the Weſt, and now they begin to come upon us from the South — They have got already almoſt to Fort Pitt, but nothing is done to drive them away. you can't ſay, but we have complained of this. and if you are not able or willing to do it, we can, and muſt do it ſoon, or elſe, they will eat us up; for your people want to chuſe all the beſt of our Lands, though there is enough within your part, with your own marks upon it, without an

Inhabitant

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Inhabitants. Brother, this is very hard upon us, but this is not all, for the road thro' the Country is no longer safe. The Pennsylvanians and Virginians murder all those of our people they can meet, without any reason, and instead of leaving off, as you told us they would, they murdered ten the other day, two of which are our own people, the rest are our younger brethren, and dependants, who depend upon us; yet you won't take the murderer, or do any thing to him. You are wise, you have a Government and Laws, but you don't prevent this. You often tell us, we don't restrain our people, and that you do so with yours, but Brother, your words differ more from your Actions, than ours do. We have large wide Ears, and we can hear that you are going to settle great Numbers in the heart of our Country, and our Necks are stretched out, and our Eyes set to the [illegible] there to watch their motions. Brother, you who are wise, and have Laws, and say you can make your People do what they are ordered, should prevent all this, and if they won't let us alone, you should take them by the heads. We believe that you are wise, & that you can do all this, but we begin to think that you have no mind to hinder them. If you say, that you can't, we will do it for you; our eyes are long, and our sight so good, that we can see a great way through the woods. We can see the Blood you have spilled, and the Encroachments you have made, & surely it is but right, we should punish those who have done all this mischief. Brother this is the truth, it comes from our Hearts, why should we hide it from you. If you won't do Justice to our fathers, the Mohawks, who are going to lose the

lands

March at their very doors. If you will not keep the People away from the Rivers near Ohio, and keep the road open, & make Pennsylv.ª and Virginia quiet, we must get tired looking to you, and turn our faces another way.

Gave a large Belt

Brother.

We heartily thank the great King for his intentions, and for what he is going to do about the Boundary line, but Brother, we hear bad news; The Cherokees have told us that the line was run in their Country last year, and that it has surrounded them so that they cannot stir. We beg that you will think of this, for our heads will be quite turned, if that is to be our case. We therefore think that the line, we talked of last, should not go beyond Fort Augusta.

Sir William answered them

Brothers.

I have heard what you said, and I am sorry to find that you enlarge so much on these subjects, after all that I have said to you, as well in publick, as in private. The redress of your grievances is an Object of much more attention, both to the King and his People, than you Imagine; and you will have no reason to doubt of the sincerity of the English, as soon as the salutary measures now under consideration, can be put in practice. As I have a good deal to say to you tomorrow, I shall defer saying anything farther at this time, than to desire you to remove those unjust Suspicions from your breasts, as they make you unhappy in a great measure without reason, and give pain to your brothers the English, who are just now studying your Welfare and Happiness.

Then Adjourned till morning.

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At a Congreſs wth. the Six Confedt. Nations

Present as before.

Sir William addreſsed them as follows.

Brethren.

When I congratulated you on the peace on the part of his Majesty and his Subjects in general, I then told you that I would, after the Treaty with the Cherokees was over, speak to you more particularly on the subject of your Loſses in the name of the Governor and Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and acquaint you with their resolutions and that of their Aſsembly thereon. As the Peace is now happily concluded between you and the Cherokees, which I have had long at heart, and expect you will strictly adhere to, I shall now speak further to you on the subject of your losses, and the steps taken by the Pennsylvanians in consequence thereof, and I expect you will hearken to what I say upon it. — 3 Strings

Brethren.

The late unhappy affair, I am convd. have been occasioned by Rum, that fatal liquor, to many of your People. I do not say this to palliate the Murders, but to shew you the pernicious Effects of Drunkenness. — The six first Indians who were murdered by a man called Frederick Stump at Middle Creek in Pennsylvania, are said to have been at his House drinking, and were greatly disguised, and as also often the case, very troublesome; instigated by the force of the evil Spirit, who delights in blood, he killed them, namely one Seneca, and three other men, said to be Mohicans &c., and two Women.

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and afterwards went to a place, at some miles distance from his house, where he killed one Woman, two Girls, and one Child, in all ten persons, after which he went off; but some good men who heard of it, pursued, and apprehended him, and brought him to Goal, from whence some bad People found means to free him; Whereupon the Magistrates, and others took every step possible to find him out, and bring him to punishment. — This is the truth — so that you were misinformed by the report that the White People did not chuse to take him. —

The Governor when he heard of it, was greatly exasperated, and the Assembly who then were met, and passing some good Laws for your benefit, was ready to do anything for apprehending the murderer: The Governor thereupon issued a Proclamation, for his been taken, for which he offered a reward of £200. — as a proof of which, here is the proclamation which was sent that you might see the good intentions of that Province — — Here shewed them the Proclamation which was afterwds. read and explained — Then proceeded

Brothers —

Beside the sum mentioned in the Proclamation, a larger sum is provided for rewarding those who apprehend the murderer; and as so many are in Quest of him, there is great reason to expect that he will be taken, and for your further security, that Province hath passed good Laws for punishing in the most severe manner, all those who shall attempt to use you ill, or settle up on your lands, and are determined to remove every grievance in their power, as quick as possible; — At the same time they desire you to consider, that they expect you will be as readily disposed to make them retaliation whenever your people act amiss towards them, and that you should remember they have had ten men murdered going down the Ohio by some Indns., and also one in a Shawanese Village, and one near Fort Pitt

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since the last Peace, and that no Peace can be lasting unless mutual satisfaction be made for such Acts of Cruelty.

As a proof of the sincerity of the intentions of Pennsylvania, and to convince you that this late Affair was the act of only one, and that it gives great concern to the People, they have now voted, besides the money they will give for the murderers, the sum of Two thousand five hundred Pounds, thirteen hundred of which I have now to give you, as a Present, in testimony of their Love, to remove your grief, and the remainder, being 1200 was given by my Deputy Mr Croghan at Fort Pitt for the same purpose, to the Indians of that Country, and the Relations of those People who were murdered. These things I have been impowered to inform you, by the Governor, Assembly, and People of Pennsylvania, & I give you this Belt to confirm it.

Gave a Belt.

Brothers,

I have already gone through the usual forms of condolance with you for such Losses as you have met with by the English, and taken the Ax out of your Heads, and by this Belt, I do now the same, on behalf of the Governor, and People of that Province, in particular, burying the Ax under the roots of the trees, clearing your sight and your hearing, and removing all cause of uneasiness from your Heart, as well on account of those lately murdered, as of those unhappy People who were murdered five years ago, concerning whom I hope you will be no further uneasy, after what I now say to you, and what I formerly said, and doe the same; I do now gather together all the Bones of all those who have been murdered in that Province, and I bury them in a deep Pit, which I cover with so much care that it shall not be found out to offend your Eyes, and I now also by this Present from that

Province to be divided amongst you in memory of their Friendship for you, which is so warm, and invigorating, that when you take up this Present you will find the Grass and Herbage already sprung and grown over the Graves of your People; So that you will never be able to discern them. This is what your Brethren of Pennsylvania have to say to you; I expect you will remember it, and regard them for it, and that putting away all Malice, and evil thoughts, you will for ever after live with them on terms of the Strictest Friendship, and Affection, and by your pacific conduct, and readiness to do them equal Justice, entitle your Selves to a continuance of their Regard, always Remembering that they are your fathers the great Kings Subjects, and your friends, and Wellwishers —

A Belt

Brothers —

I have heard and Committed to Writing all that has passed during the present Congress, and I have said enough to convince any rational People of the purity of our Intentions, as you may all justly conclude, that a Nation so great and powerfull a people as the English, would take very different Measures, if they designed to deprive you of your liberty. — I have shewn you, what his Majesty intends farther to do for your future Security, and I have likewise shewn you the Steps taken by the Pennsylvanians for your Satisfaction, and redress. Let all this make a deep Impression on your minds, and wait the Issue of these measures with a confidence in our Justice. —

A Bell

Brothers —

Before we part, I have only a few things to say to you — First to put away all Grief from your Hearts, and never to think of any bad things which are past, but to expect the good which is near at hand. Secondly I exhort you as you value your own Happiness to harbour no farther Resentment against his Majesties Subjects in general, or any one Province in particular; for they are all Members of the same body

and

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are, therefore you should send agreeable News to all your People, acquainting them with the good Work now concluded, and if afterwards any should prove discontented, or inclined to disturb the publick tranquility, you should take them by the Head, as you recommended us to do with ours. The next thing which I have to desire, is, that you will make the Treaty of Peace w^ch^ you have entered into with the Cherokees, as publick as possible, as far as your Influence extends, cautioning them Nations against doing anything in Violation of it, as they regard their own Peace, That you will often repeat all this to your young Men, and to your Children, and that some of you will accompany the Cherokee Deputies, and make the Road wide, and safe for travelling, and also, as a further Testimonial of what you have agreed to, that you subscribe to the same on these Parchments, one of which, together with the Cherokees Belt, and Eagles Tail will remain here, and the other be sent to Mr. Stuart in Carolina to be seen by all the Nations.

Then read and explained the Treaty.

A Belt.

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance entered into between the Six United Nations, and Seven Confederate Nations of Canada, and the Cherokee Deputies sent from their Nation to enter into the same.

In the Name of the great Spirit above. We the Sachems, and Chiefs of the six Nations & Canada Confederacys, finding that War is disagreeable to the great King of England, through the Mediation of Sir William Johnson Bart. Superintendant of our Affairs, and at the

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March 8th

earnest Sollicitations of the Cherokee Nation, Do agree to give Peace to that Nation from this time, and we do admit them into the Bond or Chain of Friendship which ties us fast together, having buried the Ax, and Opened the road to our respective Countrys, and received, and given mutual Proofs of our pacific Sentiments according to the Forms, and Usages, and the Treaty held at this place on the 5th and 6th of this Month. — And we the Cherokees, on our parts having buried the Ax, and Opened the road hither by our Journey to Desire the Peace, Do Engage for our whole Nation to abide by the Same, and thankfully lay hold of the Covenant — Chain, which we will keep fast, and perform every thing on our parts as friends, and Allies. And all of us here now Assembled, Do on behalf of our selves, and the Nations whom we represent, Engage, and Declare, that this Treaty is, and shall be considered, as a good and firm Peace to all intents, and purposes, according to all the Forms of Compact, and Alliance in use, or Subsisting amongst the Several Nations of Indians. —

Given at Johnson Hall 8th March 1768

In the Presence of Sir William Johnson Bart., and each of us, who on behalf of our selves, and our respective nations Subscribe to these Presents. —

This Treaty being Subscribed to, Sir William addressed the Six Nations &c. —

Brothers —

I hope all is finished between us for the present — There only remains for you to receive this Portion of his Majesty's Bounty, to keep you warm as you travel in cold Weather. —

Shewed the Present on behalf of the Crown, and on the other side, that from Pennsylvania —

And proceeded —

Then y

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Here is also this Present on behalf of Pennsylvania sent to the Friends of those who are dead, to remove their grief, and to prove a Testimony of their love for you all, which I expect will cover all that is past. You who are of the same blood shall take it to wipe away the tears that were shed, and so let all be forgotten.

Delivered the Presents, and told them he had finished the business of the Meeting. Thereupon the Speaker for the Indns arose, and said

Brother.

We have heard all you said which we shall take into due consideration, and Judge it necessary to give you an answer thereupon tomorrow. We at present express our thanks to the great King, and to our Brothers of Pennsylva. for their sense of our wants, by giving us such a Present at this time to dry up our Tears.

March 11th

The Six Nations, the Caghnawagey Confederacy, and the Cherokee Deputies assembled in the Council Room & present besides those the day before

Lieutnt. Fr. Pfister
Ensn. Hamilton
Capt. Sollenhunter
Mr. Adams
Mr. Byrn
Thomas King Speaker.

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey

You yesterday approved of the Peace we have now made with the Cherokees, and recommended to us to keep it inviolably, as it would be to our, and their interest — You likewise told us, that it would be agreeable to his Majesty to have Peace established, and continued throughout this Continent.

Brother

You may depend upon it that the Peace we have now made with the Cherokees, is sincere, and we request that the great Spirit may direct, and enable us to keep it inviolable, for we look upon them now, as the same flesh, and blood Friend, and hope we shall ever remain so, — lastly we are to assure you that what we have now done being agreeable to you affords us the greatest satisfaction.

J. Bell

After repeating what was said yesterday concerning the murders committed in Pennsylvania the Speaker said —

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey.

We heard with the utmost attention what you said to us yesterday, and we thank you for reminding us of our own old

custom

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Customs that when ever any of us were agrieved we should not immediately take revenge, but endeavour first to obtain Justice from those who had been guilty of the Injury. —

Brother —

We are pleased from what you have last told us, & we will put it from our minds, but we tell you sincerely that we expect Justice and redress of our Grievances when we are Injured, and that when we do not receive it, our minds must be disturbed, and lead us to do evil things, which we have not yet done, — The People who were killed to the Southward & on the Ohio having fallen by the Hands of the Indians of Lake Huron as you know these Indians only. — This is the truth, it comes from our Hearts. —

Gave 3 Strings —

Brother —

We thank you for having recommended to us to send some of our People with the Cherokees, who are going home to their Country, to clear the road, and protect them by the way, on which Subject you shall hear more of our minds directly from the Warriors. —

3 Strings

Brother. —

We agree with you in making publick to all Nations the treaty we made with the Cherokees, and of our having joined in burying the Ax, since the late murders in Pennsylva, and to this end we deliver this your Belt to the Coghnawageys, that they may communicate it to all their friends & Allies, whilst we think it highly necessary, that your Deputy at Fort Pitt should do so to the southward.

Gave over the Belt to the Coghnawageys

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Tuesdy 4th

Then Thomas King stood up and said —

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey — and you brothers of the Six Nations, and Canada Confederacy, harken to what we people have to say —

Whereupon Tagawara a Chief Warrior of Oneida rose up and said —

Brothers

We the Warriors think it necessary to remedy a mistake, or Omission, of which our Sachems were guilty, when we treated with the Cherokees. They then left the Ax sticking, so that the Handle of it would strike against the Bushes as they travelled. We now take it quite out, and bury it as it ought to be, healing up the Wound, so as it shall not be seen on their arrival in their own Country — A Belt —

Brothers —

We have further considered that several of the Bones, both of the Cherokees, and of our own People lye strewed along the Path, leading to the South, which might, as the road is now opened, hurt the hearts of our People, as they travelled along the Path. We therefore now collect the Bones of both people, and after the manner of our Ancestors, we interr them in a deep Pit, so that the water shall carry them away for ever from our sight: — A Belt —

Brothers —

Our Sachems in answer to your desire, that some of us should accompany you home by land, expressed their disapprobation thereat, least some Accidents might happen this means of bad People, who may now be abroad, and are ignorant of this

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Treaty, though they meant this for the best, we differ from them, and have agreed that some of every nation shall take you by the hand, and that it might be at least dangerous to go thro' the towns, and more so [illegible] till the good news is spread, we will conduct those who go by land by a rout on the one side, where they may travel secure, and arrive in safety at their own Homes—

A Belt—

Brothers.

Our Chiefs did not inform you that there was a small Hatchett still out against your People,— we now tell you of it, that you may not hereafter accuse us of Deceit, and should any mischief be done thereby, we desire you not to Consider it as a publick Act, these People being as yet Ignorant of this Treaty, therefore untill they are informed of it, let not any action of theirs be considered as a Breach of this Treaty, but let it be forgotten—

3 Strings

Sir William then addressed them as follows

Brothers—

I thank you all for the unanimity you have shewn at this Congress, and for the desire you seem to express for Peace. I hope it will penetrate your Hearts, and that you will pay due regard to what is past— I have only to add, that you should be in readiness to meet me in about two Months to ratify your agreement concerning the Boundary line, which his Majesty

1768 March 9th in his Wisdom had agreed to for your further Security.—

Then Dissolved.—

2d. Twenty of the Indians of Susquehanna arrived, some of whom were closely connected with those lately murdered in Pennsylvania, after a Conference, Sir William brought them into the Sentiments of the rest, and gave them a Present as a Condolance for their Loss.—

Sir William Johnson's ill state of Health obliging him to goe to the New England Springs, the Indian affairs were transacted during his absence by Guy Johnson Esqr. Depy. for Indn. affairs.—

Proceedings

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PURCHASE

Copy

[ ]
in the said Country [ ] of the
River Sasquehanna [ ] the said boundary
Line down the said [ ] thereof till it
comes opposite the Mouth of a [Creek called by] the Indians
Awandae and across the River [ ] Creek on the
South side thereof and along the Range [of the] Hills called
Burnets Hills by the English and by [the] Indians.

[1]on the North side of them [ ] head of
a Creek which runs into the West Branch [of the] Susquehanna
which Creek is by the Indians called Tiadag[hton] and down
the said Creek on the south Side thereof [ ] to the said
West Branch of Susquehanna then crossing the said River and
runing up the same on the South side thereof the several Courses
thereof *to the fork of the said River which lies nearest to a place
on the River Ohio called Kittanning* and *from the said Fork by
a strait Line to Kittanning aforesaid* and then down the said
River Ohio by the several Courses thereof to where the Western
Bounds of the said province of Pennsylvania crosses the same
River and then with the said Western Bounds[2] [ ]
[ ]
[ ] a Tract of [ ]
[ ] from the Six Nations
[ ] Deed bearing Date
[ ]d Day of October One thousand
[seven] hundred & fifty eight and then with the [ ]
Bounds of that tract to the River Sasquehanna and crossing the
River Sasquehanna to the Northern Boundary Line of another

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[1] A vacant place in the manuscript.

[2] Compare this description with one in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist.*, 8:136.

Tract of Land purchased from the Indians by Deed bearing Date the 22^{d}. [ ] 1749 and then with that Northern Boundary Line to the River Delaware at the North side of the Mo[uth] of a Creek called Lechawacsein then up the said Ri[ver] Delaware on the West side thereof to the Intersection by an East Line to be drawn from Owegy aforesaid to said River Delaware and then with that East L[ine] to the Beginning at Owegy aforesaid

True Copy
JAMES TILGHMAN Sec [ ]

EXEMPLIFIED COPY OF THE DELAWARE GRANT[1] TO MR PENN

[ ]
[ ] blankets Six Duffel [ ]
[ ] Kettles We therefore in Gratitude
[ ] Present as well in Consideration of the
[ ] Grants made by our said Ancestors Predecessors
as of the said several Goods [ ] before mentioned the Receipt whereof we do hereby Acknowledge Doe by these presents for [our] Heirs and Successors Grant Remise Release for ever quitclaim unto the said William [Penn] Heirs and Assigns all the said Lands [ ] between the said two Rivers of Delaware and Sasquehannah from Duck Creek to the Mo[untains] on this Side Leehay and all our Estate
[ ] Title Interest Property Claim and Deman[o]
ver in and to the same or any part [ ] So that neither We nor any of us nor [ ] Person or Persons in the behalf of any [ ] shall or may hereafter lay any claim
[ ]
man and Op[ ] do acknowledge that We[ ] divers Deeds of [sale] read under [the] Hands and Seals of the former [ ] Chiefs

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[1] Certified by Charles Brockden, recorder of deeds for Philadelphia.—Johnson Calendar. *See* III:794–95, 802–6, 815–16, *supra.*

TREATY OF FORT STANWIX.

It is due to the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, to acknowledge my obligations to his liberal spirit, (so constantly experienced by his fellow citizens,) in obtaining the following copy of this interesting treaty from the library of the Congress of the United States. No copy is believed to exist in the archives of any of the States, from the abortive enquiries of the Washington administration. It has therefore been thought best, to publish the treaty entire; and to prefix the preliminary matter, as explanatory of its history.

It is the corner stone of the political relations between the citizens of the United States immediately south of the Ohio river, and the Indians. It has been objected to the cession made by this treaty, that the Six Nations who constitute one of the parties to the treaty, have, by it, ceded the hunting grounds of tribes quite removed from themselves. To this objection of a curious and able enquirer* into western history, in all its relations, two answers are suggested to the mind of the author.

1. That some of the tribes conterminous to the ceded territory did appear at this treaty, which was so numerously attended by the Indians, and made no objection to its cessions. These were the Shawanees and Delawares; who are called in the treaty, "dependent tribes" of the Six Nations. The circumstance of no protest from these Indians, particularly from so distinguished a chief as Killbuck, gives strong confirmation to the claim of the Six Nations. 2. By the uniform tenor of the colonial authorities, both French and English, the dominion and paramount authority of the Six Nations is extended to the Mississippi and the Illinois. Such is the bearing of the authorities quoted in the text.

Still the subject is not without its difficulties. General Harrison well remarks, how difficult, not to say impracticable, it was for the Six Nations to have stretched their authority over the numerous and ferocious tribes of the Miami confederacy. These, in recent times, covered the banks of the northwestern streams with their villages; nor could they have been overcome by the ordinary military means of hunting tribes, and still left in their native seats. Had they have been assailed successively, as the Illinois tribes were by the Sauks or Saukies, they could have been either extirpated or removed. Neither condition was that of the Miamis; although one of their tribes, the Wyandots, was driven by the Senecas of the northern confederacy to shelter themselves in the country of Lake Michigan.

Pastoral, or agricultural resources are alone competent to support such wide spread dominions, as those assigned to the Six Nations, by the colonial authorities. Nor is it perfectly certain that the colonists may not have been deceived by the claims of these tribes. Yet Sir William Johnson was a veteran Indian diplomatist, and Colonel Croghan, his deputy agent, who was present at the treaty, had descended the Ohio river, and had personal communications with the Miami and Illinois tribes, as early as 1765,* three years before the treaty in question. The course of the Ohio river, (though in a curious old map† in the possession of General Harrison, that river is represented as running into Lake Erie,) is with tolerable accuracy delineated in Colden's History of the Five Nations. Were these gentlemen likely to be imposed upon? Is not the silence of any protesting tribe, or individual, in so numerous, so public and amicable an assemblage of the natives, expressive evidence? Which, then, is the more probable hypothesis; that of our western philosophical critic, that both the Indians and the white people thought themselves contending for their rights, while each was ignorant of the colorable title of the other? or, that the cession of the Six Nations was a valid cession in moral, as well as political law, and agreeable to the most solemn and ancient usages, which had immemorially regulated the intercourse between the aborigines and the Europeans, with their descendants? The latter opinion strikes the author as the least refined, and most accordant with the probabilities of the circumstances. Still there are other treaty rights acquired by the British crown, and consequently transferred to the United States as its successors, which are mentioned in the text, independent of the treaties which have since been dictated, under the influence of the American arms. It must likewise be remarked, that at the treaty of 1785, at Fort M'Intosh, the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas were parties; and that at the treaty of Fort Harmar, at the mouth of Muskingum, in 1789, the above tribes, and the Puttawatamies or Pottawatamies, and Sacs, were parties.‡ These tribes, all bordering on Kentucky, and some of them allies, and others members of the Miami or western confederacy, relinquished their territorial claims south of the Ohio river, and east, successively, of the Big Miami, and of the Little Kentucky.

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* Dr. D. Drake, in a "Discourse before the Cincinnati Lyceum, December the 20th, 1832, being the forty-fourth anniversary of the settlement of the town."

AUTHOR.

TREATY OF FORT STANWIX, 1768.

From the Virginia Gazette, of December 1st, 1768.

"NEW YORK, November 27th, 1768.

"His Excellency, William Franklin, Esq., Governor of New Jersey, the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Esq., Chief Justice of New Jersey, Thomas Walker, Esq., Commissioner from Virginia, and the Rev. Mr. Peters and James Tilghman, Esq., of the Council of Pennsylvania, with several other gentlemen, returned here a few days ago from Fort Stanwix, where they have been attending the Congress held by Sir William Johnson, Baronet, with the Six United Indians and their tributaries.

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* See first article in this Appendix.

† Published by Corrington Bowles, St. Paul's Churchyard. London.

‡ Land Laws of the United States, p. 148.

"We hear that about three thousand two hundred Indians from the different tribes of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Coghnowagos, Onoghguagos, Tutulos, Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, Nantichokes, Conoys, Chughnuts, Schoras, and Orifcas, met Sir William at Fort Stanwix, on the very important business recommended by the King's ministers; and we have now the pleasure of assuring our readers that by his unwearied application, address, and extraordinary influence, (which never appeared more conspicuous than on this occasion,) the Six Nations and all their tributaries have granted a vast extent of country to his majesty, and to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and settled an advantageous boundary line between their hunting country and this, and the other colonies to the southward as far as the Cherokee river, for which they received the most valuable present in goods and dollars that was ever given at any conference since the settlement of America. An uncommon sobriety and good humor prevailed through all the numerous Indian camps for above seven weeks, and the sachems and warriors departed from the Congress in a very happy disposition of mind, from a firm persuasion that his majesty will gratify them in their just and reasonable expectations. It is therefore earnestly to be hoped that this grand cession and boundary will be rightly improved, as they will undoubtedly secure the future tranquillity of these colonies, and be productive of lasting commercial advantages to them and Great Britain."

Extracts from "Plain Facts: (pp. 66 to 96;) being an Examination into the Rights of the Indian Nations of America, to their respective Countries; and a Vindication of the Grant, from the Six United Nations of Indians, to the Proprietors of Indiana, against the Decision of the Legislature of Virginia; together with Authentic Documents, proving that the Territory, westward of the Allegany Mountain, never belonged to Virginia, &c. Philadelphia, printed and sold by R. Aitken, 1781."

On the 19th of January, 1768, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Committee of Correspondence of Pennsylvania wrote, by order of the House, to Richard Jackson and Benjamin Franklin, Esqs., Agents for the province, at the Court of Great Britain, "That the non-establishment of a *boundary* negotiated about three years ago, by his majesty's orders to Sir Wm. Johnson, between *these colonies and the Indian country*, is the cause of Indian jealousy and dissatisfaction; the delay of the confirmation of the boundary, the natives have warmly complained of, and although they have received no consideration for the lands agreed *to be ceded to the crown*, on *our side* of the boundary, yet that its subjects are daily settling and occupying these very lands."

On the 6th of May, 1768, the Six Nations made a speech at

Fort Pitt, to the King's Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and said: "Brother, it is not without grief that we see our country settled by you, without our knowledge or consent, and and it is a long time since we first complained to you of this grievance." They subjoined, "The settlers must be removed from our lands, as *we look upon it, they will have time enough to settle them, when you have purchased them, and the country become yours.*"

On the 31st of May, 1768, the General Assembly of Virginia being met, the President of his majesty's Council (John Blair, Esq.) opened the sessions with the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses: Our late worthy Governor having designed to meet you here at this time, the reasons of that his intention having been reconsidered by me in council, and the objects for your consideration he had to lay before you, having been judged to be of such importance to the honor and service of his majesty; to the security, ease, and happiness of the people, that I was advised (as the administration devolved on me) to renew the proclamation for your meeting.

"By letters from his excellency General Gage, Commander in Chief of his majesty's forces, and from Sir William Johnson, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, (which I shall cause to be laid before you,) it will appear, that a set of men regardless of the laws of natural justice, unmindful of the duties they owe to society, and in contempt of royal proclamations, *have dared to settle themselves upon the lands near Red-stone Creek and Cheat River, which are the property of the Indians;* and notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the danger of such lawless proceedings, and the strict and spirited injunctions to them to desist, and quit their unjust possessions; they still remain unmoved, and seem to defy the orders and even powers of government."

As soon as Richard Jackson and Benjamin Franklin, Esqs. received the foregoing instructions from the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, (on preceding page) they waited on the British Secretary of State, and showed the necessity of immediate orders being sent to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for finishing the boundary line which had been begun in the year 1764.

In the spring of the year 1768, Sir William Johnson received the King's commands and instructions to complete the purchase of the lands from the *Allegany* Mountain to the River *Ohio*, *&c.*, and accordingly he gave the earliest notice thereof to the governments of *Virginia*, *Pennsylvania*, *New Jersey*, &c., and to the *Six Nations* and the *Delawares*, and other Indians residing upon the river *Ohio*, and appointed a Congress to be held with them in the autumn, (for the purpose of carrying the king's orders into execution,) at Fort Stanwix, in the province of New York.

In December, 1768, Arthur Lee, Esq., late commissioner to the Court of France, from the United States of North America, presented a petition to the king of England in Council, praying, in the following words, on behalf of himself and forty-nine other gentlemen: "That your majesty would grant to his petitioners, to be fifty in number, by the name of the Mississippi Company, two millions and five hundred thousand acres of land, in one or more surveys, to be located or laid off between the *thirty-eighth* and *forty-second degrees of north latitude, the Allegany Mountain to the eastward*, and *thence westward to the dividing line*, (the running of which your majesty has been lately pleased to order,) and that your petitioners shall have liberty of holding these lands twelve years or any greater number that your majesty shall approve (after survey of them be made and returned) *clear* of all imposition money, quit-rents or taxes; and that your petitioners shall be obliged to seat the said lands within twelve years, with two hundred families at least, if not interrupted by the savages or some foreign enemy, and return the survey thereof *to such office as your majesty shall be pleased to direct*, otherwise to forfeit the grant.

"Your petitioners humbly hope, that your majesty may be graciously pleased to grant these fovorable terms, in consideration of the heavy charges, great expense, dangers, hardships, and risks they must necessarily incur in the exploring, surveying, and settling *this distant country;* and because it appears from reason and experience, that large tracts of land taken up by companies, may be retailed by them to individuals much cheaper *than the latter can obtain them from the crown*, embarrassed as such individuals must be with the charges arising from the solicitation of patents, making surveys, and other contingent expenses, together with the difficulty the poorer sort are under from their ignorance of the *proper methods to be pursued*, as well as their inability to advance ready money for such purposes; whereas from companies they have only to receive their conveyances without any previous expense, and are indulged with credit till their industry enables them to make payments; a method so encouraging, that it cannot fail of answering the intention of speedily populating *this your majesty's territory, so as to be profitable to the crown, and useful to the state.* And though attempts to settle in this way, have sometimes failed in the hands of gentlemen possessed of affluent fortunes, in consequence of an indolence and inattention frequently attending persons in such circumstances, especially when not excited by the prospect of immediate and considerable profit; yet the greater part of the present adventurers being of good families, and considerable influence in the countries where they live, though possessed of but moderate estates, are induced, from the goodness of the soil, and climate *of the country beyond the mountains*, to believe, that by a proper application of their money and industry, they shall acquire a sure and happy provision for their children; which pleasing prospect, animated with a view of public utility, will conduct all their affairs with that spirited assiduity, which, only in matters of danger and difficulty, can ensure success. In pursuance of this, several of the members are determined to be themselves among the first settlers; *the dearness and pre-occu-*

pancy of the lands, within their respective Colonies, rendering it impracticable to make a proper landed provision for their numerous families; a circumstance which begins already to restrain early marriages, and therefore speedy population. In consideration of the reasons here offered, your petitioners most humbly pray your majesty will be graciously pleased to grant their humble request, and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

The Hon. Presley Thornton.
The Hon. Benedict Calvert.
Thomas Ludwell Lee.
Thomas Cumming.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Capt. William Fitzhugh.
Francis Thornton.
Stephen Sayre.
Richard Henry Lee.
Col. George Washington.
Col. Adam Steven.
Thomas Simpson.
William Flood.
William Borekenborough.
Anthony Stuart.
William Lee.
Arthur Lee, M. D. F. R. S.
J. Augustine Washington.
December, 1768.

Henry Fitzhugh.
Samuel Washington.
W. Fitzhugh, of Marmion.
William Brent.
W. Fitzhugh, of Somerset.
Richard Parker.
William Booth.
Rev. Henry Addison, A.
Robert Woodrop.
John Baylor.
Bernard Moore.
Ralph Wormely.
Warner Lewis, jun.
Mann Page.
John Alexander.
Cuthbert Bullitt.
Henry Royer.
John Turberville.
Arthur Lee, Agent.

On the back of this petition is endorsed these words and figures:

16th December, 1768.
Read and referred to a Committee,
9th March, 1769.
Read at the Committee, and referred to the
Board of Trade.

We shall make but one short observation upon this petition. It speaks for itself, and shows, that the respectable petitioners (mostly *Virginians*) were not of the number of those gentlemen in Virginia, who now, without the least reason of justice, assert, that the "*distant country,*" over the Allegany Mountain, is within that government.

On the 24th of October, 1768, the Congress at Fort Stanwix was opened. Present—

The Honorable Sir Wm. Johnson, Baronet, his majesty's Superintent of Indian Affairs.
His Excellency Wm. Franklin, Esq., Governor of New Jersey.
Thomas Walker, Esq., Commissioner for the Colony of Virginia.
Hon. Frederick Smith, Chief Justice of New Jersey.
Richard Peters, and James Tilghman, Esqs., of the Council of Pennsylvania.
George Croghan, and Daniel Claus, Esqs., Deputy Agents of Indian Affairs.

Guy Johnson, Esq., Deputy Agent, and acting as Secretary; with several gentlemen from the different Colonies.

John Butler, Esq.
Mr. Andrew Montour,
Philip Philips.
} Interpreters for the Crown.

Indian Chiefs present.

Mohawks.

Abraham.
Kanadagaya.
Kendrick.
Aroghiaecka.
Kayenqueregoa.
Tobarihoga.
Anohario, &c.

Oneidas.

Ganaghquieson.
Nicholasera.
Senughsis.
Gajuheta.
Tagawaron, &c.

Onandagoes.

The Bunt.
Tewaruir.
Diaquanda.
Tawashughts, &c

Cajugas.

Tagaaia.
Shanarady.
Atrawawna, &c.

Shawnese.

Benevissica.

Senecas

Gaustrax.
Odengot, &c.

Tuscaroras.

Saquareesera.
Kanigot.
Tyagawehe, &c.

Delawares.

Killbuck.
Turtleheart.

The whole assembly being seated, Mr. Walker rose, and delivered to Sir Wm. Johnson his authority to sit and act as *Commissioner for Virginia.*

"John Blair, Esq., President of his majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Domnion of Virginia,

"*To Thomas Walker, Esq.*

"By virtue of the power and authority to me committed, as President of his majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief in and over this colony and dominion of Virginia, I do hereby appoint you, the said Thomas Walker, to be Commissioner of Virginia, *to settle* a *boundary line* between this colony and the colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland, *and the several nations of Indians concerned.* You are required to attend at a Congress to be held for that purpose, under the direction of Sir William Johnson, agreeable to his majesty's instructions, when you are to pay a due regard to the interest of his majesty, and such instructions as you shall receive from me.

"Given under my hand and seal of the colony
at Williamsburg, this 17th of June, and
in the eighth year of his majesty's reign,
anno domini, 1768.

JOHN BLAIR."

Messrs. Peters and Tilghman were likewise admitted as Commissioners for Pennsylvania.

Sir Wm. Johnson then, by Abraham, a Chief of the Mohawks, addressed the Indians in the following manner:

Brethren—I take you by the hand, and heartily bid you all welcome to this place, where I have kindled a council fire for affairs of importance. The Governor of New Jersey, and the Commissioners of Virginia and Pennsylvania, do likewise welcome you here. Lieutenant Governor Penn came hither, and waited a considerable time, but was at length, by business, obliged to return home, leaving these gentlemen Commissioners on behalf of Pennsylvania.

Brethren—Hearken to me, who have good words to speak to you, such as are for the benefit of your whole confederacy, and of your children yet unborn.

You all remember that three years ago I signified to you *his majesty's desire to establish a boundary line* between his people and yours; and that we then agreed together, how some part of that line should run, whenever the same came to be settled.

You all, I am hopeful, recollect the reasons I then gave you for making *such a boundary;* nevertheless, I shall again repeat them. You know, brethren, that the encroachments *upon your lands* have been always one of your principal subjects of complaint; and that, so far as it could be done, endeavors have not been wanting for your obtaining redress. But it was a difficult task, and generally unsuccessful; for, although the provinces have bounds between each other, *there are no certain bounds between them and you;* and thereby, not only several of our people, ignorant in Indian affairs, have advanced *too far into your country*, but also many of your own people, through the want of such a line, *have been deceived in the sales they have made*, or in the limits they have set to our respective claims. This brethren is a sad case, which has frequently given us much trouble, and turned many of your heads; but it is likely to continue so, until some bounds are agreed to, fixed upon, and made public between us. The great, the good king of England, my master, whose friendship and tender regard for your interests I wish you may ever hold in remembrance, has, amongst other instances of his goodness, after long deliberation on some means for your relief, *and for preventing future disputes concerning lands*, at length resolved upon fixing a *general boundary line* between his subjects and you, and that in such a manner as shall be most agreeable to you: in consequence of which, I have received his royal commands to call you together for the establishment thereof; and after conferring with the governments interested hereupon, you now see before you the Governor of the Jerseys, the Commissioners on behalf of Aseregoa, Governor of Virginia, and Commissioners from Pennsylvania, in order to give you the strongest assurances on behalf of their respective governments, of their resolutions to pay due regard to what shall be now entered into: the presence of so many great men *will give a sanction to the transaction*, and cause the same to be known as far as the English name extends. His majesty has directed me to give you a handsome proof of his generosity, *proportioned to the nature and extent of what lands shall fall to him.* Upon the whole, I hope that your deliberations will be unanimous, and your resolutions such as his majesty may consider as proofs of your gratitude for all his favors. *A fine new belt.*

Brethren—The importance of the affairs now before us, requires the most serious attention. I will not burthen you with any other subject until this is generally settled; and therefore we shall adjourn, that you may have time to think of it, and come fully prepared to give an agreeable answer.

Then Abraham, a Chief of the Mohawks, after repeating what Sir William Johnson had said, addressed him thus:

Brother—We give you thanks for what you have said to us at this time. It is a weighty affair, and we shall, agreeably to your desire, take it into our most serious consideration. We are glad *that so many great men are assembled to bear witness of the transaction;* and we are now resolved to retire and consult on a proper answer to be given to all you have said; and so soon as we have agreed upon it, we shall give you notice, that we may again assemble and make it known to you; and we are all much obliged to you, that you have directed us to attend to this great affair alone at this time, that our minds might not be burdened or diverted from it by attending to any thing else.

FORT STANWIX, October 31, 1768.

A deputation from the Six Nations waited upon Sir William Johnson, and informed him, that a Chief and Warrior of each nation would attend him and deliver their *final* resolves, which should be made *public* to-morrow. A map being laid before them, they observed that what they had to say, were the *final* resolves of all the nations, and added that they would, agreeably to their just right, begin the *line* at the *Cherokee river*, &c. (Vide the boundaries in their grant to the King, p. 390.) This, they said, they delivered as their final determinations, *subject to several conditions* for the security of their possessions, *and engagements entered into.*

At a general Congress held at Fort Stanwix with the Six Nations and other Indians, on Tuesday, November the 1st, 1768. Present as at the former meeting.

The Indians being all seated, they desired to know whether Sir William was prepared to hear them; and, on being answered in the affirmative, the *speaker* stood up, and spoke as follows:

Brother—We are hopeful that you will not take it amiss that we have delayed till now our public answer on the subject you recommended to us. This was a great and weighty matter, requiring long deliberation, and should not be undertaken lightly. We have accordingly considered it, and are now come to give you our *final* resolutions thereon, to which we beg your attention.

Brother—We remember that on our *first* meeting with you, when you came *with your ship*, we kindly received you, entertained you, and entered into an alliance with you, though we were then great and numerous, and your people inconsiderable and weak; and we know that we entered into *a covenant chain of bark* with you, and fastened your ship therewith; but, being apprehensive the *bark* would break, and your ship be lost, we made *one of iron*, and held it fast, that it should not slip from us; but, perceiving the former chain was liable to *rust*, we made a *silver chain* to guard against it. *Then*, brother, you arose, renewed that chain, which began to look dull, and have for many years taken care of our affairs by the command of the great King; and *you*, by *your* labors, have polished that chain, so that it has looked bright, and is become known to all nations; for all which we shall ever regard you; and we are thankful to you, in that you have taken such care of these great affairs, of which we are always mindful, and we do now, on our parts, renew and strengthen the covenant chain, by which we will abide so long as you shall preserve it strong and bright on your part. *A belt.*

Then, after repeating all that had been said *concerning the line*, the speaker proceeded:

Brother—We have long considered *this proposal for a boundary between us*, and we think it will be of good consequence if you, on *your* parts, pay a due regard to it; and we, in consequence thereof, have had sundry meetings amongst ourselves and with you; and from all that you have said to us thereon, we have at length come to a *final* resolution concerning it, and we hope that what is now agreed upon shall be inviolably observed *on your parts*, as we are determined it shall be *on ours;* and that no further attempts will be made *on our lands, but that this line be considered as final;* and we do now *agree* to the *line* we have marked upon your map, now before you, on *certain conditions*, on which we have spoken, and shall say no more; and we desire *that one article of this our agreement be, that none of the provinces* or their people shall attempt to invade it, UNDER COLOR OF ANY OLD DEEDS, or other pretences whatsoever; for in many of these things we have been imposed on, and therefore we disclaim them all. Which bounds, now agreed to, *we begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee river, which is our just right; and from thence we go up, on the south side of the Ohio, to Kitanning, above Fort Pitt; from thence a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of the Susquehannah; thence through the Allegany mountains, along the south side of the said west branch, till we come opposite to the mouth of the creek called Tiadaghton; thence across the west branch, and along the east side of that creek, and along the ridge of Burnet's hills, to a creek called Awandae; thence down the same to the east branch of Susquehannah, and across the same, and up the east side of that river to Owegy; from thence eastward to Delaware river, and up that river to opposite where Tianaderrah falls into Susquehannah; thence to Tianaderrah, and up the west side thereof, and its west branch, to the head thereof; thence by a straight line to the mouth* *of Canada creek, where it empties itself into Wood creek, at the end of the long carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix.* And this we declare to be our final resolves, and we expect that the conditions of this our grant will be observed. *A belt.*

Brother—Now as we have made so large a cession *to the King*, of such a valuable and extensive country, we do expect it, as the terms of our agreement, that strict regard be paid to all our reasonable desires. We do now, in this case, on behalf and in the name of all our warriors of every nation, CONDITION, that our warriors shall have the liberty of hunting throughout the country; as they have no other means of subsistence, and as your people have not the same occasions or inclinations; that the white people be restricted from hunting on our side of the line, to prevent contention between us. *A belt.*

Brother—By this belt we address ourselves to the great King of England, through you, our superintendent, in the name and in behalf of all the Six Nations, Shawnesse, Delawares, and all other our friends, allies, and dependents; we now tell the King, that we have given to him a great and valuable country; and we know, that what we shall now get for it must be far short of its value: we make it a condition of this our agreement concerning the line, that his majesty will not forget or neglect to show us his favor, or suffer the chain to contract rust; but that he will direct those who have the management of our affairs to be punctual in renewing our ancient agreements: That as the Mohawks are now within the line which we give to the King, and that these people are the true old heads of the whole confederacy, their several villages, and all the land they occupy, unpatented about them, as also the residences of any other of our confederacy affected by this cession, shall be considered as their sole property, and at their disposal, both now and so long as the sun shines; and that all grants or engagements they have now or lately entered into, shall be considered as independent of this boundary;* so that they, who have so little left, may not lose the benefit of the sale of it; but that the people, with whom they have agreed, may have the land. We likewise further condition, on behalf of all the Six Nations, and of all our allies, friends, and nephews, our dependents, that as we have experienced how difficult it is to get justice, or to make our complaint known, and that it is not in the power of our superintendent to take care of our affairs in different places without the King's help, that his majesty will give him help and strength to do us justice, and to manage our affairs in a proper manner. We all know the want of this, and we make it a point of great consequence, on which this our present agreement is to depend, and without which affairs will go wrong, and our heads may be turned.

Brother—We likewise desire, that as we have now given up a great deal of lands within the bounds that Mr. Penn claimed a right of buying, that he may, in consequence of the agreement[*] now entered into between us, enjoy what we have given within those limits. And as we know, that Lydius of Albany did, in the name of several persons, lay claim to lands in Pennsylvania, which we know to be unjust; and that the deeds he pretends a right to, were invalid, we expect that no regard will be paid to them, or any such claims, now or hereafter; as we have fairly sold them to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, to whom alone we shall sell lands within that province; and we shall now give them a deed for that and other lands there. And in order to shew that we love justice, we expect the traders, who suffered by some of our dependents in the wars five years ago, may have a grant for the lands we now give them down Ohio, as a satisfaction for their losses. And as our friend, Mr. Croghan, long ago got a deed for lands from us, which may now be taken into Mr. Penn's lands; should it so happen, we request that it may be considered, and that he may get as much from the King somewhere else, as he fairly bought it. And as we have given enough to shew our love for the King, and make his people easy, in the next place, we expect, *that no old claims*, which we disavow, or *new encroachments*, may be allowed of.[†]

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* This related to lands on the Susquehannah, &c.

Brother—We have now gone through this matter, and we have shewn ourselves ready to give the King whatever we could reasonably spare; we, on *our parts*, express our regard for him, and we hope for *his favor* in return. Our words are strong, and our resolutions firm; and we expect that our requests will be complied with, inasmuch as we have so generously complied with all that has been desired, as far as was consistent with our interest. *A belt.*

At a general congress held at Fort Stanwix, with the Six Nations, and other Indians, &c., on Friday, November 4, 1768, Sir William Johnson, addressing himself to them, spoke as follows:

Brothers—I am glad the boundary is at length agreed upon; and as I have great reason to think it will be duly observed by the English, I recommend it to you to preserve it carefully in remembrance; to explain it fully to those that are absent; and to teach it to your children, &c. I now give you this belt, to strengthen, ratify, and confirm the boundary, and all transactions necessary thereto. *A belt.*

Brothers—I consider your good intentions towards the traders who sustained the losses, and your desire to fulfill all your engagements, as instances of your integrity. I wish that you may, on your parts, carefully remember and faithfully observe the engagements you have now, as well as formerly, entered into with the English, and that you may every day grow more sensible how much it is your interest to do so.

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[*] The proprietors of Pennsylvania bought of the Six Nations a large tract of country at this congress, and on receiving their deed of conveyance for the same, the said proprietors paid the Six Nations 10,000 Spanish milled dollars; being the consideration money for the said tract.

[†] The Six Nations here farther make it a condition, that no *old* claims should be allowed. This was expressly made to remove all pretensions on the part of Virginia, to the lands *westward* of the Allegany mountains, under the *Lancaster deed;* as they repeatedly said that they had been *cheated* and *deceived* at the treaty held at Lancaster, 1644.

Sir William Johnson, addressing himself to the *Governor of New Jersey*, and the *Commissioners*, said:

Gentlemen—Agreeable to his majesty's intentions, signified to me by the Secretary of State, and for the satisfaction of the several nations here assembled, I take the liberty to recommend it strongly to your several provinces, to enact the most effectual laws for the due observance of the line, and the preventing all future intrusions; as the expectation thereof, and the reliance the Indians have on your justice, from the assurance I have given them on that head, have proved great inducements to the settlement of the line now established between the colonies and them.

To which the Governor and Commissioners answered: Nothing should be wanting on their parts to the obtaining such security for the boundary as was deemed necessary, on their return to their respective colonies.

GRANT FROM THE SIX UNITED NATIONS TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or may concern:—We, the sachems and chiefs of the Six Confederate Nations, and of the Shawnesse, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and other dependent tribes, on behalf of ourselves, and of the rest of our several nations, the chiefs and warriors of whom are now here convened by Sir William Johnson, baronet, his majesty's superintendent of our affairs, send greeting:

Whereas his majesty was graciously pleased to propose to us, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, that a boundary line should be fixed between the English and us, to ascertain and establish our limits, and prevent those intrusions and encroachments, of which we had so long and loudly complained; and to put a stop to the many fraudulent advantages which had been so often taken of us; which boundary appearing to us as a wise and good measure, we did then agree to a part of a line, and promised to settle the whole finally, whensoever Sir William Johnson should be fully empowered to treat with us for that purpose:

And whereas his said majesty has at length given Sir William Johnson orders to complete the said boundary line between the provinces and Indians; in conformity to which orders, Sir William Johnson has convened the cheifs and warriors of our respective nations, *who are the true and absolute proprietors of the lands in question*, and who are here now to a very considerable number:

And whereas many uneasinesses and doubts have arisen amongst us, which have given rise to an apprehension that *the line* may not be strictly observed on the part of the English, in which case matters may be worse than before; which apprehension, together with the dependent state of some of our tribes, and other circumstances; retarded the settlement, and became the subject of some debate; Sir William Johnson has at length so far satisfied us upon it, as to induce us to come to an agreement concerning *the line*, which is now brought to a conclusion, the whole being fully explained to us in a large assembly of our people, before Sir William Johnson, and in the presence of his excellency the Governor of New Jersey, the Commissioners from the provinces of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and sundry other gentlemen; by which line so agreed upon, a considerable tract of country, *along several provinces, is by us ceded to his said majesty*, which we are induced to, and do hereby ratify and confirm to his said majesty, from the expectation and confidence we place in his royal goodness, that he will graciously comply with our humble requests, as the same are expressed in the speech of the several nations, addressed to his majesty, through Sir William Johnson, on Tuesday, the first day of the present month of November; wherein we have declared our expectations of the continuance of his majesty's favor, and our desire that our ancient engagements be observed, and our affairs attended to by the officer who has the management thereof, enabling him to discharge all the matters properly for our interest: That the lands occupied by the Mohocks, around their villages, as well as by any other nation affected by this our cession, may effectually remain to them, and to their posterity; and that any engagements regarding property, which they may now be under, may be prosecuted, and our present grants* deemed valid on our parts, with the several other humble requests contained in our said speech:

And whereas, at the settling of the said line, it appeared that the line described by his majesty's order, was not extended to the northward of Owegy, *or to the southward of Great Kanhawa river;* we have agreed to and continued *the line* to the northward, on a supposition that it was omitted, by reason of our not having come to any determination concerning its course, at the congress held in one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five: And inasmuch as the *line* to the northward became the most necessary of any, for preventing encroachments on our very towns and residences; and we have given this line more favorably to Pennsylvania, for the reasons and considerations mentioned in the treaty: we have likewise continued it *south to the Cherokee river*, because the same is, and we do declare it to be *our true bounds with the southern Indians, and that we have an undoubted right to the country as far south as that river*, which makes our cession to his majesty much more advantageous than that proposed:

Now, therefore, know ye, that we, the sachems and chiefs aforementioned, native Indians and proprietors of the lands hereafter described, for and in behalf of ourselves and the whole of our confederacy, for the considerations herein before mentioned, and also for and in consideration of a valuable present of the several articles in use amongst Indians, which, together with a large sum of money, amount, in the whole, to the sum of ten thousand four hundred and sixty pounds seven shillings and three pence sterling, to us now delivered and paid by Sir William Johnson, baronet, his majesty's sole agent and superintendant of Indian affairs for the northern department of America, in the name and behalf of our sovereign lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge; we, the said Indians, have, for us, our heirs and successors, granted, bargained, sold, released and confirmed, and by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm, unto our said sovereign lord King George the Third, all that tract of land situate in North America, *at the back of the British settlements, bounded by a line which we have now agreed upon*, and do hereby establish *as the* BOUNDARY *between us and the British colonies in America; beginning at the mouth of the Cherokee or Hogohege river, where it empties into the river Ohio; and running from thence upwards along the south side of the said river to Kitanning, which is above Fort Pitt; from thence by a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of Susquehannah; thence through the Allegany mountains, along the south side of the said west branch, till it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek called Tiadaghton; thence across the west branch, and along the south side of that creek, and along the north side of Burnet's hills, to a creek called Awandae; thence down the same to the east branch of Susquehannah, and across the same, and up the east side of that river to Owegy; from thence east to Delaware river, and up that river to opposite to where Tianaderha falls into Susquehannah; thence to Tianaderha, and up the west side thereof, and the west side of its west branch to the head thereof; and thence by a direct line to Canada creek, where it empties into Wood creek, at the west end of the carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending eastward from every part of the said line, as far as the lands formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the whole of the lands between the said line and the purchased lands or settlements, except what is within the province of Pennsylvania;* together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances to the same, belonging or appertaining, in the fullest and most ample manner; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, benefit, claim and demand, either in law or equity, of each and every of us, of, in, or to the same, or any part thereof; To have and to hold the whole lands and premises hereby granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed, as aforesaid, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging; under the reservations made in the treaty, unto our said sovereign lord King George the Third, his heirs and successors, to and for his and their own proper use and behoof, for ever.

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* The grants which the Six Nations *then* made, and are *here* alluded to, were as follows: *one* to Mr. Trent; *one* to George Croghan, Esq.; and *one* to Messrs. Penn, proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania.

In witness whereof, we, the chiefs of the confederacy, have hereunto set our marks and seals, at Fort Stanwix, the fifth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, in the ninth year of his majesty's reign.

ABRAHAM, or *Tyahanesera*, } The mark of his nation. Chief of [L. S.] the Mohawks. The Steel.
HENDRICK, or *Saquarisera*, } Chief of [L. S.] the Tuscaroras. The Stone.
CONAHQUIESO, } Chief of [L. S.] the Oneidas. The Cross.
BUNT, or *Chenaugheata*, } Chief of [L. S.] the Onondagas. The Mountain.
TAGAAIA, } Chief of [L. S.] the Cayugas. The Pipe.
GAUSTARAX, } Chief of [L. S.] the Senecas. The High Hill.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
William Franklin, Governor of New Jersey;
Frederick Smyth, Chief Justice of New Jersey;
Thomas Walker, Commissioner for Virginia;
Richard Peters, James Tilghman, } of the Council of Pennsylvania.

At a congress held at Fort Stanwix, with the several nations of Indians, Saturday, November the 5th, 1768; present as at the last meeting:

The *deed* to *his majesty*,—one to *the proprietors of Pennsylvania*,—and the *one to the traders*, being then laid on the table, *were executed in the presence of the* Governor of New Jersey, the commissioners of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and the rest of the gentlemen present.* After which, the chiefs of each nation received *the cash*, which was piled on the table for that purpose; and then proceeded to divide the goods amongst their people, which occupied the remainder of the day.

At a congress held at the German Flats, in the province of New York, with the Six United Nations of Indians, in July, 1770, by Sir William Johnson, baronet, his majesty's sole agent and superintendent of Indian affairs, &c., &c., Sir William Johnson spoke to them as follows:

Brothers—The King, my master, having received *all* the papers and proceedings relative to the great treaty at Fort Stanwix, together with the deed of cession which you then executed to him, has laid them before his council of great men; and, after considering the whole of them, has signified to me, (which I hope will be deemed a farther instance of his paternal goodness,)

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* The deed to the *traders* had been executed *two days before;* but Sir William Johnson and the commissioners recommended that the *chiefs of the* Six Nations, who had signed it, should carry it into congress, and publicly acknowledge the execution of it, at the same time they executed the grant to the King of England, and the proprietors of Pennsylvania; which was accordingly done.

N. B. The grant to Mr. Croghan was subscribed by Mr. Walker, commissioner for Virginia, and the same persons in authority, who were witnesses to the above deed to the King, and the one to the proprietors of Indiana.

that he did not require the land so far to the *southward*, as the *Cherokee* river, if it was of the least inconvenience to his children, whose interest he has so much at heart. He has, at length, in compliance with your own desires, as transmitted by me, and the public grant that you made, impowered me to *ratify* the same, by letters I have received from the lord (the Earl of Hillsborough) who is one of his majesty's secretaries, [*holding his lordship's letter in his hand*,] which I now propose to do. You all know the deed of cession, of which this [*showing a copy*] is a true copy; you all know that it was executed in a public meeting of the greatest number of Indians that has ever been assembled within the time of our remembrance, and that *all who had any pretensions* were duly summoned to it.

To which the Six Nations answered:

Brother Goragh Warraighiyagey—We are now met together in full council, to answer you concerning what you last spoke to us, about the King's *having received our deed, and the proceedings at Fort Stanwix, with his ratification of the same*, with which we are highly pleased. When we met you to so great a number, in so public a manner, at Fort Stanwix, *we should hardly have acted as we did, unless we had been possessed of a* FULL RIGHT SO TO DO. We now desire that you may assure the King, that it was our property we justly disposed of, and that we had full authority so to do.

ORDER OF VIRGINIA COUNCIL.

In Council, Williamsburg, August 23d, 1776.

Mr. George Rogers Clark having represented to this Board the defenceless state of the inhabitants of Kentucki; and having requested, on their behalf, that they should be supplied with five hundred weight of gun-powder;

Ordered, therefore, that the said quantity of gun-powder be forthwith sent to Pittsburgh, and delivered to the commanding officer at that station, by him to be safely kept, and delivered to the said George Rogers Clark, or his order, for the use of the said inhabitants of Kentucki.

JOHN PAGE, Pres't.

Test, ARCH'D. BLAIR, C. Coun.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL CLARK.

Lieutenant Colonel George Rogers Clark:

You are to proceed, without loss of time, to inlist seven companies of men, officered in the usual manner, to act as militia, under your orders. They are to proceed to Kentucky, and there to obey such orders and directions as you shall give them, for three months after their arrival at that place; but to receive pay, &c., in case they remain on duty a longer time.

You are empowered to raise these men in any county in the Commonwealth; and the county lieutenants respectively are requested to give you all possible assistance in that business.

Given under my hand at Williamsburg, January 2d, 1778.

P. HENRY.

Pennsylvania, 1768.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Tuesday 5th Jan.y 1768.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.
Richard Peters }
James Tilghman } Esquires

A Draft of a Meſsage to the Aſsembly being prepared, agreeable to the advice of the Council on the 12th of last Month, concerning the Encroachments on the Indian Lands, and laid before the Board, was read, and approved, and the same was ordered to be fairly Transcribed and carried to the House in the Afternoon, with General Gages Letter of the 7th of December last. The Meſsage follows in these Words, Viz.t —

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly

Gentlemen,

You will perceive by a Letter from his Excellency General Gage, herewith laid before You, that from Accounts received from all Quarters, (particularly from Sir William Johnson,) of the diſsatisfaction of the Indians, and their ill disposition towards us, there is great reason to apprehend an immediate Rupture with them, unleſs some effectual Means are fallen upon to pacify them. And that the Insults and Injuries they have received from the Frontier Inhabitants, chiefly of Virginia, and the perverse and obstinate disposition of a Number of People, who contrary to his Majestys Proclamation, and the Principles of Justice, have settled, and are daily settling upon their unpurchased Lands, are the principal Causes of their complaints. And I must inform you, that those Settlements upon the Indian Lands to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains, now appear by the Line lately run between Pennsylvania and Maryland, to be within the Bounds of this Province. —

As nothing can be of more Importance to this Province than preventing the Calamitous effects of an Indian War, of which we have had the most Melancholy Experience: And the Principles both of Justice and Policy call for a speedy Redreſs of the Grievances complained of by the Indians, I would willingly take every Measure in my Power not only to remove the just Causes of their complaints of past injuries, but to protect their Persons and Properties for the future. But as the Laws of the Province are insufficient for the Purpose and the Steps hitherto taken both by Proclamations issued in pursuance of the Kings Commands, and by the threats of exerting a Military Force, have proved ineffectual, I most earnestly recommend to You the framing of a Law, not only to remedy the present Evil, but to punish future delinquencies of the same kind; and that a suitable Provision be made for defraying any Expence which may attend the necessary Exertion of the Powers of Government, in the removal of those rash and Lawless Intruders. —

January 5th 1768 — John Penn

January 6th 1768.

Two Members of the Assembly waited on the Governor with the following Verbal Message viz. —

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly

The House commands us to inform the Governor that they have now before them his Message relating to Indian Affairs, with the Generals Letter therein referred to, and as they are desirous in a matter of so interesting a Nature to the Colonies in general, and this Province in particular, to receive every intelligence necessary to enable them to Unite with the Governor in removing the Mischiefs complained of, they request to know whether the Governor has any Letters or Papers from Sir William Johnston, or expects any on the Subject, or whether the Deputies of the Six Nations in any late Conferences with the Governor have disclosed to him any of the Causes of the Dissatisfaction of the Indians, and that he would be pleased to communicate to the House such Letters, Papers, Conferences, and other Intelligence as he may have received on the Subject of his Message, and the Generals Letter. —

January 6th 1768. —

To which the Governor made Answer, that he had not received any Letters from Sir William Johnson concerning the present Dissatisfaction of the Indians, nor any late Intelligence on that Subject, than what is contained in the Generals Letter, which he laid before the House. —

January

sure ineffectual. The Civil Officers, whose Business it is to see that they are duly enforced, cannot exert their Authority in so distant and extensive a Wilderness. In the Execution, therefore, of the present interesting Matter, I am persuaded that notwithstanding all the Legislature can do, I shall find it necessary to apply to the Military Aid, which you have so readily offered me, in Support of the Civil Power. Yet, I fear that while the Severity of the Weather in the Winter Season continues, it will be found extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to oblige those Lawless People to abandon their present Habitations, and to remove with their Families and Effects into the interior parts of the Country; and I am of Opinion it would be unadvisable to make any attempts of that kind before the Spring.

"I shall, however, earnestly apply myself, with the Concurrence of the Assembly, in concerting the most expeditious Means to effectuate this Business as early as Possible.

"I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,

"Your Excellency's most Obedient Humble Servant,

"JOHN PENN.

"To his Excellency Major General GAGE."

Monday the 4th January, 1768.

A Committee of the Assembly waited on the Governor and acquainted him that a Quorum was met pursuant to adjournment, and requested to know if his Honour had any Business to lay before them, to which His Honour answered, that he had a Matter of Importance to lay before them, which he should do very soon by a Message.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday 5th Jan$^{y.}$ 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^{a}

Richard Peters, }
James Tilghman, } Esquires.

A Draft of a Message to the Assembly being prepared agreeable to the advice of the Council on the 12th of last Month, concerning the Encroachments on the Indian Lands, and laid before the Board, was read and approved, and the same was ordered to be fairly Transcribed, and carried to the House in the Afternoon, with General Gage's Letter of the 7th of December last. The Message follows in these Words, Viz^{t}:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"You will perceive by a Letter from his Excellency General Gage, herewith laid before you, that, from accounts received from all Quarters (particularly from Sir William Johnson), of the dissatisfaction of the Indians, and their ill disposition towards us, there is great reason to apprehend an immediate Rupture with them, unless some effectual Means are fallen upon to Pacify them; and that the Insults and Injuries they have received from the Frontier Inhabitants, chiefly of Virginia, and the perverse and obstinate disposition of a Number of People, who, contrary to his Majesty's Proclamation, and the Principles of Justice, have settled, and are daily Settling upon their unpurchased Lands, are the principal Causes of their complaints. And I must inform you that those Settlements upon the Indian Lands to the Westward of the Alleghany Mountains, now appear, by the Line lately Run between Pennsylvania and Maryland, to be within the Bounds of this Province.

"As nothing can be of more Importance to this Province than preventing the Calamitous effects of an Indian War, of which we have had the most melancholy Experience; And the Principles both of Justice and Policy call for a speedy Redress of the Grievances complained of by the Indians, I would willingly take every Measure in my Power not only to remove the just Causes of their complaints of past injuries, but to protect their Persons and Properties for the future; But as the Laws of the Province are insufficient for the Purpose, and the Steps hitherto taken, both by Proclamation issued in pursuance of the King's Commands, and by the threats of exerting a Military Force, have proved ineffectual, I most earnestly recommend to you the framing of a Law not only to remedy the present Evil, but to furnish future Delinquencies of the same kind, and that a suitable Provision be made for defraying any Expence which may attend the necessary Exertion of the Powers of Government, in the removal of those Rash and Lawless Intruders.

"JOHN PENN.

"January 5th, 1768."

January the 6th, 1768.

Two Members of the Assembly waited on the Governor with the following Verbal Message, viz^t:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"The House commands us to inform the Governor that they have now before them his Message relating to Indian Affairs, with

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"You will perceive by a Letter from his Excellency General Gage, herewith laid before you, that, from accounts received from all Quarters (particularly from Sir William Johnson), of the dissatisfaction of the Indians, and their ill disposition towards us, there is great reason to apprehend an immediate Rupture with them, unless some effectual Means are fallen upon to Pacify them; and that the Insults and Injuries they have received from the Frontier Inhabitants, chiefly of Virginia, and the perverse and obstinate disposition of a Number of People, who, contrary to his Majesty's Proclamation, and the Principles of Justice, have settled, and are daily Settling upon their unpurchased Lands, are the principal Causes of their complaints. And I must inform you that those Settlements upon the Indian Lands to the Westward of the Alleghany Mountains, now appear, by the Line lately Run between Pennsylvania and Maryland, to be within the Bounds of this Province.

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"January 5th, 1768."

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Two Members of the Assembly waited on the Governor with the following Verbal Message, viz:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"The House commands us to inform the Governor that they have now before them his Message relating to Indian Affairs, with the General's Letter therein referred to, and as they are desirous in a matter of so interesting a Nature to the Colonies in General and this Province in particular, to receive every intelligence necessary to enable them to Unite with the Governor in removing the Mischiefs complained of, they request to know whether the Governor has any Letters or Papers from Sir William Johnston, or expects any on the Subject, or whether the Deputies of the Six Nations in any late Conferences with the Governor have disclos'd to him any of the Causes of the Dissatisfaction of the Indians, and that he would be pleased to communicate to the House such Letters, Papers, Conferences, and other Intelligence, as he may have received on the Subject of his Message, and the General's Letter.

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January 6th, 1768.

To which the Governor made Answer that he had not received any Letters from Sir William Johnson, concerning the present Dissatisfaction of the Indians, nor any late Intelligence on that Subject, than what is contain'd in the General's Letter, which he laid before the House.

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January 13th, 1768.

A Committee of Assembly waited on the Governor, and presented him a Message from the House, in the following words, viz't:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please Your Honour:

"The Subject of your Message of the fifth Instant, and the Letter from His Excellency General Gage, therein referred to, was of so Serious a Nature that we thought it our Duty to take it immediately under the most deliberate Consideration. The Dissatisfaction and ill Disposition of the Indians towards us with his Excellency's and Sir William Johnson's apprehensions of an immediate Rupture with them are truly alarming, and certainly demand the utmost attention of every Colony that is in any manner exposed to their violence or Connected with them.

"We find from his Excellency's Letter, and our own Enquiry, that the Causes of the present ill Temper of the Indians are the audacious Encroachments made by a Number of People who have settled on their Lands, on Red Stone Creek and Cheat River, within the Bounds of this Province, and the Murders committed on a number of Seneca and other Indians, by Persons who have hitherto bid

Pennsylvania, 1768.

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We find from his Excellency's Letter, and our own Enquiry, that the Causes of the present ill Temper of the Indians are the audacious Encroachments made by a Number of People who have settled on their Lands, on Red Stone Creek and Cheat River, within the Bounds of this Province, and the Murders committed on a Number of Seneca and other Indians by Persons who have hitherto bid Defiance to the Laws and Eluded the hands of Justice. — These Offences so injurious to the Rights of the Natives, and the security of their Persons, in Violation of the solemn Treaties of Peace and Friendship established with them and in Contempt of His Majesty's Proclamation and the Laws of the Colony where committed, cannot fail to create in their Minds the most dangerous Jealousies of our publick Faith and Integrity, and are probably Motives to their design of forming a powerful Confederacy in the Spring. The Settlement of their Lands, without their Consent, we fear, has rendered them suspicious that we intend to make them our own without having any consideration for them; And the repeated Murders perpetrated on their People by the Frontier Inhabitants of several of the Colonies, must fill the Minds of Persons whose Ruling Paſsion is Revenge and who never forget injuries without an Attonement made for them with Resentment against the Governments under which such heinous offences are committed with Impunity.

And as in all Probability those People will not distinguish between the Publick Acts of Government, and the wicked Conduct of Lawless Men, they must in the End bring on a Savage War, attended with an immense Expence to Great Britain and her Colonies in which the Innocent will be involved with the Guilty, and neither Age or Sex find Compaſsion or Mercy. Under this View of the Matter recommended by your Honour to the House, we are of opinion that the removal of every Cause of the present discontent of the Indians and a Redreſs of every Grievance they can justly complain of, are objects of the highest Importance to the Peace and Safety of the Province.

In order to remove those lawleſs Intruders on the Indian Lands, and to prevent any future Settlements thereon, we are preparing a Bill, which we hope will be effectual. The Provisions in this Bill we expect will answer the good Purposes intended; for those unhappy Men, should they obstinately persist in their Offence must become Liable to the heavy Penalties of the Law, and we presume will, on cool Consideration of their danger, and the mischievous Tendency of their Conduct, prudently desert their Settlements, and thereby Redreſs that part of the Indian Complaints. But should we be disappointed in this Expectation, we beg leave earnestly to recommend it to your Honour, to exert your utmost endeavours to secure the Tranquility of the Province and avert the present prospect of an Indian Rupture. —

But may it please your Honour, should the Effects of this Law answer our Expectation of removing those Lawleſs People from the Indian Lands, we fear that there will still remain a principal Cause of their Diſsatisfaction. We have received information that a Number of Seneca's has been lately killed on the Frontiers of this and the Neighbouring Provinces, and we can never forget those flagrant Breaches of the Laws of Hospitality, and the horrid Acts of Barbarity committed in the Year 1763, on the Remains of a Tribe of the same Indians and others at Conestogo and Lancaster, which must also be remembered by your Honour. If Murders will admit of Aggravation the Circumstances attending the last mention'd of those impious Transactions would greatly enhance the Guilt of the Offenders. The Forefathers of those innocent Victims, were received into an Alliance of Friendship by our first honourable Proprietary. Their Posterity were settled by the Government on a Tract of Land at Conestogo, and remained there peaceably until part of them were inhumanly Maſsacred.

The rest, reposing the firmest Confidence in the Faith of the Government, were taken in their distreſs under its more immediate Protection in the Work house at Lancaster, where Men, Women, and helpleſs Infants, alike became a Sacrifice to the Frantic Rage and relentleſs Cruelty of a Sett of Men, equally regardleſs of the Dictates of Humanity, Religion, and the Laws of their Country.

These

Pennsylvania, 1768.

These Murders we find have reached the Ears of the Indians, and they have complained of them among others. They are undoubtedly one of the Causes of their present discontent, and will, we fear, be made use of to excite the Resentment of the Natives against this Province in a particular manner should a Rupture with them unhappily take place. — Nor will this appear by any means improbable, when it is considered that the like Offences in the Kings neighbouring Government of New Jersey, have been brought to condign Punishment, and thereby a satisfactory Attonement made to the Indians for the Loss of their Brethren. —

Whether therefore we consider Ourselves on this Occasion as Persons concerned for the future Safety of the Lives of the People we represent, and a due Execution of the Laws, upon which the Honour and Dignity of the Government depends, or for the Removal of every Cause which may increase the Danger of an Indian War, we are pressed by the strongest Motives to take this opportunity of earnestly intreating your Honour, that diligent and speedy Inquisition be made after those atrocious Murderers, who have stained the Land with innocent Blood and bid defiance to the Laws of their Country to effect which no Assistance in our Power shall be wanting that the importance of the Occasion requires —

Notwithstanding the tumultuous State of the Province might oppose the Exertion of the Powers of Government necessary to bring those Criminals to Justice at the time of committing the Offence, yet we apprehend that obstruction has been long since removed, and that the past as well as present Tranquility of the Province, with the Horror and Detestation with which all Honest and good Men look back on those Transactions, have afforded, and do yet afford a favourable Opportunity of restoring the Government to its former Power and Dignity, lately so insolently trampled on, and of convincing those Offenders that altho Justice may sometimes Sleep it can never Die: besides, it is the dread of exemplary Punishment, steadily and uniformly inflicted on past Delinquents, that alone can deter the Wicked from the Perpetration of future Offences. And should Crimes of the first Rank, of the deepest Dye remain unpunished, Wicked Men will never be wanting in any Country, to take Advantage of the Times and the Debility of Government, to commit the like, or other Crimes.

— We heartily concur in Opinion with your Honour, that Nothing can be of more Importance to this Province than preventing the calamitous effects of an Indian War, and that the Principles both of Justice and Policy call for a speedy Redress of the Grievances complained of by the Indians. And we assure the Governor that the House is much by his Declaration that he would willingly take every Measure in his Power, not only to remove the just Causes of their Complaints of past injuries, but to protect their Persons and Properties for the future. From such a Disposition put in Practice, we have Reason to expect that all the Causes of Indian Complaints against the Government may be removed, and their Minds impressed with proper Ideas of its Justice, and our friendly disposition towards them, which alone can form the solid Foundation of a lasting Peace. And we hope Your Honour will not meet with much difficulty in this important Service to the Province; for when we consider the Manner of comitting the Murders at Lancaster, that it was done at Noon-Day, in the Midst of a Populous Borough, and in the Presence of many Spectators, by Men, probably of the same County, undisguised and well known, we apprehend their Names may be easily discovered, and their Persons brought to that Punishment their heinous Offences deserve.

On this important Subject, permit us also to remark, that we are further assured, from good Information, that a general Boundary between the Natives and these Colonies has been some time past Negotiated with them by Sir William Johnston, in obedience to his Majesty's Orders; that the Boundary agreed on will be far distant from our frontier Settlements, and a large Tract of Country within it will thereby be ceded to his Majesty, for a valuable Consideration, that as some Time has Elapsed since the Agreement was made with the Indians, and in the mean time the People on the Frontiers have been encroaching on their Lands, while this Boundary remains unconfirmed, and the Indians unsatisfied for their Country, they are become very uneasy on this Account also, and Jealous that there is no design to ratify and confirm it: to obviate which Cause of their Discontent, and effectually to establish between them and His Majesty's Subjects, a durable Peace, we are of opinion that a speedy Confirmation of this Boundary and a just Satisfaction made to them for their Lands on this Side of it is absolutely necessary. By this Means all their present Complaints of Encroachments will be removed, the People on our Frontiers will have a sufficient Country to Settle or Hunt in, without interfering with them, and the Northern Indians in their War Expeditions against the Southern, will not be liable to the Insults which have been heretofore offered to their Persons. For these Reasons we earnestly request your Honour would communicate these our Sentiments to his Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson, and use your utmost endeavours to prevail on them to finish, if in their Power, with all convenient Dispatch, a Measure so essential to the removal of the present discontent of the Natives, and future Tranquility of these Colonies.

Signed by Order of the House,

January 13th 1768 — Joseph Galloway,
Speaker.

January ; Two Members of Assembly presented to the Governor for his Concurrence, a Bill, entituled, "An Act to remove Persons now settled, and to prevent others from Settling on any Lands in this Province not purchased of the Indians"

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Tuesday 19th January 1768.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.

James Hamilton Benjamin Chew
Richard Peters Lynford Lardner } Esquires
James Tilghman

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he lately received from Sir William Johnson dated the 2d Instant, which was read & is as follows viz:

A Letter to the Governor from Sr William Johnson

Johnson Hall January 2d 1768.

Sir,

By last Post I had the favour of your Letter of the 15th Ulto chiefly regarding the alarming State of Indian affairs, occasioned by the intrusions and other Hostile Acts of Persons on the Frontiers, which has had such an effect upon the Minds of the Indians, as gives me the strongest Reason to apprehend a general Rupture, unless there is something done for their Relief — Your intentions therefore to endeavour to procure some Salutary Law for that purpose, give me much Satisfaction, as all other methods have, it seems, hitherto proved ineffectual, which has rendered all my Assurances to the Indians of little weight, and greatly weakened any confidence they reposed in the British Faith, by giving them Suspicions that we had neither authority to procure, or inclination to afford them Relief. I therefore heartily wish that the Legislature of your Province may from

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the General's Letter therein referred to, and as they are desirous in a matter of so interesting a Nature to the Colonies in General and this Province in particular, to receive every intelligence necessary to enable them to Unite with the Governor in removing the Mischiefs complained of, they request to know whether the Governor has any Letters or Papers from Sir William Johnston, or expects any on the Subject, or whether the Deputies of the Six Nations in any late Conferences with the Governor have disclos'd to him any of the Causes of the Dissatisfaction of the Indians, and that he would be pleased to communicate to the House such Letters, Papers, Conferences, and other Intelligence, as he may have received on the Subject of his Message, and the General's Letter.

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January 6th, 1768.

To which the Governor made Answer that he had not received any Letters from Sir William Johnson, concerning the present Dissatisfaction of the Indians, nor any late Intelligence on that Subject, than what is contain'd in the General's Letter, which he laid before the House.

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January 13th, 1768.

A Committee of Assembly waited on the Governor, and presented him a Message from the House, in the following words, viz':

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please Your Honour:

"The Subject of your Message of the fifth Instant, and the Letter from His Excellency General Gage, therein referred to, was of so Serious a Nature that we thought it our Duty to take it immediately under the most deliberate Consideration. The Dissatisfaction and ill Disposition of the Indians towards us with his Excellency's and Sir William Johnson's apprehensions of an immediate Rupture with them are truly alarming, and certainly demand the utmost attention of every Colony that is in any manner exposed to their violence or Connected with them.

"We find from his Excellency's Letter, and our own Enquiry, that the Causes of the present ill Temper of the Indians are the audacious Encroachments made by a Number of People who have settled on their Lands, on Red Stone Creek and Cheat River, within the Bounds of this Province, and the Murders committed on a number of Seneca and other Indians, by Persons who have hitherto bid

Defiance to the Laws and Eluded the hands of Justice. These Offences, so injurious to the Rights of the Natives and the security of their Persons, in Violation of the solemn Treaties of Peace and Friendship established with them, and in Contempt of His Majesty's Proclamation and the Laws of the Colony where committed, cannot fail to create in their Minds the most dangerous Jealousies of our publick Faith and Integrity, and are probably motives to their design of forming a powerful Confederacy in the Spring. The Settlement of their Lands without their Consent, we fear, has rendered them suspicious that we intend to make them our own without paying any consideration for them. And the repeated Murders perpetrated on their people by the Frontier Inhabitants of several of the colonies must fill the Minds of Persons whose Ruling Passion is Revenge, and who never forget injuries without an Attonement made for them, with Resentment against the Governments under which such heinous offences are committed with Impunity.

"And as in all Probability those People will not distinguish between the Publick Acts of Government and the wicked Conduct of Lawless Men, they must in the End bring on a Savage War, attended with an immense Expence to Great Britain and her Colonies, in which the Innocent will be involved with the Guilty, and neither Age or Sex find Compassion or Mercy. Under this View of the matters recommended by your Honour to the House, we are of opinion that the removal of every Cause of the present discontent of the Indians, and a Redress of every Grievance they can justly complain of, are objects of the highest Importance to the Peace and Safety of the Province.

"In order to remove those lawless Intruders on the Indian Lands, and to prevent any future Settlements thereon, we are preparing a Bill which we hope will be effectual. The Provisions in this Bill, we expect, will answer the good Purposes intended; for those unhappy Men, should they obstinately persist in their Offence, must become Liable to the heavy Penalties of the Law, and we presume will, on cool Consideration of their danger, and the mischievous Tendency of their Conduct, prudently desert their Settlements, and thereby Redress that part of the Indian Complaints. But should we be disappointed in this Expectation, we beg leave earnestly to recommend it to your Honour, to exert your utmost endeavours to secure the Tranquility of the Province, and avert the present prospect of an Indian Rupture.

"But may it please your Honour, should the Effects of this Law answer our Expectation of removing those Lawless People from the Indian Lands, we fear that there will still remain a principal Cause of their Dissatisfaction. We have received information that a Number of Senecas has been lately killed on the Frontiers of this and the neighbouring Provinces, and we can never forget those flagrant Breaches of the Laws of Hospitality, and the horrid Acts of Barbarity committed in the Year 1763, on the Remains of a

Tribe of the same Indians and others, at Conestogo and Lancaster, which must also be remembered by your Honour. If murders will admit of Aggravation, the Circumstances attending the last mentioned of those impious Transactions, would greatly enhance the Guilt of the Offenders The Forefathers of those innocent Victims, were received into an Alliance of Friendship by our first honourable Proprietary. Their Posterity were settled by the Government on a Tract of Land at Conestogo, and remained there Peaceably until part of them were inhumanly massacred.

"The rest, reposing the firmest Confidence in the Faith of the Government, were taken in their distress under its more immediate Protection in the Work-house at Lancaster, where Men, Women, and helpless Infants, alike became a Sacrifice to the Frantic Rage and relentless Cruelty of a sett of Men equally regardless of the Dictates of Humanity, Religion, and the Laws of their Country.

"These Murders we find have reached the Ears of the Indians, and they have complained of them among others. They are undoubtedly one of the Causes of their present discontent, and will, we fear, be made use of to excite the Resentment of the Natives against this Province in a particular Manner, should a Rupture with them unhappily take place. Nor will this appear by any means improbable, when it is considered that the like Offences, in the King's Neighbouring Government of New Jersey, have been brought to condign Punishment, and thereby a satisfactory Attonement made to the Indians for the Loss of their Brethren. Whether, therefore, we consider Ourselves on this Occasion as Persons concerned for the future Safety of the Lives of the People we represent, and a due Execution of the Laws upon which the Honour and Dignity of the Government depend, or for the Removal of every Cause which may increase the Danger of an Indian War, we are pressed by the Strongest Motives to take this opportunity of earnestly intreating your Honour that diligent and Speedy Inquisition be made after those attrocious offenders who have stained the Land with innocent Blood and bid defiance to the Laws of their Country, to effect which, no Assistance in our Power shall be wanting that the importance of the Occasion requires.

"Notwithstanding the tumultuous State of the Province might oppose the Exertion of the Powers of Government necessary to bring those Criminals to Justice at the time of committing the Offence, yet we apprehend that obstruction has been long since removed, and that the past as well as present Tranquility of the Province, with the Horror and Detestation with which all Honest and good Men look back on those Transactions, have afforded, and do yet afford, a favorable Opportunity of restoring the Government to its former Power and Dignity, lately so insolently trampled on, and of convincing those Offenders, that altho' Justice may sometimes *Sleep*, it can never *Die;* besides, it is the dread of exemplary Punishment, Steadily and uniformly inflicted on past Delinquents, that alone can deter the Wicked from the Perpetration of future Offences. And should Crimes of the first Rank, of the deepest Dye, remain unpunished, Wicked men will never be wanting in any Country to take Advantage of the Times and the Debility of Government, to commit the like, or other Crimes.

"We heartily concur in Opinion with your Honour, that 'Nothing can be of more Importance to this Province, than preventing the calamitous effects of an Indian War,' and that 'the Principles, both of Justice and Policy, call for a Speedy Redress of the Grievances complained of by the Indians.' And we assure the Governor that the House is much by his Declaration, that he 'would willingly take every Measure in his Power, not only to remove the Just Causes of their Complaints of *past* injuries, but to protect their Persons and Properties for the *future*.'

"From such a disposition put in practice, we have Reason to expect that all the Causes of Indian Complaints against the Government may be removed, and their Minds impressed with proper Ideas of its Justice, and our friendly disposition towards them, which alone can form the solid Foundation of a lasting Peace; And we hope Your Honour will not meet with much difficulty in this important service to the Province, for when we consider the Manner of committing the Murders at Lancaster; that it was done at Noon-Day, in the midst of a Populous Borough, and in the Presence of many spectators by Men probably of the same County, undisguised and well known, we apprehend their Names may be easily discovered, and their Persons brought to that Punishment their heinous Offences deserve.

"On this important Subject, permit us also to remark, that we are further assured, from good Information, that a general Boundary between the Natives and these Colonies has been some time past Negotiated with them by Sir William Johnston, in Obedience to his Majesty's Orders; that the Boundary agreed on will be far distant from our frontier Settlements, and a large Tract of Country within it will thereby be ceded to his Majesty, for a valuable Consideration; that as some Time has Elapsed since the Agreement was made with the Indians, and in the meantime the people on the Fronties have been encroaching on their Lands, while this Boundary remains unconfirmed, and the Indians unsatisfied for their Country, they are become very uneasy on this Account, also, and Jealous that there is no design to ratify and confirm it; to obviate which Cause of their Discontent, and effectually to establish between them and His Majesty's Subjects a durable Peace, we are of opinion that a speedy Confirmation of this Boundary, and a just Satisfaction made to them for their Lands on this side of it, is absolutely necessary.

"By this means all their present Complaints of Encroachments will be removed, the People on our Frontiers will have a sufficient Country to settle or Hunt in, without interfering with them, and the Northern Indians in their War Expeditions against the Southern, will not be liable to the Insults which have been heretofore offered to their Persons; For these Reasons we earnestly request your Honour would communicate these our Sentiments to his Excellency General Gage, and Sir William Johnson, and use your utmost endeavours to prevail on them to finish, if in their Power, with all convenient Dispatch, a measure so essential to the removal of the present discontent of the Natives, and future Tranquility of these Colonies.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

"January 13th, 1768."

January.

Two Members of Assembly presented to the Governor for his Concurrence, a Bill entituled "An Act to remove Persons now Settled, and to prevent others from Settling, on any Lands in this Province not purchased of the Indians."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday 19th January, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^{a}.

James Hamilton,	Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner, }
James Tilghman,	

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he lately received from Sir William Johnson, dated the 2d Instant, which was read, & is as follows, Viz^{t}:

A Letter to the Governor from Sr. William Johnson.

JOHNSON HALL, January 2d, 1768.

"Sir:

"By last Post I had the favour of your Letter of the 15th Ult., Chiefly regarding the alarming State of Indian affairs, occasioned by the intrusions and other Hostile Acts of Persons on the Frontiers, which has had such an effect upon the Minds of the Indians, as gives me the Strongest Reason to apprehend a general Rupture, unless there is something done for their Relief. Your intentions, therefore, to endeavour to procure some Salutary Law for that purpose, give me much Satisfaction, as all other Methods have, it seems, hitherto proved ineffectual, which has rendered all my Assurances to the Indians of little weight, and greatly weakened any confidence they reposed on the British Faith, by giving them Suspicions that we had neither Authority to procure, or inclination to afford them Relief. I, therefore, heartily wish that the Legislature of your Province may, from a just Sense of the importance of the Affair, take such measures as will at once convince the Indians of our Justice, and pacific Sentiments for them; and you may be assured, Sir, of my doing every thing, in the Interim, for convincing them of your good intentions, and for reconciling them to the necessary delay you mention.

"There are doubtless amongst the scatter'd Tribes living in the back parts of that Country, several Idle Indians, who may, from Motives of private Interest, be persuaded to give some encouragement to the Settlers; but these are private acts of Persons who would presume to avow them to the Confederacy, whose sole Right it is, and whose Resentment may have a most fatal Tendency, if to their natural Jealousy of us, is joined their Suspicion that we suffer or countenance such settlements, with a design to Hemm them in and deprive them of their Liberties; An opinion into which they are very easily led, and until it is thoroughly removed, our Frontiers and Trade must, at the best, be on a very precarious footing.

"The Boundary Line would no doubt have been of great Service at this time, but I have heard nothing farther on that head from his Majesty's Ministers. If our People would confine themselves within the limits of such a Line, I know that, for a good Consideration to the Indians, I could obtain a valuable Cession of Territory, and the Indians have been told that it is intended.

"I am sorry to find that the Indians who attended the Surveyors in running the Division Line, would not consent to proceed farther than you mention. Their stopping where they did, I, in some measure, attribute to their apprehensions of farther Insults in Travelling to and from the Cherokee Country, of which they have often complained, as well as to the present uneasiness Subsisting among them, for the Causes aforementioned, &c". I hope that a more favourable time may be found for compleating the whole, to which the good usage they received from the Commissioners will greatly contribute.

"Mr. Crawford informs me that he found the Travelling at this Season so very expensive, as obliged him to lay out the 40 Dollars ordered for the widow of Jacob, which, I was sorry to hear, because such expressions of kindness would give them a favourable impression, and facilitate that or any other business hereafter. I therefore think it very necessary at this time to advance that Sum as intended, which I shall take the Liberty to add to another small Accompt against the Province, which, (altho' of a long standing,) I make no doubt you will order the payment of; I am, with the with all convenient Dispatch, a Measure so essential to the removal of the present discontent of the Natives and future Tranquility of these Colonies.

Signed by Order of the House,

January 13th 1768 —

Joseph Galloway,
Speaker

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The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.

James Hamilton, Benjamin Chew,
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W. Johnson

The Assembly's Message of the 13th instant, with a Draft of an Answer thereto, and the Bill for removing the Settlers on the Indian Lands with a proposed amendment, were laid before the Board, but referred to a future consideration, on Account of a Melancholy piece of intelligence just brought to Town, of the Murder of several Indians on the Susquehanna, which required the immediate attention of the Board.

Mr William Blyth of Penns Township, in Cumberland County, being just arrived in Town, in Order to give information to his Honour the Governor, of the Murder of Ten Indians, lately committed by Frederick Stump, at Middle Creek, in that County, appeared at the Board, and being examined on Oath, related what is contained in the following Deposition, taken in Council, before the Chief Justice, who was expressly desired to attend for that purpose. vizt —

The Deposition of William Blyth of Penns Township
in the County of Cumberland, Farmer, being sworn on
the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, saith

That hearing of the Murder of some Indians by one Frederick Stump, a German, he went to the House of George Gabriel, where he understood Stump was, to enquire into the Truth of the Matter; that he there met with Stump and several others, on the 12th of the present Month January; and was there informed by the said Stump Himself, that on the Sunday Evening before, being the 10th day of the Month, Six Indians, to Wit, the White Mingo, an Indian Man named Cornelius, one other Man named John Campbell, one other Man named Jones, and two Women, came to his (Stumps) House, and being in Drink, and Disorderly, he endeavoured to persuade them to leave his House, which they were not inclined to do, and he being apprehensive that they intended to do him some Mischief, killed them all, and afterwards, in order to conceal them, dragged them down to a Creek near his House, made a hole in the Ice, and threw them in.— And that the said Frederick Stump further informed this Deponent, that fearing News of his killing the Indians might be carried to the other Indians, he went the next Day to two Cabbins about fourteen Miles from thence, up Middle Creek, where he found One Woman, two Girls and one Child, which he killed, in order to prevent their carrying intelligence of the Death of the other Indians, killed as aforesaid, and afterwards put them into the Cabbins and burnt them. That this Deponent afterwards sent four Men up the Creek, to where the Cabbins were, to know the Truth of the Matter, who upon their Return, informed him that they had found the Cabbins burnt, and discovered some remains of the Limbs of some Indians who had been burnt in them, and further saith not —

William Blyth.

Sworn at Philadelphia
the 19th day of January 1768
before me
Willm. Allen —

The Council thereupon immediately took this most important matter into their serious consideration, and were of opinion that Warrants should be immediately iſsued by the Chief Justice, directed to the Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and other Officers of the Province, and particularly to those of the Counties of Cumberland, Lancaster and Berks, for the apprehending of the abovementioned Frederick Stump, and bringing him before One of his Majesty's Justices of Oyer and Terminer, to be dealt with according to Law. — The Board also advised the Governor to iſsue a Proclamation offering a Reward of Two hundred Pounds, for apprehending the said Offender, and bringing him to Justice; but to delay the Publication of the same for a short time, till other more secret means should be used for taking him, lest News of such a Proclamation should reach his Ears, and he might be thereby so alarmed, as to abscond, or make his Escape, before any Sheriff could arrive at Penns Creek, where it is believed he continues to remain with his Family. — They therefore advised the Governor to write immediately to the Magistrates of Cumberland County, strictly requiring them to exert themselves on this Occasion, by giving their best aſsistance to the Sheriff and other Officers, and taking all other Measures in their Power for apprehending and securing the said Frederick Stump, and also to dispatch Letters of the same kind to the Magistrates of Lancaster and Berks Counties, instructing them to send their Sheriffs with sufficient Aid to the utmost Limits of those Counties on the Susquehanna, so as to be nearly opposite to Middle Creek, that they may be in readineſs to apprehend the said Stump in case he should croſs the River and retire to either of those Counties.

The Board further advised the Governor to write to General Gage, and Sir William Johnson, acquainting them with this unhappy accident, and the Steps he is taking on this occasion, and to request Sir William will be pleased to communicate the same as soon as poſsible to the Six Nations, in the best and most favourable manner in his Power, so as to prevent their taking immediate Resentment for this unavoidable Injury, committed on their People, and to aſsure them of the firm and sincere purposes of this Government to give them full Satisfaction at all times for all wrongs done to the Indians, and to preserve the Faith and Friendship subsisting between us and them inviolable — Accordingly the Chief Justices Warrants and the several Letters to the Magistrates of Cumberland Lancaster and Berks Counties were prepared without delay and dispatched by Expreſses, and are as follow. viz^{t} —

Pennsylvania ſs

Whereas Proof hath been made before me William Allen Esquire, Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, that a certain Frederick Stump of Penns Township in Cumberland County, hath most Maliciously and barbarously killed and Murdered four Indian Men, three Indian Women, and three Indian Children being in the Peace of God and of our Lord the King. These are therefore in His Majesty's Name to Will and require You and every of You forthwith to make diligent search for the said Frederick Stump, and him the said Frederick Stump to apprehend, and take and bring him before me or any other of his Majesty's Justices of Oyer and Terminer for the Province of Pennsylvania, to answer for the said Murders, and to be dealt with according to Law — And I do hereby require all his Majestys liege Subjects, Inhabitants of this Province, to be aiding and aſsisting to the utmost of their Power, towards the apprehending the said Frederick Stump. In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto set the Seal of the Supream Court of the Province of Pennsylvania, this Nineteenth day of January, Anno Domini 1768

To the High Sheriff, Under Sheriff Constables Bailiffs and all other Officers of the said Province of Pennsylvania & particularly to those of the several Counties of Cumberland — Lancaster York and Berks —

Will^{m}. Allen

A Letter from the Governor to the Magistrates of the County of Cumberland —

Philadelphia 19th January 1768

Gentlemen,

Having received certain Information that on Sunday

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Pennsylvania, 1768.

the 10th Instant, Frederick Stump, a German, of Penns Township, in Cumberland County, did, without Provocation, Murder in the most Cruel and inhuman manner, in his own House near the Mouth of Middle Creek, four Indian Men and two Indian Women, and that the next Day he proceeded fourteen Miles up that Creek, and there put to Death and burnt in their Cabbins an Indian Woman two Girls and a Child. I do hereby strictly charge and require you immediately to exert yourselves in the most active manner on this occasion, by giving your Aſsistance to the Sheriff and other Officers of Justice in executing the Chief Justices Warrant and taking all other Measures in your Power for the immediate apprehending the said Frederick Stump, and that you also give your best Aſsistance to the Sheriff in sending him under such a Guard as may secure him from all poſsibility of escape or Rescue down to this City, agreeable to the Chief Justices Warrant forwarded for that purpose by this opportunity, to be examined by one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and to be dealt with by them according to Law.

The Sheriff and Power of your County should be dispatched without the least delay, to George Gabriel's House, on Penn's Creek, where I am informed Stump is gone, and to such other places where it is most likely he may be found. You are also to give directions for the apprehending of his Servant Lad, (whose Name I do not yet know) about 18 Years of Age who was with him at the Murder of the Women and Children and is perhaps the most material Evidence that can be got against him. You are likewise to direct the Coroner of your County, to proceed thither and to the Cabins beforementioned, and to hold Inquests on the Bodies of all the said Indians, that can be found, and cause them to be buried in a very decent Manner.

I am persuaded Gentlemen that the Love of Justice, a Sense of Duty, and a regard for the Public Safety, will be sufficient inducements with you to exert yourselves in such a manner as to leave no Measures untried which may be likely to apprehend and bring to Punishment the Perpetrator of so horrid a Crime, which in its consequences will certainly involve us again in all the Calamities of an Indian War, and be attended with the Effusion of much innocent Blood, unleſs by a proper Exertion of the Powers of Government, and a due Execution of the Laws, we can satisfy our Indian Allies, that the Government does not countenance those who wantonly spill their Blood and convince them that we think ourselves bound by the solemn Treaties made with them

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I have this Matter so much at heart, that I have determined to give a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Frederick Stump, and bring him to Justice, and should have sent up Proclamations for the Purpose by this opportunity, if I was not apprehensive that the setting up and making publick such Proclamations might be a means of terrifying him and put him on making his Escape, or absconding, before the Officers of Justice could take him. I mention this therefore to you in Confidence and that you by discreetly communicating it to such as you think proper may the more easily prevail with them willingly to engage in the Undertaking and you may Assure them that they shall have the Reward though he should be apprehended before the Proclamation is actually Published. — I am, with great Regard,

Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient,
humble Servant.

John Penn

To John Armstrong, James Galbreath, & John Bayards, Esquires, & others His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the County of Cumberland. —

A Letter from the Governor to the Magistrates of the County of Lancaster

Philadelphia 19th January 1768

Gentlemen

Having received certain Information that on Sunday the 10th Instant, Frederick Stump a German of Penn's Township in Cumberland County, did without Provocation murder in the most cruel and inhuman Manner in his own House, near the Mouth of Middle Creek, four Indian Men and two Indian Women, and that the next Day he proceeded fourteen Miles up that Creek, and there put to Death and burnt in their Cabins an Indian Woman two Girls and a Child. — I do hereby strictly charge and require you immediately to exert yourselves in the most active manner on this Occasion by giving your assistance to the Sheriff and other Officers of Justice in Executing the Chief Justices Warrant, and taking all other Measures in your Power for the immediate apprehending the said Frederick Stump, and that you also give your best Assistance to the Sheriff, in sending him under such a Guard as may secure him from all possibility of escape or Rescue down to this City, agreeable to the Chief Justices Warrant, forwarded for that purpose by this opportunity, to be examined by one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer and to be dealt with by them according to Law —

I have directed the Magistrates of Cumberland County to dispatch the Sheriff with the Power of that County without delay to George Gabriel's House on Penns Creek, where I am informed Stump is gone, and to such other places where it is most likely he may be found. But as it is probable he may abscond and throw himself out of the Jurisdiction of Cumberland, by crossing the Susquehanna, and taking Refuge in the Upper parts of Lancaster County, near that River, It will be absolutely necessary that your Sheriff with all the assistance he can collect, be also dispatched as far as Mahonoy Creek, or the furthest Limits of the County, to be in readiness to apprehend him in Case he should retire thither.

I am persuaded Gentlemen that the Love of Justice, a Sense of Duty, and a Regard for the public Safety, will be sufficient Inducements with you to exert yourselves in such a manner as to leave no Measures untried which may be likely to apprehend and bring to Punishment the Perpetrator of so horrid a Crime, which in its Consequences will certainly involve us again in all the Calamities of an Indian War, and be attended with the Effusion of much innocent Blood, unless, by a proper Exertion of the Powers of Government, and a due Execution of the Laws, we can satisfy our Indian Allies that the Government does not countenance those who wantonly spill their Blood, and convince them that we think ourselves bound by the Solemn Treaties made with them.

I have this Matter so much at Heart that I have determined to give a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Frederick Stump, and bring him to Justice, and should have sent up Proclamations for the purpose by this opportunity if I was not apprehensive that the setting up and making Publick such Proclamations might be a means of Terrifying him and put him on making his Escape or absconding before the Officers of Justice could take him. I mention this therefore to you in Confidence and that you by discreetly communicating it to such as you think proper may the more easily prevail with them willingly to engage in the undertaking and you may assure them that they shall have the Reward though he should be apprehended before the Proclamation is actually published. I am with great Regard. Gentlemen your most obedient humble Servant

John Penn

To Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Saunders, Edward Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, Adam Reed, James Burd, John Philip De Haas, and James Bickham, Esquires, and other his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the County of Lancaster —

The same Letter was likewise sent to the Magistrates of Berks County, with this difference, that the Paragraph in the foregoing Letter, from the Words ["I have directed the Magistrates of Cumberland County"] to the end of the same Paragraph was omitted and instead thereof was inserted the following one viz.t

"I have directed the Magistrates of Cumberland to dispatch the Sheriff with the Power of that County, without delay to George Gabriel's House on Penns Creek, where I am informed Stump is gone, and to such other places where it is most likely he may be found. But as it is most likely he may abscond and throw himself out of the Jurisdiction of Cumberland by crossing the Susquehanna, and taking refuge in the upper parts of Lancaster or Berks Counties which lie near that River It will be absolutely necessary that your Sheriff with a sufficient Number of People to assist him be also dispatched to Fort Augusta and to those parts of the Country which are opposite to Penns Creek, or where ever else it may be found necessary in order to be in readiness to apprehend him, in Case he should retire thither. — I have likewise instructed the Magistrates of Lancaster immediately to send off their Sheriff to the utmost Limits of that County, for the same Purpose"

(Directed)

To James Diemer, John Patton, and Henry Christ, Esq.rs and to all and every His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Berks. —

A Draft of a Proclamation was also prepared and issued, but ordered not to be made publick till next Week, when it is to be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette and Journal and two hundred Copies thereof to be printed and dispersed through the Frontier Counties. The said Proclamation follows in these Words viz.t —

By the Honourable John Penn Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

A Proclamation.

Whereas it appears by a Deposition this Day taken before the

Pennsylvania, 1768.

the Chief Justice of this Province, that on Sunday the Tenth day of this Month, a certain Frederick Stump a German of Penns Township in the County of Cumberland, did, in Violation of the public Faith, and in defiance of all Law, inhumanly and wickedly kill without any Provocation, four Indian Men and two Indian Women, in his own House, near the Mouth of Middle Creek in the said County, and that the said Frederick Stump went the next Day to an Indian Cabin about fourteen Miles up the said Creek, and there barbarously put to Death and burnt an Indian Woman two Girls and a young Child. And whereas, not only common Justice loudly demands, but the Laws of the Land and the Preservation of the public Faith of treaties with the several Indians, require that the most speedy and vigorous Exertion of the Civil Authority should be made in order to secure and bring to condign Punishment an Offender that hath perpetrated so Audacious and Cruel an Act on Indians, who for several Months past have lived near the Frontiers of this Province, in a friendly and quiet manner, and have at all times since the Establishment of the general Peace with the Indians in 1764, behaved themselves peaceably and inoffensively to all His Majesty's Subjects.

I have therefore by and with the advice of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby strictly charge and command all Judges Justices Sheriffs Constables Officers Civil and Military and all other his Majesty's faithful and liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent search and inquiry after the said Frederick Stump, and that they use all possible means to apprehend and secure him in one of the public Goals of this Province, to be proceeded against according to Law. And I do hereby promise and engage, that any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Frederick Stump, so that he be brought to Conviction, shall have and receive the public Reward of Two Hundred Pounds.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Nineteenth day of January, in the Eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Eight.

John Penn.

By his Honours Command,
Joseph Shippen Junior, Secretary.

God save the King.

the Northern Indians in their War Expeditions against the Southern, will not be liable to the Insults which have been heretofore offered to their Persons; For these Reasons we earnestly request your Honour would communicate these our Sentiments to his Excellency General Gage, and Sir William Johnson, and use your utmost endeavours to prevail on them to finish, if in their Power, with all convenient Dispatch, a measure so essential to the removal of the present discontent of the Natives, and future Tranquility of these Colonies.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

"January 13th, 1768."

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JOHNSON HALL, January 2d, 1768.

"Sir:

"By last Post I had the favour of your Letter of the 15th Ult., Chiefly regarding the alarming State of Indian affairs, occasioned by the intrusions and other Hostile Acts of Persons on the Frontiers, which has had such an effect upon the Minds of the Indians, as gives me the Strongest Reason to apprehend a general Rupture, unless there is something done for their Relief. Your intentions, therefore, to endeavour to procure some Salutary Law for that purpose, give me much Satisfaction, as all other Methods have, it seems, hitherto proved ineffectual, which has rendered all my Assurances to the Indians of little weight, and greatly weakened any confidence they reposed on the British Faith, by giving them Suspicions that we had neither Authority to procure, or inclination to afford them Relief. I, therefore, heartily wish that the Legislature of your Province may, from a just Sense of the importance of the Affair, take such measures as will at once convince the Indians of our Justice, and pacific Sentiments for them; and you may be assured, Sir, of my doing every thing, in the Interim, for convincing them of your good intentions, and for reconciling them to the necessary delay you mention.

"There are doubtless amongst the scatter'd Tribes living in the back parts of that Country, several Idle Indians, who may, from Motives of private Interest, be persuaded to give some encouragement to the Settlers; but these are private acts of Persons who would presume to avow them to the Confederacy, whose sole Right it is, and whose Resentment may have a most fatal Tendency, if to their natural Jealousy of us, is joined their Suspicion that we suffer or countenance such settlements, with a design to Hemm them in and deprive them of their Liberties; An opinion into which they are very easily led, and until it is thoroughly removed, our Frontiers and Trade must, at the best, be on a very precarious footing.

"The Boundary Line would no doubt have been of great Service at this time, but I have heard nothing farther on that head from his Majesty's Ministers. If our People would confine themselves within the limits of such a Line, I know that, for a good Consideration to the Indians, I could obtain a valuable Cession of Territory, and the Indians have been told that it is intended.

"I am sorry to find that the Indians who attended the Surveyors in running the Division Line, would not consent to proceed farther than you mention. Their stopping where they did, I, in some measure, attribute to their apprehensions of farther Insults in Travelling to and from the Cherokee Country, of which they have often complained, as well as to the present uneasiness Subsisting among them, for the Causes aforementioned, &c" I hope that a more favourable time may be found for compleating the whole, to which the good usage they received from the Commissioners will greatly contribute.

"Mr. Crawford informs me that he found the Travelling at this Season so very expensive, as obliged him to lay out the 40 Dollars ordered for the widow of Jacob, which, I was sorry to hear, because such expressions of kindness would give them a favourable impression, and facilitate that or any other business hereafter. I therefore think it very necessary at this time to advance that Sum as intended, which I shall take the Liberty to add to another small Accompt against the Province, which, (altho' of a long standing,) I make no doubt you will order the payment of; I am, with the greatest Truth & Respect, Sir, your most Obedient and very Humble Servant.

"W. JOHNSON."

The Assembly's Message of the 13th instant, with a Draft of an Answer thereto, and the Bill for removing the Settlers on the Indian lands with a proposed amendment, were laid before the Board, but referred to a future consideration, on Account of a Melancholy piece of intelligence just brought to Town, of the murder of Several Indians on the Susquehanna, which required the immediate attention of the Board.

"Mr. William Blyth of Penn's Township, in Cumberland County, being just arrived in Town, in Order to give information to His Honour the Governor, of the Murder of Ten Indians, lately committed by Frederick Stump at Middle Creek, in that County, appeared at the Board, and being examined on Oath, related what is contained in the following Deposition taken in Council, before the Chief Justice, who was expressly desired to attend for that Purpose, viz^t:

"The Deposition of William Blyth of Penn's Township, in the County of Cumberland, Farmer, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, saith:

"That hearing of the Murder of some Indians, by one Frederick Stump, a German, he went to the House of George Gabriel, where he understood Stump was, to enquire into the Truth of the matter; that he there met with Stump and several others, on the 12th of the present Month, January, and was there informed by the said Stump Himself, that on the Sunday Evening before, being the 10th day of the Month, Six Indians, to Wit: the White Mingo, an Indian man named Cornelius, one other Man named John Campbell, one other Man named Jones, and two Women, came to his (Stump's) House, and being in Drink and Disorderly, he endeavoured to persuade them to leave his House, which they were not inclined to do, and he being apprehensive that they intended to do him some Mischief, killed them all, and afterwards, in order to conceal them, dragged them down to a Creek near his House, made a hole in the Ice, and threw them in; And that the said Frederick Stump further informed this Deponent that, fearing news of his killing the Indians might be carried to the other Indians, he went the next Day to two Cabbins about fourteen miles from thence, up Middle Creek, where he found One Woman, two Girls and one Child, which he killed, in order to prevent their carrying intelligence of the Death of the other Indians, killed as aforesaid, and afterwards put them into the Cabbins and burnt them; That this Deponent afterwards sent four Men up the Creek, to where the Cabbins were, to know the Truth of the matter, who, upon their Return, informed him that they had found the Cabbins burnt, and discovered some remains of the Limbs of some Indians who had been burnt in them, and further saith not.

"WILLIAM BLYTH.

"Sworn at Philadelphia, the 19th day of January, 1768, before me,

"WILL$^{M.}$ ALLEN.

The Council thereupon immediately took this most important matter into their serious consideration, and were of opinion that Warrants should be immediately issued by the Chief Justice, directed to the Sheriffs, under Sheriffs, and other Officers of the Province, and particularly to those of the Counties of Cumberland, Lancaster, and Berks, for the apprehending of the abovementioned Frederick Stump, and bringing him before one of His Majesty's Justices of Oyer and Terminer, to be dealt with according to Law. The Board also advised the Governor to issue a Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two hundred Pounds for apprehending the said Offender, and bringing him to Justice, but to delay the Publication of the same for a short time, till other more secret means should be used for taking him, lest News of such a Proclamation should reach his ears, and he might be thereby so alarmed as to abscond, or make his Escape, before any Sheriff could arrive at Penn's Creek, where it is believed he continues to remain with his family. They therefore advised the Governor to write immediately to the Magistrates of Cumberland County, strictly requiring them to exert themselves on this Occasion, by giving their best assistance to the Sheriff and other Officers, and taking all other Measures in their Power for apprehending and securing the said Frederick Stump, and also to dispatch Letters of the same kind to the Magistrates of Lancaster and Berks Counties, instructing them to send their Sheriffs, with sufficient aid, to the utmost Limits of those Counties on the Susquehanna, so as to be nearly opposite to Middle Creek, that they may be in readiness to apprehend the said Stump, in case he should cross the River, and retire to either of those Counties.

The Board further advised the Governor to write to General Gage and Sir William Johnson, acquainting them with this unhappy accident, and the Steps he is taking on this occasion, and to request Sir William will be pleased to communicate the same as soon as possible, to the Six Nations, in the best and most favourable manner in his Power, so as to prevent their taking immediate Resentment for this unavoidable Injury committed on their People, and to assure them of the firm and sincere purposes of this Government to give them full satisfaction at all times for all wrongs done to the Indians, and to preserve the Faith and Friendship subsisting between us and them inviolable. Accordingly, the Chief Justices Warrants and the several Letters to the Magistrates of

Cumberland, Lancaster, and Berks Counties, were prepared, without delay, and despatched by Express, and are as follow, viz^t:

"*Pennsylvania, ss:*

"WHEREAS, Proof hath been made before me, William Allen, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, that a certain Frederick Stump, of Penn's Township, in Cumberland County, hath most Maliciously and barbarously killed and Murdered four Indian Men, three Indian Women, and three Indian Children, being in the Peace of God, and of our Lord the King. These are, therefore, in His Majesty's Name, to Will and require You and every of You, forthwith to make diligent search for the said Frederick Stump, and him, the said Frederick Stump, to apprehend, and take and bring him before me, or any other of his Majesty's Justices of Oyer and Terminer for the Province of Pennsylvania, to answer for the said Murders, and to be dealt with according to Law; *And I do* hereby require all his Majesty's liege Subjects, Inhabitants of this Province, to be aiding and assisting, to the utmost of their Power, towards the apprehending the said Frederick Stump.

"*In Witness* whereof I have hereunto Set the Seal of the Supream Court of the Province of Pennsylvania, this Nineteenth day of January, Anno Domini, 1768.

"WILL$^{m.}$ ALLEN.

"To the High Sheriff, under Sheriff, Constables, Bailiffs, and all other Officers of the said Province of Pennsylvania, & particularly to those of the Several Counties of Cumberland, Lancaster, York, and Berks."

A Letter from the Governor to the Magistrates of the County of Cumberland.

"PHILADELPHIA, 19th January, 1768.

"Gentlemen:

"Having received certain Information. that on Sunday the 10th Instant, Frederick Stump, a German, of Penns Township, in Cumberland County, did, without Provocation, murder in the most cruel and inhuman manner, in his own House near the mouth of Middle Creek, four Indian Men and two Indian Women, and that the next Day he proceeded fourteen miles up that Creek, and there put to Death and burnt in their Cabbins an Indian Woman, two Girls and a Child. I do hereby Strictly charge and require you immediately to exert yourselves in the most active manner, on this occasion, by giving your Assistance to the Sheriff and other Officers of Justice, in executing the Chief Justice's Warrant, and taking all other measures in your Power, for the immediate apprehending the said Frederick Stump, and that you also give your best Assistance to the

Sheriff in sending him, under such a Guard as may secure him from all possibility of escape or Rescue, down to this City, agreeable to the Chief Justice's Warrant, forwarded for that purpose by this opportunity, to be examined by one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and to be dealt with by them according to Law.

"The Sheriff and Power of your County, should be dispatched without the least delay, to George Gabriel's House, on Penn's Creek, where I am informed Stump is gone, and to such other Places where it is most likely he may be found. You are also to give directions for the apprehending of his Servant Lad, (whose name I do not yet know) about 18 years of Age, who was with him at the Murder of the Women and Children, and is perhaps the most material Evidence that can be got against him. You are likewise to direct the Coroner of your County to proceed thither and to the Cabins beforementioned, and to hold Inquests on the Bodies of all the said Indians that can be found, and cause them to be buried in a very decent Manner.

"I am persuaded Gentlemen, that the Love of Justice, a sense of Duty, and a regard for the Public Safety, will be sufficient inducements with you to exert yourselves in such a manner as to leave no measuress untried which may be likely to apprehend and bring to punishment the Perpetrator of so horrid a Crime, which, in its consequences, will certainly involve us again in all the Calamities of an Indian War, and be attended with the Effusion of much innocent Blood, unless, by a proper Exertion of the Powers of Government, and a due Execution of the Laws, we can satisfy our Indian Allies that the Government does not countenance those who wantonly Spill their Blood, and convince them that we think ourselves bound by the Solemn Treaties made with them. I have this matter so much at heart, that I have determined to give a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Frederick Stump, and bring him to Justice, and should have sent up Proclamations for the Purpose by this opportunity, if I was not apprehensive that the setting up and making publick such Proclamations might be a means of terrifying him, and put him on making his Escape, or absconding, before the Officers of Justice could take him. I mention this, therefore, to you, in Confidence, and that you, by discreetly communicating it to such as you think proper, may the more easily prevail with them willingly to engage in the undertaking, and you may Assure them that they shall have the Reward, though he should be apprehended before the Proclamation is actually Published.

"I am, with great Regard, Gentlemen,
"Your most Obedient humble Servant,
"JOHN PENN.

"To John Armstrong, James Galbreath, & John Bayards, Esquires, & others, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland."

A Letter from the Governor to the Magistrates of the County of Lancaster.

"PHILADELPHIA, 19th January, 1768.

"Gentlemen:

"Having received certain Information that on Sunday, the 10th Instant, Frederick Stump, a German, of Penn's Township, in Cumberland County, did, without Provocation, murder, in the most cruel and inhuman manner in his own House, near the Mouth of Middle Creek, four Indian Men, and two Indian Women, and that the next Day he proceeded fourteen Miles up that Creek, and there put to Death and burnt in their Cabins an Indian Woman, two Girls, and a Child, I do hereby strictly charge and require you immediately to exert yourselves in the most active manner on this Occasion, by giving your assistance to the Sheriff and other Officers of Justice, in Executing the chief Justices' Warrant, and taking all other measures in your Power for the immediate apprehending the said Frederick Stump, and that you also give your best assistance to the Sheriff in sending him under such a Guard as may secure him from all possibility of escape or Rescue, down to this City, agreeable to the Chief Justice's Warrant, forwarded for that purpose by this opportunity, to be examined by one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and to be dealt with by them according to Law.

"I have directed the Magistrates of Cumberland County to dispatch the Sheriff with the Power of that County, without delay, to George Gabriel's House, on Penn's Creek, where, I am informed Stump is gone, and to such other places where it is most likely he may be found; But as it is probable he may abscond and throw himself out of the Jurisdiction of Cumberland, by crossing the Susquehanna, and taking Refuge in the upper parts of Lancaster County, near that River, It will be absolutely necessary that your Sheriff, with all the assistance he can collect, be also dispatched as far as Mahonoy Creek, or the furthest Limits of the County, to be in readiness to apprehend him in Case he should retire thither.

"I am persuaded, Gentlemen, that the Love of Justice, a Sense of Duty, and a Regard for the publick Safety, will be sufficient Inducements with you to exert yourselves in such a manner as to leave no Measures untried which may be likely to apprehend and bring to Punishment the Perpetrator of so horrid a Crime, which in its Consequences will certainly involve us again in all the Calamities of an Indian War, and be attended with the Effusion of much innocent Blood, unless by proper Exertion of the Powers of Government, and a due Execution of the Laws, we can satisfy our Indian Allies that the Government does not countenance those who wantonly spill their Blood, and convince them that we think ourselves bound by the Solemn Treaties made with them.

"I have this Matter so much at heart, that I have determined to give a Reward of Two hundred Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Frederick Stump and bring him to

Justice, and should have sent up Proclamations for the purpose by this opportunity, if I was not apprehensive that the setting up and making publick such Proclamations might be a means of Terrifying him, and put him on making his Escape or absconding before the Officers of Justice could take him. I mention this, therefore, to you in Confidence, and that you, by discreetly communicating it to such as you think proper, may the more easily prevail with them willingly to engage in the undertaking, and you may assure them that they shall have the Reward, though he should be apprehended before the Proclamation is actually published.

"I am, with great Regard, Gentlemen,

"Your most Obedient humble Servant,

"JOHN PENN.

"To Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Saunders, Edward Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, Adam Reed, James Burd, John Philip De Haas, and James Bickham, Esquires, and others, his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the County of Lancaster."

The same Letter was likewise sent to the Magistrates of Berks County, with this difference, that the Paragraph in the foregoing Letter, from the words ["I have directed the Magistrates of Cumberland County,"] to the end of the same Paragraph, was omitted, and instead thereof was inserted the following one, viz^t:

"I have directed the Magistrates of Cumberland to dispatch the Sheriff with the power of that County, without delay, to George Gabriel's House on Penn's Creek, where, I am informed, Stump is gone, and to such other places where it is most likely he may be found; But as it is most likely he may abscond and throw himself out of the Jurisdiction of Cumberland by crossing the Susquehanna, and taking refuge in the upper parts of Lancaster or Berks Counties, which lie near that River, It will be absolutely necessary that your Sheriff, with a sufficient number of People to assist him, be also dispatched to Fort Augusta, and to those parts of the Country which are opposite to Penn's Creek, or wherever else it may be found necessary, in order to be in readiness to apprehend him in Case he should retire thither. I have likewise instructed the Magistrates of Lancaster immediately to send off their Sheriff to the utmost Limits of that County, for the same Purpose."

(Directed)

"To James Diemer, John Patton, and Henry Christ, Esq^{rs} and to all and every his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Berks."

A Draft of a Proclamation was also prepared and issued, but ordered not to be made publick till next Week, when it is to be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette and Journal, and two hundred Copies thereof to be printed and dispersed through the Frontier Counties. The said Proclamation follows in these words, viz^t:

"*By the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.*

"A PROCLAMATION:

"WHEREAS, it appears, by a Deposition this Day taken before the Chief Justice of this Province, that on Sunday, the Tenth day of this Month, a certain Frederick Stump, a German, of Penn's Township, in the County of Cumberland, did, in Violation of the public Faith, and in defiance of all Law, inhumanly and wickedly kill, without any Provocation, four Indian men and two Indian Women, in his own House, near the Mouth of Middle Creek, in the said County, and that the said Frederick Stump went the next Day to an Indian Cabin about fourteen miles up the said Creek, and there barbarously put to Death, and burnt an Indian Woman, two Girls and a young Child. *And whereas*, not only common Justice loudly demands, but the Laws of the Land and the Preservation of the Public Faith of Treaties with the several Indians, require, that the most speedy and vigorous Exertion of the Civil Authority should be made in Order to secure and bring to Condign Punishment an Offender that hath perpetrated so audacious and Cruel an Act on Indians, who for several months past have lived near the Frontiers of this Province, in a friendly and quiet Manner, and have at all times since the Establishment of the general Peace with the Indians in 1764, behaved themselves peaceably and inoffensively to all His Majesty's Subjects.

"I have therefore, by and with the advice of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby strictly charge and command all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers, Civil and Military, and all other, his Majesty's faithful and Liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent search and enquiry after the said Frederick Stump, and that they use all possible means to apprehend and secure him in one of the Public Goals of this Province, to be proceeded against according to Law. *And I* do hereby promise and engage, that any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Frederick Stump, so that he be brought to Conviction, shall have and receive the public Reward of Two Hundred Pounds.

"Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the Nineteenth day of January, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight.

"JOHN PENN.

"By His Honour's Command.

"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junior, Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Thursday 21st January 1768. The Governor received from the Aſsembly by two Members, a Verbal Meſsage in the following Words Vizt —

A Verbal. Meſsage to the Governor from the Aſsembly.

"The House having intelligence that a Number of Indians have "been lately barbarously murdered near Penns Creek, within this Province "and that the Governor has had information thereof, request that he would "lay such Proofs and Examinations as he may have received or taken on "the Occasion before the House. And if he has had any farther Accounts "relating to Indian Discontent, that he would also be pleased to commu-"nicate them."

January 21st 1768.

The same Members also acquainted the Governor that the House Requested to know if his Honour had gone through the Consideration of the Bill now before him, for removing the Settlers on the Indian Lands, and that he would be pleased to let them know his Result thereon, as soon as poſsible, as it is a Bill of great importance. His Honour made Answer, that he should immediately communicate to the House the Intelligence he had received respecting the Murder of the Indians at Middle Creek, as also his Result on the Bill before him, which he had under advisement, at the time that disagreeable News was brought him, but that that put him under the Neceſsity of referring it to a future Consideration —

Eodem Die P. M

The Governor returned to the House by the Secretary, the Bill for removing the Persons Settled on the Indian Lands with the following Amendment, vizt —

Page 5. Lines 4 & 5 — Dele the Words [by the Consent and application of the Six Nations] and insert the words [when the said George Croghan Esquire as Deputy Superintendant hath of late held Conferences with the Indians so as no enlargement or addition be made to the improvements thereon at the time of the paſsing this Act nor any more Families be seated on the same.]

The Secretary at the same time delivered to the House the following Verbal Meſsage from the Governor with the Papers therein referred to. Vizt —

The

Pennsylvania, 1768.

The Governor commands me to lay before the House, the Deposition of William Blyth, which contains all the intelligence he has received relating to the barbarous Murder of ten Indians near Penns creek, and to acquaint the House that Warrants are issued by the Chief Justice to apprehend the Villainous Perpetrator of that horrid Crime. And that he has dispatched Letters to the Magistrates of the Frontier Counties, Copies of which are now making out and shall be laid before the House for their perusal, and taken every Step he judges most proper to bring the Audacious Criminal to exemplary Punishment.

I am also commanded by the Governor to lay before the House, a Letter from Sir William Johnson, received a few Days ago, which is all the Intelligence he has had on the Subject of Indian discontents, since his written Message to the House of the 5th of this Instant.
January 21st 1768 —

Two Members of Assembly again brought up to the Governor the Bill for the removing the Persons settled on the Indian Lands, with an Answer to the Governors amendment thereto. Vizt

The House agree to the Governors Amendment, as to the words (by the Consent and Approbation of the Six Nations,) and in respect to the other part adhere to the Bill.
January 21st 1768 —

January 21st

The Governor wrote the following Letters to General Gage and Sir William Johnson, agreeable to the advice of Council the 19th Inst. vizt

A Letter from the Governor to his Excellency General Gage.

Philadelphia 21st January 1768

Sir

On Wednesday last I received information by William Blyth, who then came to this City from Middle creek, on the West side of Susquehanna, that a barbarous and unprovoked Murder of Ten Indians was committed on that Creek by one Frederick Stump, a German, on the 10th and 11th days of this Month, the particulars of which are contained in the inclosed Copy of the said Blyth's Deposition.

I am under the greatest Apprehensions that this unhappy affair will, at this Juncture, when the Indians are so much discontented by the Injuries already done them, be productive of the most Calamitous Consequences. But nothing on the part of this Government shall be wanting to remove all the Causes of their Complaints, and to give them the utmost Satisfaction in the late instance of Barbarity committed on their People. I have caused the Chief Justices Warrants to be dispatched to all the Sheriffs and other Officers of the Frontier Counties, commanding the most diligent Search to be made for the Perpetrator of the Murders, and for apprehending and bringing him to condign Punishment.

I have also written Letters to all the Magistrates of Cumberland, Lancaster, and Berks Counties, in the strongest Terms, requiring them to exert themselves in the most active manner, on this Occasion, by giving their best Assistance to the Sheriffs and other Officers in the immediate Execution of the Warrants sent them, and taking all other Measures for the speedy apprehending the Attrocious Villain, and bring him to Justice. And to induce the People the more willingly to engage in the Undertaking with the Sheriffs, I have signified to the Magistrates that I will give a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to the Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure him, And in a little time I shall Publish a Proclamation for the same purpose, which I have delayed for a while, till the more private Measures I have concerted are carry'd into Execution, and lest the setting up Proclamations, and making them Public immediately, might be a means of alarming him and putting him on absconding or making his escape before the Officers of Justice could have an Opportunity of taking him —

I shall write by this Opportunity to Sir William Johnson to acquaint him with this most unfortunate Affair and the Measures I am using to give the Indians Satisfaction in bringing the Murderer to Exemplary Punishment, that he may Communicate the whole Matter to the Six Nations in the most favourable Manner, and that they may be convinced of our sincere Intentions to redress them for all Injuries done them and to preserve Faith with them to the utmost of our Power.

The Assembly, who are now setting have sent me a Bill for Removing the Settlers, and preventing others from settling on any Lands in this Province, not purchased from the Indians, which inflicts the Penalty of Death on all that shall be found settled on those Lands after a regular and legal Notice of 30 Days has been given them to Remove. I have this Day returned it to the House and have agreed to pass it with a necessary Amendment which they can have no objection to and am in great Hopes this Law will effectually answer the good purpose design'd by it.

I am with great Regard Sir

Your most Obedient
humble Servant

To His Excellency General Gage —

John Penn

Pennsylvania, 1768.

A Letter from the Governor to Sir William Johnson

Philadelphia 21st January 1768.

Sir,

A few days ago I was favoured with your Letter of the 2d Instant. — It gives me great pleasure to know that you approve of the Conduct of the Proprietary Commissioners towards the Deputies of the Six Nations that attended the Surveyors in running the Line between this Province and Maryland, and of the Satisfaction made the Indians for their Services, and I am much obliged to you for Your Goodness in advancing the 40 Dollars for the Deceased Indian Jacob's Wife, which I shall transmit to you very soon, together with the Ballance you mention to be due to you in the Accompt sent me.

It is with the deepest Concern that I must now acquaint you, that on Wednesday last I received by William Blyth who then came to this City from his House at Middle Creek on the West side of Susquehanna the disagreeable and Melancholy Intelligence of a very Barbarous and unprovoked Murder, committed on four Indian Men, three Indian Women, two Girls and a Child, at that Creek, by one Fredrick Stump, a German, on the 10th & 11th days of this Month, the particulars of which are contained in the inclosed Copy of the said Blyth's Deposition.

I am under the greatest apprehensions that this unhappy affair will, at this Juncture, when the Indians are so much discontented by the Injuries already done them, be productive of the most Calamitous Consequences: But nothing on the part of this Government shall be wanting to remove all the Causes of their Complaints, and to give them the utmost Satisfaction in the late Instance of Barbarity committed on their People. I have caused the Chief Justices Warrants to be dispatched to all the Sheriffs and other Officers of the Frontier Counties, commanding the most diligent search to be made for the Perpetrator of the Murders, and for apprehending and bringing him to Condign Punishment. I have also written Letters to all the Magistrates of Cumberland, Lancaster and Berks Counties, in the strongest Terms, requiring them to exert themselves in the most Active manner upon this occasion, by giving their best assistance to the Sheriffs and other Officers in the immediate Execution of the Warrants sent them, and taking all other Measures for the speedy apprehending the attrocious Villain and bringing him to Justice; and to induce the People the more willingly to engage in the undertaking with the Sheriffs, I have signified to the Magistrates, that I will give a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to the Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure him, and in a little time I shall iſsue a Proclamation for the same Purpose, which I have delayed for a while, till the more private measures I have concerted are carried into Execution, and lest the setting up Proclamations and making them Public immediately, might be a means of alarming him and putting him on absconding or making his Escape before the Officers of Justice could have an opportunity of taking him.

In order to prevent as much as poſsible the fatal Consequences that may be likely to attend this very unfortunate Affair, I must beg you will be pleased to take the most early occasion to communicate it to the Six Nations in as favourable a point of light as the Nature of the Case will admit of, and to acquaint them with the Measures I am using to give the Indians satisfaction in bringing the Murderer to Exemplary Punishment. I am in hopes from the Representation you give them of this matter they will distinguish between the Acts of private Individuals and those of Government, and be convinced that tho' it is not in the Power of the Wisest Laws to restrain Vicious Men from committing Acts of Violence and Wickedneſs, yet this Government Poſseſses the most Sincere and steady Intentions to redreſs their Injuries at all times, and to preserve public Faith with them to the utmost of its Power.

The Aſsembly, who are now sitting have sent me a Bill for Removing the Settlers, and preventing others from Settling on any Lands in this Province not purchased from the Indians, which inflicts the Penalty of Death on all that shall be found settled on those Lands after a regular and Legal Notice of 30 Days has been given them to remove. — I have this Day returned the Bill to the House and have agreed to paſs it with a neceſsary Amendment which they can have no objection to, and I am in great hopes this Law will effectually answer the good purpose designed by it. — I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

To Sir William Johnson Bart.

John Penn

Thursday, 21st January, 1768.

The Governor received from the Assembly, by two members, a Verbal Message in the following Words, viz:

A Verbal Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"The House having intelligence that a Number of Indians have been lately barbarously murdered near Penn's Creek, within this Province, and that the Governor has had information thereof, request that he would lay such Proofs and Examinations as he may have received, or taken on the Occasion, before the House, and if he has had any farther Accounts relating to Indian Discontent, that he would, also, be Pleased to communicate them."

January 21st, 1768.

The same members also, acquainted the Governor that the House Requested to know if his Honour had gone through the Consideration of the Bill now before him for removing the Settlers on the Indian Lands, and that he would be pleased to let them know his Result thereon as soon as possible, as it is a Bill of great importance. His Honour made Answer that he should immediately communicate to the House the Intelligence he had received respecting the murder of the Indians at Middle Creek, as also, his Result on the Bill before him, which he had under advisement at the time that disagreeable News was brought him, but that that put him under the necessity of referring it to a future Consideration.

Eodem die, P. M.

The Governor returned to the House by the Secretary, the Bill for removing the Persons Settled on the Indian Lands, with the following Amendment, Viz^t:

"Page 5, Lines 4 & 5. Dele the words [by the Consent and application of the Six Nations] and insert the words [when the Said George Croghan, Esquire, as Deputy Superintendant, hath of late, held Conferences with the Indians, so as no enlargement or addition be made to the improvements thereon at the time of the passing this Act, nor any more Families be seated on the same]".

The Secretary at the same time delivered to the House the following Verbal Message from the Governor, with the Papers therein referred to, vizt.:

The Governor commands me to lay before the House the Deposition of William Blyth, which contains all the intelligence he has received relating to the barbarous Murder of ten Indians near Penn's Creek, and to acquaint the House that Warrants are issued by the Chief Justice, to apprehend the Villianous Perpetrator of that horrid Crime. And that he has dispatched Letters to the Magistrates of the Frontier Counties, Copies of which are now making out and shall be laid before the House for their perusal, and taken every Step he judged most proper to bring the Audacious Criminal to exemplary Punishment.

"I am also commanded by the Governor to lay before the House a Letter from Sir William Johnson, received a few Days ago, which is all the Intelligence he has had on the Subject of Indian discontents, since his written Message to the House of the 5th of this Instant.

"January 21st, 1768."

Two Members of Assembly again brought up to the Governor the Bill for the removing the Persons settled on the Indian Lands, with an Answer to the Governor's amendment thereto, viz^t:

"The House agreed to the Governor's Amendment as to the words (by the Consent and Approbation of the Six Nations,) and in respect to the other part adhere to the Bill.

"January 21st, 1768."

—

January 21st.

The Governor wrote the following Letters to General Gage and Sir William Johnson, agreeable to the advice of Council the 19 Ins^t. viz^t:

A Letter from the Governor to His Excellency General Gage.

"PHILADELPHIA, 21st January, 1768.

"Sir:

"On Wednesday last I received information by William Blyth, who then came to this City from Middle Creek, on the West Side of Susquehanna, that a barbarous and unprovoked murder of ten Indians was committed on that Creek by one Frederick Stump, a German, on the 10th and 11th days of this Month, the particulars of which are contained in the inclosed Copy of the said Blyth's Deposition.

I am under the greatest Apprehensions that this unhappy affair will, at this Juncture, when the Indians are so much discontented by the Injuries already done them, be productive of the most Calamitous Consequences. But nothing on the part of this Government shall be wanting to remove all the Causes of their Complaints, and to give them the utmost Satisfaction in the late instance of Barbarity committed on their People. I have caused the Chief Justice's Warrants to be dispatched to all the Sheriffs and other Officers of the Frontier Counties, commanding the most diligent Search to be made for the Perpetrator of the murders, and for apprehending and bringing him to condign Punishment.

"I have also written Letters to all the Magistrates of Cumberland, Lancaster, and Berks Counties, in the strongest Terms, requiring them to exert themselves in the most active manner on this Occasion, by giving their best Assistance to the Sheriffs and other Officers in the immediate Execution of the Warrants sent them, and taking all other Measures for the speedy apprehending the Attrocious Villain, and bring him to Justice; And to induce the the People the more willingly to engage in the Undertaking with the Sheriffs, I have signified to the Magistrates that I will give a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to the Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure him; And in a little time I shall Publish a Proclamation for the same purpose, which I have delayed for a while, till the more private measures I have concerted are carry'd into Execution, and lest the setting up Proclamations and making them Public immediately, might be a means of alarming him and putting him on absconding or making his escape, before the Officers of Justice could have an Opportunity of taking him.

"I shall write by this Opportunity to Sir William Johnson, to acquaint him with this most unfortunate Affair and the Measures I am using to give the Indians Satisfaction in bringing the Murderer to Exemplary Punishment, that he may Communicate the whole Matter to the Six Nations in the most favourable manner, and that they may be convinced of our sincere Intentions to redress them for all Injuries done them, and to preserve Faith with them to the utmost of our Power.

"The Assembly, who are now sitting, have sent me a Bill for Removing the Settlers, and preventing others from settling on any Lands in this Province not purchased from the Indians, which inflicts the Penalty of Death on all that shall be found settled on those Lands after a regular and legal Notice of 30 Days has been given them to Remove. I have this Day returned it to the House, and have agreed to pass it with a necessary Amendment, which they can have no objection to, and am in great Hopes this Law will effectually answer the good purpose design'd by it.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,

"Your most Obedient humble Servant,

"JOHN PENN.

"To His Excellency General GAGE."

A Letter from the Governor to Sir William Johnson.

"PHILADELPHIA, 21st January, 1768.

"Sir:

"A few days ago I was favour'd with your Letter of the 2d Instant. It gives me great Pleasure to know that you approve of the Conduct of the Proprietary Commissioners towards the Deputies of the Six Nations that attended the Surveyors in running the Line between this Province and Maryland, and of the Satisfaction made the Indians for their Services; and I am much obliged to you for your Goodness in advancing the 40 Dollars for the Deceased Indian, Jacob's Wife, which I shall Transmit to you very soon, together with the Ballance you mention to be due to you in the Accompt sent me.

"It is with the deepest Concern that I must now acquaint you, that on Wednesday last I received, by William Blyth, who then came to this City from his House at Middle Creek, on the West side of Susquehanna, the disagreeable and Melancholy Intelligence of a very Barbarous and unprovoked Murder committed on four Indian Men, three Indian Women, two Girls and a Child, at that Creek, by one Frederick Stump, a German, on the 10th & 11th days of this Month, the particulars of which are contained in the inclosed Copy of the said Blyth's Deposition.

"I am under the greatest apprehensions that this unhappy affair will, at this Juncture, when the Indians are so much discontented by the Injuries already done them, be productive of the most Calamitous Consequences; But nothing on the part of this Government shall be wanting to remove all the Causes of their Complaints, and to give them the utmost Satisfaction in the late Instance of Barbarity committed on their People. I have caused the Chief Justices Warrants to be dispatched to all the Sheriffs and other Officers of the Frontier Counties, commanding the most diligent search to be made for the Perpetrator of the Murders, and for apprehending and bringing him to Condign Punishment. I have, also, written Letters to all the Magistrates of Cumberland, Lancaster, and Berks Counties, in the strongest Terms, requiring them to exert themselves, in the most Active manner, upon this occasion, by giving their best assistance to the Sheriffs and other Officers in the immediate Execution of the Warrants sent them, and taking all other measures for the speedy apprehending the attrocious Villain, and bringing him to Justice; and to induce the People the more willingly to engage in the undertaking with the Sheriffs, I have signified to the Magistrates that I will give a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to the Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure him, and in a little time I shall issue a Proclamation for the same purpose, which I have delayed for a while, till the more private Measures I have concerted are carried into Execution, and lest the setting up Proclamations and making them public immediately, might be a means of alarming him and putting him on absconding or making his Escape before the Officers of Justice could have an opportunity of taking him.

"In order to prevent as much as possible the fatal Consequences that may be likely to attend this very unfortunate Affair, I must beg you will be pleased to take the most early occasion to communicate it to the Six Nations in as favourable a point of light as the Nature of the Case will admit of, and to acquaint them with the Measures I am using to give the Indians satisfaction in bringing the murderer to Exemplary Punishment. I am in hopes, from the Representation you give them of this matter, they will distinguish between the Acts of private Individuals and those of Government, and be convinced that tho' it is not in the Power of the Wisest Laws to restrain vicious Men from committing Acts of Violence and Wickedness, yet this Government Possesses the most sincere and steady Intentions to redress their Injuries at all times, and to preserve public Faith with them to the utmost of its Power.

"The Assembly, who are now sitting, have sent me a Bill for Removing the Settlers, and preventing others from Settling on any Lands in this Province, not purchased from the Indians, which inflicts the Penalty of Death on all that shall be found settled on those Lands after a regular and Legal notice of 30 Days has been given them to remove. I have this Day returned the Bill to the House, and have agreed to pass it with a necessary Amendment, which they can have no objection to, and I am in great hopes this Law will effectually answer the good purpose designed by it.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"JOHN PENN.

"To Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bar^{t}."

—

Friday, January 22d.

The Secretary, by the Governor's directions, laid before the Assembly Copies of the Letters to the Magistrates of Cumberland, Lancaster, and Berks Counties, referred to in the Verbal Message to the House of Yesterday.

—

Eodem Die, P. M.

The Governor sent to the Assembly the following Verbal Message by the Secretary, viz^{t}:

A Verbal Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Sir:

"The Governor commands me to acquaint the House that several poor Indians are come to Town from Wighaloosin, to Petition for

Pennsylvania, 1768.

Friday January 22d

The Secretary by the Governors directions laid before the Assembly Copies of the Letters to the Magistrates of Cumberland Lancaster and Berks Counties referred to in the Verbal Message to the House of Yesterday.

Eodem Die P.M.

The Governor sent to the Assembly the following Verbal Message by the Secretary viz.t

A Verbal Message from the Governor to the Assembly

Sir

The Governor commands me to acquaint the House that several poor Indians are come to Town from Wighalousin to Petition for some Cloaths and Necessaries, of which they are almost destitute, and that a young Indian Man is also come from the upper parts of the Susquehanna whom his Honour thinks it necessary to dispatch with a Message to the Indians residing thereabouts on the Subject of the late murder of the Indians at Middle Creek. His Honour therefore requests the House will enable him to defray the Expences on both these Occasions. —

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Friday 22d Jan.y 1768, P.M.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca.

Joseph Turner Richard Peters
William Logan Benjamin Chew } Esquires
James Tilghman

A Delaware Indian named Billy Champion who came to Town two days ago from the Susquehanna appeared at the Board, and acquainted the Governor that Newahleeka the Chief of the Delawares, and the other Indians at the Great Island, were much displeased that five White Men had lately been marking Trees and Surveying Land in the Forks of the Susquehanna as yet not purchased from the Indians, and that He having innocently hired himself as a Hunter to them while they were engaged in that business, was very much blamed by the Indians, and threatened to be killed by them! That therefore Newaleeka had ordered him to come immediately to the Governor of Pennsylvania and acquaint him therewith, and ask him whether those People had gone into their Country to Survey and mark the Land by his Orders, or not, and also to request that he would prohibit all others from doing the same for the future, till the Land should be purchased from the Indians. It being the opinion of the Board that it would be advisable for the Governor to send Newalecka an Answer thereto, and a Meſsage, with a Belt of Wampum to him, and the other Indians at the great Island by Billy Champion, to acquaint them with the late cruel Murder of the Indians at the Middle Creek, and the Steps now taking to apprehend the offender. Mr. Logan and Mr. Peters were appointed to prepare a proper Meſsage for that purpose, and to lay the same before the Council to Morrow.

The Board then took it into Consideration the Aſsemblys Answer to the Governors Amendment to the Bill for removing the Settlers on the Indian Lands, and being of Opinion that the Governor ought not to recede from his Amendment advised him to return the Bill to the House in the morning, with a Meſsage explaining the Reasons of his Amendment.—

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Saturday 23d January 1768.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.—

William Logan	Benjamin Chew	Esquires
Richard Peters	James Tilghman	

The following Meſsage to the Aſsembly being prepared was Read and approved, and the Secretary was directed to deliver the same immediately to the House with the Bill for removing the Settlers on the Indian Lands viz.—

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly

Gentlemen

I am sorry to find by your Answer to my proposed Amendment of the Bill for removing the Persons settled on the Indian Lands, that you are not inclined to accede to what I look upon to be the material part of it. As it was impoſsible I should know the Nature and Circumstances of any Improvement Mr. Croghan may have made on any Lands on the Ohio, I thought there might be an opening left for the People intended to be removed to sit down on those very Lands excepted by the Bill which would render the Precautions taken in the Bill in a great measure ineffectual, and the Amendment was principally intended to guard against that Inconon absconding or making his Escape before the Officers of Justice could have an opportunity of taking him.

"In order to prevent as much as possible the fatal Consequences that may be likely to attend this very unfortunate Affair, I must beg you will be pleased to take the most early occasion to communicate it to the Six Nations in as favourable a point of light as the Nature of the Case will admit of, and to acquaint them with the Measures I am using to give the Indians satisfaction in bringing the murderer to Exemplary Punishment. I am in hopes, from the Representation you give them of this matter, they will distinguish between the Acts of private Individuals and those of Government, and be convinced that tho' it is not in the Power of the Wisest Laws to restrain vicious Men from committing Acts of Violence and Wickedness, yet this Government Possesses the most sincere and steady Intentions to redress their Injuries at all times, and to preserve public Faith with them to the utmost of its Power.

"The Assembly, who are now sitting, have sent me a Bill for Removing the Settlers, and preventing others from Settling on any Lands in this Province, not purchased from the Indians, which inflicts the Penalty of Death on all that shall be found settled on those Lands after a regular and Legal notice of 30 Days has been given them to remove. I have this Day returned the Bill to the House, and have agreed to pass it with a necessary Amendment, which they can have no objection to, and I am in great hopes this Law will effectually answer the good purpose designed by it.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble Servant,
"JOHN PENN.

"To Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bar^{t}."

—

Friday, January 22d.

The Secretary, by the Governor's directions, laid before the Assembly Copies of the Letters to the Magistrates of Cumberland, Lancaster, and Berks Counties, referred to in the Verbal Message to the House of Yesterday.

—

Eodem Die, P. M.

The Governor sent to the Assembly the following Verbal Message by the Secretary, viz^{t}:

A Verbal Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Sir:

"The Governor commands me to acquaint the House that several poor Indians are come to Town from Wighaloosin, to Petition for some Cloaths and necessaries, of which they are almost destitute; and that a young Indian Man is also come from the upper parts of the Susquehanna, whom His Honour thinks it necessary to dispatch with a Message to the Indians residing thereabouts, on the Subject of the late murder of the Indians at Middle Creek. His Honour, therefore, requests the House will enable him to defray the Expences on both these Occasions"

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Friday 22d Jan'' 1768, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^a

Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
William Logan, Benjamin Chew,
James Tilghman,

A Delaware Indian, named Billy Champion, who came to Town two days ago, from the Susquehanna, appeared at the Board, and acquainted the Governor that Newahleeka, the Chief of the Delawares, and the other Indians at the Great Island, were much displeased that five white men had lately been marking Trees and Surveying Land in the Forks of the Susquehanna, as yet not purchased from the Indians, and that he having innocently hired himself as a Hunter to them, while they were engaged in that business, was very much blamed by the Indians, and threatened to be killed by them; That therefore Newaleeka had ordered him to come immediately to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and acquaint him therewith, and ask him whether those People had gone into their Country to Survey and Mark the Land by his Orders, or not, and also to request that he would prohibit all others from doing the same for the future, till the Land should be purchased from the Indians. It being the opinion of the Board that it would be advisable for the Governor to send Newaleeka an Answer thereto, and a Message, with a Belt of Wampum to him and the other Indians at the great Island, by Billy Champion, to acquaint them with the late cruel Murder of the Indians at the Middle Creek, and the Steps now taking to apprehend the offender, Mr. Logan and Mr. Peters were appointed to prepare a proper Message for that purpose, and to lay the same before the Council to-Morrow.

The Board then took into Consideration the Assembly's Answer to the Governor's Amendment to the Bill for removing the Settlers on the Indian Lands, and being of Opinion that the Governor ought not to recede from his Amendment, advised him to return the Bill to the House in the Morning, with a Message, explaining the Reasons of his Amendment.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Thursday 28 Jan$^{ry.}$ 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable **JOHN PENN**, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c$^{a.}$

William Logan,	Benjamin Chew,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	James Tilghman,	

The Governor laid before the Board a Message from the Assembly, which he received yesterday, with the Bill for removing the People settled on the Indian Lands. The said Message was read, and is as follows, viz$^{t.}$:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"After taking into our serious consideration the Bill entituled 'An Act to remove the Persons now settled, and to prevent others from settling on any Lands in this Province not purchased of the Indians,' with your Honour's proposed Amendment, and Message of the 23d Instant, it is with real concern we have found ourselves under the necessity of differing in Sentiments with you in a matter of so much importance to the Peace and Safety of the Province. Could we conceive your Amendment to be either reasonable or necessary, we should have adopted it without the least Hesitation, but as, in our opinion, the Bill, in its present form, is adequate to the mischiefs intended to be remedied, and had we acceded to your proposed amendment, we shou'd have involved the innocent with the guilty, by imposing the severest Penalty on a Person for doing an Act which there is no Reason to suspect can give the Indians the least discontent, we thought the Bill would better answer the Purposes intended without it.

"That our Reasons for this disagreement in opinion with your Honour may be rightly explained and understood, we beg leave to observe, that the House, from an earnest desire to remove the cause of the Indian Jealousy and discontent, arising from the Settlement of their Lands, prepared a Bill, and by the first Clause thereof inflicted the Penalty of Death on all Persons settling on any Lands not purchased of the Indians; but as they were informed that there are a number of Settlers on the communications through this Colony to Fort Pitt, under the Permissions of his Majesty's Generals for the Accommodation of his Troops in their Marches, and, as George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs, had likewise made a Settlement near Fort Pitt, with the Assent of the Six Nations, where he generally resides when sent to that Country on the business of the Crown, none of which Settlements had ever been objects of the Indian complaints, we thought it highly expedient and necessary to except them in the Bill. The

Proviso relating to the latter, is in these Words: 'Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to a Settlement made by George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, under Sir William Johnston, on the Ohio, above the said Fort, by the consent and approbation of the Six Nations.' To this Proviso your Honour was pleased to send down the following Amendment: 'Dele the Words [by the Consent and approbation of the Six Nations], and insert the words [where the said George Croghan Esquire, as Deputy Superintendant, hath of late held Conferences with the Indians, so as no *Enlargement* or *Addition* be made to the *Improvements* thereon, at the time of passing this Act, nor any more Families be seated on the same].' To leave out the Words Objected to we chearfully agreed, because, altho' we have no doubt that this Settlement was made by Mr. Croghan with the Assent of the Six Nations, yet as we had not the Proofs before us to convince you of the Fact, we did not think them of Consequence sufficient to be insisted on, but as to the other parts of the Amendment for the following, which we think important Reasons, the House adhered to the Bill.

"Because we have never understood that the Settlement long since made and well known to his Majesty's Generals and Sir William Johnson, has ever been disapproved of by them, nor have we heard, or do we believe, that it is the least Cause of Indian Discontent, and therefore we could not perceive that it could answer any good Purpose to restrain Mr. Croghan from making any 'Enlargement or Addition to the Improvements thereon.' Besides, we are apprehensive, should the Government too strictly counteract the Approbation of the Indians with respect to this Settlement, it might, at this critical Juncture, tend rather to increase than remove their dissatisfaction.

"And because we cannot presume that Mr. Croghan would do any Act whatever that might give the least Umbrage or uneasiness to the Natives under his immediate Superintendance; the Commission he holds, the Address and Fidelity with which he has always executed that Commission, and the eminent Services he has rendered the Nation and its Colonies in conciliating the Affections of the Indians to the British Interest, forbid the suspicion. To restrain, therefore, that Gentleman from making any enlargement or Addition to the Improvements already made on this Settlement, and thereby to render him liable to the Penalty of Death for an Act which perhaps may be necessary for the more convenient transacting the business of the Crown, and which can by no means be productive of the Mischiefs intended to be obviated by the Bill, would be a Severity, in our Opinion, entirely unnecessary, and as unreasonable as unmerited.

"Thus much we have thought proper to offer in Vindication of our disagreeing with you on your proposed Amendment; And with Respect to your Honour's apprehension, 'that there might be an opening left for the People intended to be removed, to sit down on the Lands excepted by the Bill,' We beg leave to say, that it appears to us very improbable that the Settlers who shall be removed from their present settlement, will transfer themselves and Families to the Lands settled by Mr. Croghan, as those Lands are all in the Vicinity of Fort Pitt, and no Settlements can be made thereon without the Consent or Connivance of the Officer commanding that Garrison. To presume either of which, would be injurious to his public Reputation. However, to remove your Honour's Objection on this Head, and that a Bill of so much consequence to the public Welfare may be no longer retarded, we will agree to insert in the bill, instead of the Amendment proposed in your Message, the following Proviso:

"*Provided, also*, that if any person who shall remove off and from the Lands not excepted as aforesaid, or elsewhere, to the Lands on which the said George Croghan, Esquire, has made the Settlement aforesaid, and shall there reside and Settle, to the Annoyance and Dissatisfaction of the Indians, every such Person shall be, and is hereby declared to be Offenders within the Intent and meaning of this Act, and liable to the Penalty herein before directed to be inflicted on Persons Settling on Lands not purchased of the Indians as aforesaid, after the Notice aforesaid.

"Signed by Order of the House,

"JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker*.

"January 27th, 1768."

The Board taking the above Message into Consideration, and not thinking it advisable to adopt the Proviso proposed therein by the House, unless they would agree to strike out the Words "to the Annoyance and Dissatisfaction of the Indians," were of Opinion that the Bill should be returned to the Assembly, with a Message from the Governor, acquainting them that he would be willing to pass it with that Proviso, omitting those Words, and expunging from the Bill the Words "by the Consent and approbation of the Six Nations." The following Message was accordingly drawn, and being approved, the Secretary was directed to carry it to the House, with the Bill for removing the Settlers on the Indian Lands."

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"The Addition you propose in your Message of Yesterday, to the Bill entituled "An Act to remove the Persons now Settled, and to prevent others from Settling on any Lands in this Province, not purchased of the Indians, is, in my Opinion, so far from answering the Purpose of deterring Persons from removing themselves to, and settling on the unpurchased Lands where Mr. Croghan has made a a Settlement, and usually resides when he transacts business with the Indians, that it may rather be considered as an Encouragement to them. The Offence, by the Addition proposed, does not consist in settling these Lands, unless such settlements shall be "to the Annoyance and Dissatisfaction of the Indians," so that all Lawless Intruders will be at liberty to take possession of and improve them in the first instance with Impunity, and whether it may or may not annoy or dissatisfy the Indians in general, may be a Question of extreme difficulty, and which perhaps may not admit of such legal Proof as to bring the Settlers to condign Punishment under this Law, till an Indian War (the Evil we are guarding against) has actually taken place. For this reason I cannot help thinking, that the Amendment contained in my written Message of the 25th Instant, much better adapted to the good End we both seem to have in view, than the new Proviso you would add to the Bill. The material difference between us is occasioned by the words of your Proviso [to the Annoyance and Dissatisfaction of the Indians,] which I conceive makes the Crime too depend on facts scarcely capable of full proof, I am therefore in hopes on coolly considering the matter, you will be inclined to wave the Expressions in the Proviso, which if you think proper to do, I will pass the Bill with the rest of your Proviso, after expunging the words you agreed to leave out in your answer to my first amendment. Should you however, Gentlemen, on this point differ in Sentiment with me, to prevent the miscarriage of a Bill of such general Consequence, upon which the Peace of the Colonies may in a great measure depend, I will consent to pass it on the Amendment you first acceded to.

"JOHN PENN.

"January the 28th, 1768."

A Bill entituled "An Act for the relief of the Poor," sent up yesterday by the House for the Governor's Concurrence, was also laid before the Board and referred to further Consideration.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Logan, having by the Governor's desire prepared a Message to be sent by the Indians now in Town from Wighaloosin, viz^{t}: Zaccheus and his Family, to the Indians residing at Wighaloosin and the upper parts of the Susquehanna, the same was approved and Signed by the Governor, and the Secretary was directed to affix the Lesser Seal to it, and to deliver it with two Belts of Wampum to the Charge and care of the said Zaccheus. The said message is as follows, viz^{t}:

"*The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.*

"*To our Indian Brethren at Wighaloosin, on the River Susquehanna, Greeting:*

"Brethren:

"We have the Pleasure to see in this City the Indian Zaccheus, and some other Indians with him. They came on a friendly visit, and we have received them like Friends and Brethren.

"Brethren:

"We have just now received a very disagreeable Piece of News. Some Indians have lately been Murdered at Middle Creek, not far from the Island called the Mahoney, in the River Susquehanna, about 7 or 8 miles from Shamokin.

"Our Treaties of Friendship oblige us to acquaint our Brethren with every thing that happens, especially if it relates to Life, or any hurt and violence done to our Persons or Properties. We shall, therefore, openly and affectionately relate this Matter to you just as we received the account of it by a Person of Reputation, living in the Neighborhood where the Murder was committed.

"Two or three families of Indians, namely: an Indian called the the White Mingo, another called Cornelius, another called Jonas, another called John Cammell, three Indian Women, two Girls, and a Child, removed from the Big Island in the Spring, and came and built themselves Cabbins on Middle Creek, about fifteen miles up the said Creek; there they lived and hunted, and were in a very friendly manner with the White People thereabouts, and were always well received and kindly treated by them.

"About Ten days ago they were at Mr. William Blyth's, who lives at the Mouth of Middle Creek, who treated them kindly, and from his House they went to one Frederick Stump's, a Dutchman, who lives in that neighborhood; there it issupposed that some difference happened, but what it was we have not heard, but they were all found murdered, Six of them in Stump's own House, and four in a Cabin at some distance from Stump's House, and I am further informed Stump says he killed them all with his own Hands, and that there was no other Person concerned with him in this Act.

"Brethren:

"On my receiving this melancholy Account, the Sheriffs were immediately sent with Officers to take up this Stump as the Murderer, and for their Encouragement I offered a Reward of Two hundred Pounds, to be forthwith paid to any Person or Persons who should apprehend Stump, the murderer; and I am in hopes he is by this time taken, and no time shall be lost to bring him to a Trial, that he may suffer Death in the same manner as he would do if he had killed so many White Men.

"Brethren:

"I can consider this matter in no other light than as the Action of a wicked, rash man, and I hope you will also consider it in the same way, and not believe that since it was done by one man, in the manner I have related, that any other White Men were concerned in it, or that it has been any ways encouraged by any of my People; I assure it has not.

"Brethren:

"There are among you and us some wild, rash, hot headed People, who commit Actions of this sort; Whenever it so happens, all that can be done is immediately to acquaint each other of these things, and to bring the Offenders to Justice, that it may make no Breach between us, but be considered as a rash, sudden Act, that could not be prevented, And we now inform you that we have sent off Messengers to Sir William Johnston and to our Indian Brethren, the Six Nations, to inform them of this wicked Murder, & how it happened, with intent that it may not break the Friendship subsisting between us and the Indians, but that we may live together and love one another as we did before this melancholy accident happened. This Belt of Wampum confirms my words.

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"We desire that this Belt of Wampum may be sent forward by Zaccheus, or any other Indians that shall chuse, to the Indians living up the Susquehanna, and particularly to those who live at the North West branch, which runs into the Susquehanna at Diahogo, or Tohickon, because we are informed that the White Mingo, and some of the other Indians, came from some Town on that Branch.

"Brethren:

"I desire you will particularly assure our Indian Brethren in my name, that this matter gives as much Trouble and grief to our Hearts as to theirs, and that notwithstanding this wicked Action, we love our Brethren as well as formerly, and shall spare no Pains to bring the Murderer to the Death he deserves.

A Belt.

{Locus Sigilli.} "Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1768.

"JOHN PENN.

"By his Honour's Command.

"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junr., Secretary."

The Indian, Zaccheus, having complained to the Governor that he and his Family, consisting of 9 Persons, were very Poor, and Petitioned for some Cloaths and Necessaries, His Honour directed that they should be furnished with what was sufficient for them, and they were accordingly presented with the following Articles, Vizt:

"10 Shirts, 15$^{lb.}$ Lead, 1 dozen Cotton Romal Handk$^{fs.}$ 8 Blankets, 4$^{lb.}$ Powder, £20 in Cash, 10 pr. Ind$^{n.}$ Stockings, 2 Brass Kettles."

Friday, 29th January, 1768, 5 o'Clock, P. M.

MEMORANDUM:

An Express arrived this moment with a Letter to the Governor from Edward Shippen, Esquire, at Lancaster, with Intelligence of Frederick Stump's being taken, and secured in the Gaol of Cumberland County, which Letter was immediately laid before the Assembly for their perusal, and follows in these Words, viz$^{t.}$:

"LANCASTER, 28th January, (Noon), 1768.

"Honoured Sir:

"As soon as the Magistrates of this County received the honour of your directions, by Mr. William Blythe, for apprehending of Frederick Stump, The Sheriff and Coroner went off with the Copy of the said directions to James Burd, Esquire, and these Officers are now returned, and inform us that the murderer of the Indians is taken by young Captain Patterson, with a Party of twenty Men, and secured in Carlisle Gaol, that on our said Officers return to Mr. John Harris's, Mr. Burd being there, they sent an Express over to the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, desiring him to bring Stump to them, and they would take care to convey him safely down to Philadelphia, in order to be examined; but he wrote them for Answer, that he could not do that, for Reasons which he should immediately send by Express down to his Honour the Governor. The Magistrates who live in this Borough, thought it advisable to send your Honour this News by Express, who is to set off after his Horse is Shod.

"I am Your Honour's affectionate Friend,
"and most humble Servant,
"EDW$^{D.}$ SHIPPEN.

"To the Hon^{ble} JOHN PENN, Esquire, Governor."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Saturday 30th Jan$^{y.}$ 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c$^{a.}$

Benjamin Chew, & James Tilghman,	Lynford Lardner,	Esquires.

The Bill entituled "An Act for the relief of the Poor," was read and considered, and the Board being of Opinion that it re-

Pennsylvania, 1768.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Thursday 4th February 1768.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca.
The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire
William Logan, Richard Penn, Benjamin Chew, James Tilghman } Esquires

Mr. James Cunningham from Carlisle being sent for by Order of the Governor, appeared at the Board, and was immediately examined with regard to what he knew concerning the Rescue of Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter from the Gaol at Carlisle and his Deposition was taken and is as follows.

The Deposition of James Cunningham of Lancaster County concerning the Rescue of Frederick Stump & John Ironcutter from the Gaol at Carlisle.

James Cunningham of Lancaster County, Farmer, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that on Friday the Twenty Ninth day of January last, about Nine or Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon as he was sitting at Breakfast with John Armstrong Esquire in the Town of Carlisle in the County of Cumberland, he was surprized to see a Number of Armed Men surrounding on a sudden the publick Gaol in the said Town, that He and the said John Armstrong apprehending that the said Company were come with an Intention to Rescue from the said Gaol a certain Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, who were confined there for the Murder of a Number of Indians, they both instantly Ran to the said Gaol in order to prevent if poſsible the execution of so wicked and illegal a Design. That when they got up to the Gaol the said John Armstrong made his way through a Number of Armed Men, who stood before the Door of the said Gaol, which was open, and Guarded by four Men, who stood within the Door with Arms in their Hands: that the said Armstrong, and John Holmes, high Sheriff of the said County, both attempted to go into the Door of the Gaol, but were several times pushed back and prevented: that as the said John Armstrong stood on the Steps under the Door he addreſsed himself frequently to the Armed Company who were about him, and used many arguments to persuade them to desist from their Lawleſs undertaking, and told them, among other things, that they were about to do an Act which would subject themselves and their Country to Misery. That while the said Armstrong was speaking, this Deponent saw one of the Armed Men take hold of him, and draw him down the said Steps, upon which the said Armstrong by violence pushed back the Person who had hold of him, and regained his Stand on the said Steps, saying at the same time that they should take his Life before they should rescue the Prisoners. This Deponent further saith, that while the said John Armstrong and Robert Miller and William Lyon Esquire and the Reverend John Steel who had joined the said Armstrong, were endeavouring to disperse the said Company, several other Armed Men appeared within side the said Gaol, to the very great Surprize of everyone with the two Prisoners above mentioned in their Possession, whom they brought forward, and after pushing the said Armstrong, Miller, Lyons, Steel, Holmes, and this Deponent by Violence, and crowding, from before the said Gaol Door, carried them off with Shouts and Rejoicing, and immediately left the Town. This Deponent further saith that he cannot with certainty declare what Numbers were in the Company which made the said Rescue, but that from the best Judgment he could form they were Seventy or Eighty, all Armed with Guns, and some Tomahocks. This Deponent further saith on his solemn Oath, that he does not know nor has any Personal knowledge of any one of the Persons he saw in the said Armed Company, concerned in the said Rescue, and that after the said Company had left the Town, the Reverend Mr Steel came to the said John Armstrong, and William Lyons and John Holmes and informed them that the said Rescuers desired they would come to and confer with them at the Plantation of John Davis, to come to some Terms with them; That the said three last mentioned Persons immediately mounted their Horses and went towards the said Davis's, but informed this Deponent on their Return, that the said Company had altered their Resolution and had gone on without waiting for them, and further saith not.

Taken and Sworn before the Governor and
Council at Philadelphia, before me
Recorder of the City.
February the 4th 1768
Benjamin Chew, Recorder.

James Cunningham

The Council took this important Matter into their most serious Consideration, and advised the Governor to send immediate Instructions to John Armstrong Esquire and the other Magistrates of Cumberland County, with regard to the Measures most expedient to be pursued by them on this interesting occasion for regaining the Prisoners that have been rescued and bringing them and the Rioters to Justice.

Accordingly a Letter of Instructions agreeable to the Sentiments of the Board was drawn at the Table and dispatched by Express to Carlisle which Letter follows in these words, viz.—

A

Pennsylvania, 1768.

A Letter from the Governor to John Armstrong Esquire

Philadelphia 4th February 1768.

Sir

The information given in yours of the 29th Ultimo of the Rescue of Frederick Stump and his Servant gives me the greatest concern, and is truly Alarming. Perhaps if the Magistracy of your County had not indiscreetly (to say no more) interposed when the Sheriff was ready to proceed with the Prisoners to Philadelphia, this event, so full of mischievous Consequences had not happened: However since Matters have so unluckily fallen out the best is to be done which the Exigency of the Case requires and the most probable Methods of regaining the Custody of the Prisoners are now to be pursued. If the People who have gone into this rash and Wicked Step were actuated by the Principles they professed of preserving their Rights rather than those of screening the Prisoners from the hands of Justice, they will certainly be ready to deliver them up when they can be satisfied that they will receive their Trials in the County where the Offences were committed. You will therefore, in the first place, try the expedient of assuring these People (if it can be known who they are) that the Government never entertained the least thought of so illegal an Act as trying them out of the proper County and that they were ordered down to Philadelphia that the Chief Justice himself might have the Examination of them in a Matter of such Consequence and that they might there be out of the Reach of any attempts to rescue them which their Friends or Abettors might be disposed to make till the Time of their Trial. If upon this assurance they will retake the Prisoners or deliver them up, it will go a good way towards convincing me and all others that they upon a mistaken Notion took this exceeding Rash tho' most unwarrantable Step to prevent an Invasion of their Rights — If this Measure should fail of the desired effect and these People should persist in refusing to deliver up the Prisoners, or if they have already permitted their Escape, you are after waiting a reasonable time for the Result, to proceed immediately in the most active and vigorous manner as well for apprehending the Prisoners who have been rescued as to procure Testimony on which to found legal Charges against the Rioters, (many of whom it is more than probable you and those other Magistrates who were present with you and were Witnesses of the whole Transaction personally knew;) for this most daring Insult upon the Laws of the Country; and with the Assistance of the other Magistrates you are to call before you all such Witnesses as you may think can give any Information of the Names of the Rioters and to take their Examinations, and to iſsue Warrants for apprehending and securing them, and upon every Occasion which you may think requires it you are to dispatch Expreſses informing me of any material Occurrence, that I may take the Measures which I may think neceſsary: And particularly you are to dispatch an Expreſs immediately with the Answer which the Rioters may give to the Aſsurance which you are above instructed to make them. I must preſs you and the other Magistrates in the most earnest manner that upon this important Occasion you exert the utmost Aſsiduity, Vigour and Activity in your Power, least a failure of Succeſs in our Endeavours to bring the Prisoners to Justice should involve the Frontier Inhabitants in the dreadful Effects of an Indian War.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
To John Armstrong Esquire
at Carlisle }
John Penn.

The Lottery Bill was again considered, and referred to a future Consideration.

The Secretary presented to the Board a Letter which he received from Captain William Patterson, acquainting him with his apprehending Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, and delivering them to the Sheriff of Cumberland, and inclosing a Meſsage he had sent to the Indians at the Great Island, which were ordered to be entered on the Minutes of Council, and are as follow viz^{t} —

A Letter from Captain William Patterson to the Secretary.

Carlisle 23^{d} January 1768.

Dear Sir,

The 21st instant I marched a Party of Ninteen Men to George Gabriels House at Penns-Creeks Mouth, and made Prisoners Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, who were suspected to have Murdered Ten of our Friend Indians near Fort Augusta, and I have this Day delivered them to M^{r} Holmes at Carlisle Gaol.

Yesterday I sent a Person to the Great Island that understands the Indian Language, with a Talk, a Copy of which is inclosed — Myself and Party were exposed to great Danger by the desperate Resistance made by Stump and his Friends, who sided with him. — The Steps I have taken, I flatter myself, will not be disapproved of by the Gentlemen in Government, my sole View being directed to the Service of the Frontiers, before I heard his Honour the Governors Orders.

— The Meſsage I have sent to the Indians, I hope, will not be deemed aſsuming any Authority of my own, as you are very sensible I am no Stranger to the Indians, and their Customs. I am, with Respect,

Your most Obedient,
humble Servant.
Joseph Shippen Esquire. W. Patterson.

Here follows the Talk sent by Captain William Patterson to the Indians at the Great Island.

Brothers of the Six Nations, Delawares, and other Inhabitants of the West Branch of Sasquehanna, hear what I have to say to you

With a Heart swelled with Grief, I have to inform you that Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter have unadvisedly Murdered Ten of our Friend Indians near Fort Augusta. The Inhabitants of Pennsylvania do disapprove of the said Stump and Ironcutters Conduct, and as Proof thereof I have taken them Prisoners, and will deliver them into the Custody of Officers that will keep them Ironed in Prison, for Trial, and I make no doubt as many of them as are guilty will be condemned and die for the Offence.

Brothers, I being truly sensible of the Injury done you, I only add these few Words, with my Hearts wish, that you may not rashly let go the fast hold of our Chain of Friendship, for the ill conduct of one of our bad Men. Believe me Brothers, we English-Men continue the same Love for you that hath usually subsisted between our Grand-fathers, and I desire you to call at Fort Augusta to Trade with our People there for the neceſsaries you stand in need of. I pledge you my word that no White Man there shall molest any of you, whilst you behave as Friends. I shall not Rest by Night or Day untill I receive your Answer.

Your Friend and Brother,
Juniata, January 23d. 1768 W. Patterson.

Memorandum Friday 5th February 1768. A.M.

A Committee of two Members of Aſsembly waited on the Governor and delivered him the following written Meſsage, and at the same time acquainted him that the House requested His Honour would again let them have the Perusal of Colonel Armstrongs last Letter, which was accordingly sent to them.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Thursday 4 February, 1768.

PRESENT :

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire.

William Logan,	Richard Penn,	Esquires.
Benjamin Chew,	James Tilghman,	

Mr. James Cunningham from Carlisle being sent for by Order of the Governor, appeared at the Board, and was immediately examined, with regard to what he knew concerning the Rescue of Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter from the Gaol at Carlisle, and his Deposition was taken and is as follows:

"The Deposition of James Cunningham, of Lancaster County, concerning the Rescue of Frederick Stump & John Ironcutter, from the Gaol at Carlisle.

"James Cunningham, of Lancaster County, Farmer, being Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that on Friday the Twenty-Ninth day of January last, about Nine or Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, as he was sitting at Breakfast with John Armstrong, Esquire, in the Town of Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, he was surprized to see a number of Armed Men surrounding on a sudden the public Gaol in the said Town; the He and the said John Armstrong, apprehending that the said Company were come with an Intention to Rescue from the said Gaol a certain Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, who were confined there for the Murder of a number of Indians, they both Instantly Ran to the said Gaol in order to prevent if possible the execution of so wicked and illegal a Design. That when they got up to the Gaol, the said John Armstrong made his way through a number of Armed Men, who stood before the Door of the said Gaol, which was open, and Guarded by four Men, who stood within the Door with Arms in their Hands: that the said Armstrong and John Holmes, high Sheriff of the said County, both attempted to go into the Door, of the Gaol, but were several times pushed back and prevented; that as the said John Armstrong stood on the Steps under the Door he addressed himself frequently to the Armed Company who were about him, and used many arguments to persuade them to desist from their Lawless undertaking, and told them, among other things, that they were about to do an Act which would subject themselves and their Country to Misery. That while the said Armstrong was speaking, this Deponent saw one of the Armed men take hold of him and draw him down the said Steps, upon which the said Armstrong by violence pushed back the Person who had hold of him, and regained his Stand on the said Steps, saying at the same time, that they should take his Life before they should rescue the Prisoners. This Deponent further saith, that while the said John Armstrong, and Robert Miller and William Lyon, Esquire, and the Reverend John Steel, who had joined the said Armstrong, were endeavoring to disperse the said Company, several other Armed Men appeared within side the said Gaol, to the very great surprize of every one, with the two Prisoners above mentioned in their Possession, whom they brought forward, and after pushing the said Armstrong, Miller, Lyons, Steel, Holmes, and this Deponent, by Violence, and crowding from before the said Gaol Door, carried them off with Shouts and Rejoicing, and immediately left the Town.—This Deponent further saith that he cannot with certainty declare what numbers were in the Company which made the said Rescue, but that from the best Judgment he could form, they were Seventy or Eighty, all Armed with Guns and some Tomahocks. This Deponent further saith on his solemn Oath, that he does not know, nor has any Personal knowledge of any one of the Persons he saw in the said Armed Company concerned in the said Rescue, and that after the said Company had left the Town, the Reverend Mr. Steel came to the said John Armstrong and William Lyons and John Holmes, and informed them that the said Rescuers desired they would come to and confer with them at the Plantation of John Davis, to come to some Terms with them. That the said three last mentioned Persons immediately mounted their Horses and went towards the said Davis's, but informed this Deponent on their Return, that the said Company had altered their Resolution and had gone on without waiting for them, and further saith not.

"JAMES CUNNINGHAM."

"Taken and Sworn before the Governor and Council at Philadelphia, before me, Recorder of the City, February the 4th, 1768.

"BENJAMIN CHEW, Recorder."

The Council took this important Matter into their most serious Consideration, and advised the Governor to send immediate Instructions to John Armstrong, Esquire, and the other Magistrates of Cumberland County, with regard to the measures most expedient to be pursued by them on this interesting occasion, for regaining the Prisoners that have been rescued, and bringing them and the Rioters to Justice.

Accordingly a Letter of Instructions, agreeable to the Sentiments of the Board, was drawn at the Table, and dispatched by Express to Carlisle, which Letter follows in these words, viz^t^:

A Letter from the Governor to John Armstrong, Esquire.

"PHILADELPHIA, 4th February, 1768.

"Sir:

"The information given in yours of the 29th Ultimo, of the Rescue of Frederick Stump and his Servant, gives me the greatest concern, and is truly Alarming. Perhaps, if the Magistracy of your County had not indiscreetly (to say no more) interposed when the Sheriff was ready to proceed with the Prisoners to Philadelphia, this event, so full of mischievous Consequences, had not happened. However, since Matters have so unluckily fallen out, the best is to be done which the Exigency of the Case requires, and the most probable methods of regaining the Custody of the Prisoners, are now to be pursued. If the People who have gone into this rash and wicked Step, were actuated by the Principles they professed, of preserving their Rights rather than those of screening the Prisoners from the hands of Justice, they will certainly be ready to deliver them up, when they can be satisfied that they will receive their Tryals in the County where the Offences were committed. You will therefore, in the first place, try the expedient of assuring these People (if it can be known who they are) that the Government never entertained the least thought of so illegal an Act as trying them out of the proper County, and that they were ordered down to Philadelphia that the Chief Justice himself might have the Examination of them in a matter of such Consequence, and that they might there be out of the Reach of any attempts to rescue them, which their Friends or Abettors might be disposed to make, till the Time of their Trial. If, upon this assurance, they will retake the Prisoners or deliver them up, it will go a good way towards convincing me and all others, that they, upon a mistaken Notion, took this exceeding Rash, tho' most unwarrantable step, to prevent an Invasion of their Rights. If this measure should fail of the desired effect, and these People should persist in refusing to deliver up the Prisoners, or if they have already permitted their Escape, you are, after waiting a reasonable time for the Results, to proceed immediately in the most active and vigorous manner, as well for apprehending the Prisoners who have been rescued as to procure Testimony on which to found legal Charges against the Rioters, (many of whom, it is more than probable, you and those other Magistrates who were present with you and were Witnesses of the whole Transaction personally knew), for this most daring Insult upon the Laws of the Country; and with the Assistance of the other Magistrates, you are to call before you all such Witnesses as you may think can give any Information of the names of the Rioters, and to take their Examinations, and to issue Warrants for apprehending and securing them, and upon every Occasion which you may think requires it, you are to dispatch Expresses informing me of any material Occurrence, that I may take the measures which I may think necessary; And particularly, you are to dispatch an Express immediately with the answer which the Rioters may give to the Assurance which you are above instructed to make them. I must press you and the other Magistrates, in the most earnest manner, that upon this important Occasion, you exert the utmost Assiduity, Vigour and Activity in your Power, least a failure of Success in our Endeavours to bring the

Prisoners to Justice, should involve the Frontier Inhabitants in the dreadful Effects of an Indian War.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most Obedient
"humble Servant,
"JOHN PENN.

"To JOHN ARMSTRONG, Esquire, at Carlisle."

The Lottery Bill was again considered and referred to a future Consideration.

The Secretary presented to the Board a Letter which he received from Captain William Patterson, acquainting him with his apprehending Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, and delivering them to the Sheriff of Cumberland, and inclosing a Message he had sent to the Indians at the great Island, which were ordered to be entered on the Minutes of Council, and are as follow, viz$^{t.}$:

A Letter from Captain William Patterson to the Secretary.

CARLISLE, 23d January, 1768.

"DEAR SIR:

"The 21st instant I marched a Party of nineteen Men to George Gabriel's House at Penn's Creek's mouth, and made Prisoners Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, who were suspected to have murdered Ten of our Friend Indians near Fort Augusta, and I have this Day delivered them to Mr. Holmes at Carlisle Gaol.

"Yesterday I sent a person to the Great Island, that understands the Indian Language, with a Talk, a Copy of which is inclosed. Myself and Party were exposed to great Danger by the desperate Resistance made by Stump and his Friends, who sided with him. The steps I have taken, I flatter myself, will not be disapproved of by the Gentlemen in Government, my sole View being directed to the Service of the Frontiers, before I heard his Honour the Governor's Orders; The Message I have sent to the Indians, I hope will not be deemed assuming any Authority of my own, as you are very sensible I am no stranger to the Indians and their Customs.

"I am, with Respect,
"Your most Obedient humble Servant
"W. PATTERSON.

"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Esquire."

Here follows the Talk sent by Captain William Patterson to the Indians at the Great Island:

"Brothers of the Six Nations, Delawares, and other Inhabitants of the West Branch of Susquehanna, hear what I have to say to you:

"With a heart swelled with Grief, I have to inform you that Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter have unadvisedly murdered Ten of our Friend Indians near Fort Augusta; The Inhabitants of Pennsylvania do disapprove of the said Stump and Ironcutter's Conduct, and as proof thereof, I have taken them Prisoners, and will deliver them into the Custody of Officers that will keep them Ironed in Prison for Trial, and I make no doubt as many of them as are guilty will be condemned and die for the Offence.

"Brothers:

"I being truly sensible of the Injury done you, I only add these few Words with my Heart's wish, that you may not rashly let go the fast hold of our Chain of Friendship, for the ill conduct of one of our bad men. Believe me, Brothers, we English-Men continue the Same Love for you that hath usually subsisted between our Grandfathers, and I desire you to call at Fort Augusta to Trade with our People there for the necessaries you stand in need of. I pledge you my word that no White man there shall molest any of you, whilst you behave as Friends. I shall not Rest by night or Day untill I receive your Answer.

"Your Friend and Brother,

"W. PATTERSON.

"Juniata, January 22d, 1768."

Friday 5th February, 1768, A. M.

MEMORANDUM.

A Committee of two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor and delivered him the following written Message, and at the same time acquainted him that the House requested His Honour would again let them have the Perusal of Colonel Armstrong's last Letter, which was accordingly sent to them.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"The first Intelligence received by this House of the Persons settling on the Indian Lands within the Bounds of this Province, was communicated in your Message of January the 5th, and his Excellency General Gage's Letter. The Removal of these obstinate People, who have violated the Faith of Treaties and disregarded His Majesty's Proclamation, appeared to us so absolutely necessary to the Safety of the Colony, that we Complied with all possible dispatch with the Measures recommended by the General for that Purpose, and we are pleased this part of our Conduct has met with your approbation; but at the same time, it gives us much Concern to find that, in another Respect, we do not seem to have been so fortunate.

— The Message I have sent to the Indians, I hope, will not be deemed assuming any Authority of my own, as you are very sensible I am no Stranger to the Indians, and their Customs. I am, with Respect,

Your most Obedient,
humble Servant.
W. Patterson.

Joseph Shippen Esquire.

Here follows the Talk sent by Captain William Patterson to the Indians at the Great Island. —

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Brothers, I being truly sensible of the Injury done you, I only add these few Words, with my Hearts wish, that you may not rashly let go the fast hold of our Chain of Friendship, for the ill conduct of one of our bad Men. Believe me Brothers, we English-Men continue the same Love for you that hath usually subsisted between our Grand-fathers, and I desire you to call at Fort Augusta to Trade with our People there for the necessaries you stand in need of. I pledge you my word that no White Man there shall molest any of you, whilst you behave as Friends. I shall not Rest by Night or Day untill I receive your Answer. —

Your Friend and Brother,
Juniata, January 22. 1768 W. Patterson.

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A Meſsage to the Governor from the Aſsembly.

May it please your Honour

The first Intelligence received by this House of the Persons settling on the Indian Lands within the Bounds of this Province was communicated in your Meſsage of January the 5th, and his Excellency General Gage's Letter. The Removal of these obstinate People who have violated the Faith of Treaties and disregarded His Majesty's Proclamation, appeared to us so absolutely neceſsary to the Safety of the Colony, that we Complied with all poſsible dispatch with the Measures recommended by the General for that Purpose, and we are pleased this part of our Conduct has met with your Approbation; but at the same time, it gives us much Concern to find, that in another Respect we do not seem to have been so fortunate.

From good Information we were convinced that the barbarous Maſsacre committed on the Indians at Conestogo and Lancaster was one of the Causes of the Indian discontent. To remove which by satisfying the Natives of the Justice of the Government, and to support that Authority which can alone ensure Safety to the People, by deterring the Wicked from the Perpetration of the like heinous Offences, we intreated your Honour "that diligent and speedy Inquisition should be made after the Atrocious Offenders." — In Answer to which you are pleased to tell us that "in your Station you conceive nothing more can be done without doing "an Act of Violence to the Constitution, which commits the immediate "Administration of Justice to the Magistracy" — We well know that the immediate Administration of Justice by the Constitution is vested in the Magistracy and we aſsure your Honour that you are not mistaken in thinking "that we are the last Persons who would advise you to extend "your Power in any Case beyond the Bounds prescribed by Law." — But while we wish to have your Authority properly confined, we should be wanting in our duty to the People, if we were not equally desirous to see it exerted to its legal Extent, whenever their Security demands it, which we are persuaded has not been done on this important Occasion. Murders have been long since committed, and the Offenders are not yet apprehended, nor, as we have ever understood, has a single Warrant been iſsued for the Purpose — . Murders perpetrated at Noon-day, in a Populous Borough, before a Number of Spectators; and yet as 'tis said the Names of the Criminals remain undiscovered. — There is a manifest failure of Justice somewhere. From whence can it arise? — Not from the Laws, — They are adequate to the Offence

Nor

It must then be either from a Debility or inexcusable Neglect in the Executive part of Government to put those Laws in Execution. And we hope your Honour will excuse us when we say that it is the peculiar Province of a Ruler, and without "Violence to the Constitution," he may, and ought to superintend the Administration of the Laws, so far at least as to see that the Magistracy faithfully discharge their Duty, and to remove those who are neglectful thereof.

But you are pleased to tell us that "you did not lose a Moments Time in Writing to the Magistrates of Lancaster, York, and Cumberland, commanding them to use their utmost Endeavours to discover and apprehend" the Offenders, and by your Proclamation high Rewards were offered to those who should make such Discoveries." Thus much we believe was done and no more. But were not those Letters altogether disregarded, and your Proclamation treated with the utmost Contempt? Nor did even those Magistrates who resided in the Borough at that Time issue a Subpœna or send for a Person among the numerous Spectators to give Information of the Offenders— Was the Sheriff, then dwelling in the Borough, and whose particular Duty shou'd have led him to have given Opposition to the horrid Act, or the Workhouse Keeper, under whose Care the unhappy Victims were placed by the Magistrates ever examined or called on to discover them? Or has an Inquest been held on the Bodies or the least Judicial Enquiry made by the Coroner into the Cause or after the Authors of this unfortunate Catastrophe? And although there was a Number of His Majesty's Troops Quartered in the Borough at this very Time, ready to lend their Assistance, did the Officers of Justice call on them to give their Aid, in protecting the miserable Sufferers?— Under these Circumstances, can it appear possible to a rational Mind, if the Magistrates had exerted their Authority, when the Offence was Committed, or at any Time since, that the Perpetrators of so flagrant a Crime, in so public a Manner, cou'd remain undiscovered, and elude the Efforts of Justice.

Your Honour adds, "that every Measure was taken by you on that Melancholy occasion which the Law would Warrant". You wrote Letters indeed" and issued a Proclamation; but we apprehend on an Occasion so Interesting to the Public Safety and Reputation of the Government more might and ought to have been done.— The Assembly, then sitting, requested that "you would order the Sheriff Coroner and Magistrates of the Borough to come down and give you the best Information that could be obtain'd of the Persons concerned in these Violences".— Were those Officers ever called on, to give you the "Information", or to account for their indolent Conduct? -- If they were, did they ever aſsign good and sufficient Reasons in their Justification? -- And if they did not, should not they have been immediately removed from those places of public Trust which they had so greatly abused, and more worthy Men placed in their Stations? Thus far at least the "Law" would have "warranted" your Conduct, nor would you have been justly chargeable with not having "performed your Duty", or "doing an Act of Violence to the Constitution".

We lament with your Honour "that the Measures you "pursued to discover the Offenders were not attended with Succeſs"; — but we cannot think that it was owing so much to a want of "Virtue or Reso"lution" in the People, as to a Neglect of Duty in the Officers of Government: Many Motives might induce the former to be inactive and very probably the unparalleled Inactivity of the Magistrates was not the least: But nothing ought or can vindicate the latter, who were under the most solemn Obligations for the Performance of their Trust.

Your Honour is pleased further to observe, "that the Orders you "then gave, and the Rewards offered, were not limited to any Time, but still carry "with them the same Obligations and Inducements they ever had." — The Contempt with which your Proclamations were treated, without the least Notice taken of that Treatment, and the unpardonable Disobedience in the Magistracy to those Orders ever since, convince us of the Truth of your Aſsertion, and yet, could we be so happy as to persuade you to exert your Power and Influence with the Magistracy, who hold their Commiſsions during your Pleasure, by commanding them to send for and examine the Witneſses who were present at the bloody Scene, and at the same Time inform them that nothing leſs than a faithful discharge of their Duty should skreen them from your Resentment, and secure to them a continuance in their Offices, and moreover to renew your Proclamation offering a generous Reward of not leſs than Five Hundred Pounds to the Informers, which this House will most chearfully enable you to pay, and aſsure them of your Protection, we have not the least Doubt but that those Murderers will be discovered and apprehended.

We trust your Honour will not think us too importunate in this momentous Affair, in which we conceive the future Safety of the People and the Honour of the Government are most intimately concerned, for you will be pleased to consider of how much consequence to both it is, that the Authors of Crimes of so "black a dye," should be strictly punished. — It is in all Probability owing to the Encouragement arising from the Impunity with which these Criminals have been permitted to escape, that the subsequent Murders in this Province have been committed.

Had exemplary Punishment been inflicted on the Offenders in the first Instance, it is more than probable that the Transgreſsors in the second would have been deterred from the Perpetration of the like Offences: But, should Men, who have bid Defiance to the executive Powers of Government, and so audaciously trampled on its Authority, be allowed to remain in the Province longer unpunished, We are very apprehensive that the Persons of the Inhabitants will not be safe from their violent Attempts; the Transition being easy from the Murder of Indians under the Protection of the Government, to the Murder of the Subject; nor will the Colony be secured from the Calamities attending a War with the Natives, occasioned by these repeated Insults offered to the Persons of their People.

Besides, it is undoubtedly the soundest Policy to do Justice to the Indians, without which the Government can never with any Propriety demand a Satisfaction from them, for the Murders we have reason to believe they have lately committed on several of our People, it therefore behoves the Government to exert itself in a Matter so interesting to the Province, and having done that Right to the Indians which they expect from us, we request your Honour would take the neceſsary Steps to obtain the like Justice from them, for the Outrages they have committed, in Violation of the Treaties of Friendship subsisting between us.

We are obliged to the Governor for his Intention "to take the earliest Opportunity of communicating our Sentiments to his Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson", relative to the Boundary; but at the same Time we beg leave to aſsure you that we never entertained the least Thought "that it was owing to those worthy Gentlemen" that "this Cause of Complaint and Uneaſineſs in the Indians has not been long ago removed", And we hope there is nothing in our Meſsage that could give you any Reason to suspect it: On the contrary, the steady and uniform Attention ever discovered by them to the Peace and Safety of the Colonies, convince us that nothing in their Power has been or will be wanting, to remove every Foundation of Indian Discontent.

Signed by Order of the House.

February 5th 1768.

Joseph Galloway, Speaker.

Eodem Die P. M

Two Members of Aſsembly presented to the Governor a written Meſsage from the House in the following Words viz:

A Meſsage to the Governor from the Aſsembly.

May it please your Honour

We have taken into our Consideration,

the Letters laid before us giving an Account of the Rescue of Frederick Stump and his Servant from the Goal of Cumberland County who were apprehended for the Murder of the Indians on Middle Creek. This further audacious Insult on the Authority of the Government cannot but affect us with the deepest Concern as it increases the melancholy Prospect of future Insecurity to the Lives and Estates of the People of this Province.

In order therefore to our immediate Deliberation on this important Subject we request your Honour would be pleased to communicate to us the Steps you have taken in Consequence of these lawless and riotous Proceedings. And we assure your Honour no Aid in the Power of this branch of the Legislature shall be wanting to enable you to execute the Laws and restore the sinking Authority of the Government.

Signed by order of the House
February 5th 1768. Joseph Galloway
Speaker.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Monday 8th February 1768.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca.
James Hamilton, Lynford Lardner
William Logan, Richard Penn } Esquires
Benjamin Chew, James Tilghman

The Consideration of the Lottery Bill was resumed, and the Board advised the Governor to amend the same by Naming two Persons as Managers in Addition to those mentioned in the Bill, as well to preserve his right of a Share in the Nomination of Officers appointed by Law, as because it was judged that the number of Managers named in the Bill is too small. The said Amendment was accordingly made, by inserting the Names of John Gibson and Thomas Bond Junior, and ordered to be sent to the House with the Bill.

The Assembly's first Message of the 5th Instant was then read and taken into Consideration, and a Draught of an Answer thereto having been prepared was laid before the Board, which after some Alterations was approved and ordered to be transcribed and carried to the House. The said Message follows in these words Vizt.

A

"With a heart swelled with Grief, I have to inform you that Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter have unadvisedly murdered Ten of our Friend Indians near Fort Augusta; The Inhabitants of Pennsylvania do disapprove of the said Stump and Ironcutter's Conduct, and as proof thereof, I have taken them Prisoners, and will deliver them into the Custody of Officers that will keep them Ironed in Prison for Trial, and I make no doubt as many of them as are guilty will be condemned and die for the Offence.

"Brothers:

"I being truly sensible of the Injury done you, I only add these few Words with my Heart's wish, that you may not rashly let go the fast hold of our Chain of Friendship, for the ill conduct of one of our bad men. Believe me, Brothers, we English-Men continue the Same Love for you that hath usually subsisted between our Grandfathers, and I desire you to call at Fort Augusta to Trade with our People there for the necessaries you stand in need of. I pledge you my word that no White man there shall molest any of you, whilst you behave as Friends. I shall not Rest by night or Day untill I receive your Answer.

"Your Friend and Brother,

"W. PATTERSON.

"Juniata, January 22d, 1768."

Friday 5th February, 1768, A. M.

MEMORANDUM.

A Committee of two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor and delivered him the following written Message, and at the same time acquainted him that the House requested His Honour would again let them have the Perusal of Colonel Armstrong's last Letter, which was accordingly sent to them.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"The first Intelligence received by this House of the Persons settling on the Indian Lands within the Bounds of this Province, was communicated in your Message of January the 5th, and his Excellency General Gage's Letter. The Removal of these obstinate People, who have violated the Faith of Treaties and disregarded His Majesty's Proclamation, appeared to us so absolutely necessary to the Safety of the Colony, that we Complied with all possible dispatch with the Measures recommended by the General for that Purpose, and we are pleased this part of our Conduct has met with your approbation; but at the same time, it gives us much Concern to find that, in another Respect, we do not seem to have been so fortunate.

"From good Information we were convinced that the barbarous Massacre committed on the Indians at Conestogo and Lancaster, was one of the Causes of the Indian discontent. To remove which, by satisfying the Natives of the Justice of the Government, and to support that Authority which can alone ensure Safefy to the People, by deterring the Wicked from the Perpetration of the like heinous Offences, we intreated your Honour 'that diligent and speedy Inquisition should be made after the Atrocious Offenders.' In Answer to which, you are pleased to tell us that in your Station you conceive nothing more can be done without doing an Act of Violence to the Constitution, which commits the immediate Administration of Justice to the Magistracy.' We well knew that the immediate Administration of Justice by the Constitution is vested in the Magistracy, and we assure your Honour that you are not mistaken in thinking 'that we are the last Persons who would advise you to extend your Power in any Case beyond the Bounds prescribed by Law.' But, while we wish to have your Authority properly confined, we should be wanting in our duty to the People, if we were not equally desirous to see it exerted to its legal Extent, whenever their Security demands it, which we are persuaded has not been done on this important Occasion. Murders have been long since committed and the Offenders are not yet apprehended, nor, as we have ever understood, has a single Warrant been issued for the Purpose. Murders perpetrated at Noonday, in a populous Borough, before a Number of Spectators; and yet, as 'tis said, the Names of the Criminals remain undiscovered. There is a manifest failure of Justice somewhere. From whence can it arise? Not from the Laws. They are adequate to the Offence. It must then be either from a Debility or inexcusable neglect in the Executive part of Government to put those Laws in execution. And we hope your Honour will excuse us when we say that it is the peculiar Province of a Ruler, and without 'Violence to the Constitution,' he may and ought to superintend the Administration of the Laws, so far at least as to see that the Magistracy faithfully discharge their Duty, and to remove those who are neglectful thereof.

"But you are pleased to tell us that 'you did not lose a moments Time in Writing to the Magistrates of Lancaster, York, and Cumberland, commanding them to use their utmost Endeavours to discover and apprehend the Offenders; and by your Proclamation high Rewards were offered to those who should make such Discoveries.' Thus much we believe was done, and no more. But, were not those Letters altogether disregarded, and your Proclamation treated with the utmost contempt? For, did even those Magistrates who resided in the Borough at that Time, issue a Subpœna, or send for a Person among the numerous Spectators, to give information of the Offenders? Was the Sheriff, then dwelling in the Borough, and whose particular Duty shou'd have led him to have given Opposition to the horrid Act, or the Work-house Keeper, under whose care the unhappy

Victims were placed by the Magistrates, ever examined, or called on to discover them? Or has an Inquest been held on the Bodies, or the least Judicial Enquiry made by the Coroner into the Cause, or after the Authors of this unfortunate Catastrophe? And, although there was a Number of His Majesty's Troops Quartered in the Borough at this very Time; ready to lend their Assistance, did the Officers of Justice call on them to give their Aid in protecting the miserable Sufferers? Under these Circumstances, can it appear possible to a rational Mind, if the Magistrates had exerted their Authority when the Offence was Committed, or at any Time since, that the Perpetrators of so flagrant a Crime, in so public a Manner, cou'd remain undiscovered, and Elude the Efforts of Justice?

"Your Honour adds, 'that every Measure was taken by you on that Melancholy occasion which the Law would Warrant.' You wrote Letters, indeed, and issued a Proclamation; but, we apprehend, on an Occasion so Interesting to the Public Safety and Reputation of the Government, more might, and ought to have been done. The Assembly, then Sitting, requested that you would 'order the Sheriff, Coroner, and Magistrates of the Borough to come down and give you the best Information that could be obtain'd of the Persons concerned in these violences.' Were those Officers ever called on to give you the 'Information,' or to Account for their indolent Conduct? If they were, did they ever assign good and sufficient Reasons in their Justification? And if they did not, should not they have been immediately removed from those places of publick Trust which they have so greatly abused, and more worthy Men placed in their Stations? Thus far, at least, the 'Law' would have 'warranted' your Conduct, nor would you have been justly chargeable with not having performed your Duty, or 'doing an Act of Violence to the Constitution.'

"We lament with your Honour, 'that the Measures you pursued to discover the Offenders were not attended with Success;' but we cannot think that it was owing so much to a want of 'Virtue or Resolution' in the People, as to a Neglect of Duty in the Officers of Government. Many motives might induce the former to be inactive, and very probably the unparalleled Inactivity of the Magistrates was not the least; But nothing ought or can vindicate the latter, who were under the most solemn Obligations for the Performance of their Trust.

"Your Honour is pleased further to observe, that 'the Orders you then gave, and the Rewards offered, were not limited to any Time, but still carry with them the same Obligations and Inducements they ever had.' The Contempt with which your Proclamations were treated, without the least Notice taken of that Treatment, and the unpardonable Disobedience in the Magistracy to those Orders ever since, convince us of the Truth of your Assertion, and yet could we be so happy as to persuade you to exert your Power and Influence with the Magistracy, who hold their Commissions during your Pleasure, by commanding them to send for and examine the Witnesses who were present at the bloody Scene, and at the same Time inform them that nothing less than a faithful discharge of their Duty should skreen them from your Resentment, and secure to them a continuance in their Offices; and moreover, to renew your Proclamation, offering a generous Reward of not less than Five Hundred Pounds to the Informers, which this House will most chearfully enable you to pay, and assure them of your Protection, we have not the least Doubt but that those Murderers will be discovered and apprehended.

"We trust your Honour will not think us too importunate in this momentous Affair, in which we conceive the future safety of the People and the Honour of the Government are most intimately concerned, for you will be pleased to consider of how much Consequence to both it is that the Authors of Crimes of so black a dye should be strictly punished. It is in all Probability owing to the Encouragement arising from the Impunity with which these Criminals have been permitted to escape, that the subsequent Murders in this Province have been committed. Had exemplary Punishment been inflicted on the Offenders in the first Instance, it is more than probable that the Transgressors in the second would have been deterred from the Perpetration of the like Offences. But, should Men who bid Defiance to the executive Powers of Government, and so audaciously trampled on its Authority, be allowed to remain in the Province longer, unpunished, We are very apprehensive that the Persons of the Inhabitants will not be safe from their violent Attempts, the Transition being easy from the Murder of Indians under the Protection of the Government, to the Murder of the Subject; nor will the Colony be secured from the Calamities attending a War with the Natives, occasioned by these repeated Insults offered to the Persons of their People.

Besides, it is undoubtedly the soundest Policy to do Justice to the Indians, without which the Government can never, with any Propriety, demand a Satisfaction from them for the Murders we have reason to believe they have lately committed on several of our People; it therefore behooves the Government to exert itself in a Matter so interesting to the Province, and having done that Right to the Indians which they expect from us, we request your Honour would take the necessary Steps to obtain the like Justice from them for the Outrages they have committed in violation of the Treaties of Friendship subsisting between us.

"We are obliged to the Governor for his Intention 'to take the earliest Opportunity of communicating our Sentiments to his Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson,' relative to the Boundary, but at the same time, we beg leave to assure you that we never entertained the least Thought that it was 'owing to those worthy Gentlemen, that this Cause of Complaint and Uneasiness in the

Indians has not been long ago removed.' And we hope there is nothing in our Message that could give you any Reason to suspect it. On the contrary, the steady and uniform Attention ever discovered by them to the Peace and Safety of the Colonies, convince us that nothing in their Power has been or will be wanting to remove every Foundation of Indian Discontent.

"Signed by Order of the House,

"JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Speaker.

"February 5th, 1768."

Eodem die, P. M.

Two Members of Assembly presented to the Governor a written Message from the House, in the following Words, viz':

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"We have taken into our Consideration the Letters laid before us, giving an Account of the Rescue of Frederick Stump and his Servant from the Goal of Cumberland County, who were apprehended for the Murder of the Indians on Middle Creek. This further audacious Insult on the Authority of the Government, cannot but effect us with the deepest Concern, as it increases the melancholy Prospect of future Insecurity to the Lives and Estates of the People of this Province.

"In order, therefore, to our immediate Deliberation on this important Subject, we request your Honour would be pleased to communicate to us the Steps you have taken in Consequence of these lawless and riotous Proceedings; And we assure your Honour, no Aid in the Power of this branch of the Legislature shall be wanting to enable you to execute the Laws, and restore the sinking Authority of the Government.

"Signed by order of the House.

"JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

"February 5th, 1768."

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Signed by order of the House
February 5th 1768 — Joseph Galloway
Speaker —

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Monday 8 February 1768

Present

The Honourable John Penn Eſquire Lieutenant Governor &ca.

James Hamilton Lynford Lardner }
William Logan Richard Penn } Eſquires
Benjamin Chew James Tilghman }

The Consideration of the Lottery Bill was resumed, and the Board advised the Governor to amend the same by Naming two Persons as Managers in Addition to those mentioned in the Bill, as well to preserve his right of a Share in the Nomination of Officers appointed by Law, as because it was judged that the number of Managers named in the Bill is too small.— The said Amendment was accordingly made, by inserting the Names of John Gibson and Thomas Bond Junior, and ordered to be sent to the House with the Bill.

The Aſsembly's first Meſsage of the 5th Instant was then read and taken into Consideration, and a Draught of an Answer thereto having been prepared was laid before the Board, which after some Alterations was approved and ordered to be transcribed and carried to the House. The said Meſsage follows in these words Viz.—

A

Pennsylvania, 1768.

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly.

Gentlemen

From a Sense of the great Inconvenience attending Differences between the Branches of a Legislative Body, I have, ever since I had the Honour to reside in this Government, carefully avoided doing any thing to interrupt a good Understanding with the Aſsemblies of this Province, And it is not without great Concern Gentlemen I am now reduced to the Neceſsity of telling you that the Strain of your Meſsage of the 5th Instant is not only indecent and unbecoming, but indicates a Spirit prevailing among you very ill suited to the present critical Situation of our publick Affairs, which particularly demands Unanimity in our Councils, and the joint Exercise of the greatest Wisdom and Prudence.

The Averting an Indian War and the sad Effects of it were agreed to be our Principal Object at the opening of this Seſsions. I laid before you the Causes of Indian Discontents, communicated to me by Letters from His Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson, in order that adequate legal Remedies might be applied to remove them.

The two only Causes of Complaint I find mentioned in these Letters are the Intrusion of our People on the Indian Lands, "not only without their Consent, but in Contradiction to their warmest Remonstrances, and the Endeavours that have been used to remove them; and the Insults and Hostile Acts they have received from the Frontier People, chiefly from those of Virginia." — Yet not content with the Causes pointed out by those Gentlemen who are certainly best acquainted with Indian Affairs you proceeded it seems to investigate others. — I would charitably hope that these Inquiries were not taken up rather with a View to distract our Councils than to remove the present Causes of Indian Diſsatisfactions.

The Murder of the Indians at Lancaster in the Year 1763 (of which no Man has a greater Detestation than myself,) was insisted on in your Meſsage of the 13th of January as one of the principal Causes of the present Discontent among the Indians. — I must confeſs I am at a loſs to conjecture on what Intelligence you found your Opinion in this particular, but this I well know that the Six Nations upon Sir William Johnson's laying before and explaining to them this Affair at my Request in the Year 1764, were so far satisfyed that they received Belts from him on the occasion and suffered him to cover the Graves of their deceased Brethren according to their Custom, since which I have never heard that they have expreſsed any Diſsatisfaction to him on that Account. — Taking it for granted however that this is one Cause of Indian complaint you go on in your Meſsage to advise my ordering speedy and diligent Inquisition to be made after those Murderers from an opinion that the present Tranquility of the Province afforded a more favourable opportunity of discovering and bringing them to Justice, than the Tumultuous State of it at the Time of the Transaction. Before I could answer that Meſsage I received the Melancholy Tidings of the Murder of the Indians on Middle Creek committed by Frederick Stump and his Servant the 10th of January. This last inhuman Butchery, perpetrated at a Time when the Minds of the Indians were already inflamed with the Injuries complained of in the above Letters, appeared very likely to be attended with immediate Acts of Hostility on their part. — My Duty therefore required that I should give that speedy and close attention to this unhappy Case which so important a Matter demanded, to avert if poſsible the impending Mischief; and I contented myself with returning a short Answer to your first Meſsage letting you know in general what Steps I had taken to discover and bring to Justice those who had been concerned in the Lancaster Murders — The late audacious Rescue of Stump and his Servant has involved us in new difficulties and Distreſs — Yet, in the midst of my Solicitude on these interesting Matters, and whilst I am earnestly engaged in taking the best Measures, my own Judgment or that of my Council can suggest, to extricate the Public from these accumulated Evils, and to regain the Prisoners, which is most certainly the first Object and principal Concern, I am, it seems, called upon by you in a Manner the most extraordinary to vindicate myself and as it were arraigned by you for neglecting the Duties of my Station relative to the Murders committed upwards of four Years ago: And you again preſs upon me the iſsuing new Proclamations, offering higher rewards for apprehending the Authors of them.

This Conduct of yours in my Opinion Gentlemen is not leſs unkind and indecent towards me than imprudent with respect to our present Pursuit, for Reasons which must occur to you on cool and diſpaſsionate reflection, though they are such as are altogether improper to be made public at this particular Juncture — From Motives founded on the Public good, I was induced to defer the giving you an immediate Answer to the Requisition made with regard to the Renewal of Inquiries after the Perpetrators of the Lancaster Murder, and indeed to Postpone at last the Consideration of that Matter to a more proper Season.

Should what I have said remove any Prejudices you may too precipitately have taken up against me in the Course of this

Sessions it will give me Pleasure: Be that as it may, Gentlemen, I shall have that satisfaction which attends every Man conscious of his own Integrity and good Intentions. I shall be glad of your Advice and Assistance whenever the Public Interest and the Exigency of Affairs require it, but at the same time, I shall expect that you will not dictate to me in Matters which relate to the Executive Powers of Government.

February 8th 1768.

John Penn

A Committee of two Members of Assembly presented to the Governor a Bill sent up by the House for his Concurrence entituled "An Act for appropriating a Sum of Money for building the Middle House on the West side of the Barracks in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia," which was read, and there being no Objection made to it was ordered to be returned to the House with the Governor's Assent.

The Governor agreeable to the request of the Assembly made in their Message of the 5th Instant directed the Secretary to make out Copies of his Letters of the 2d Instant to the Sheriffs of Cumberland, Lancaster and Chester, and of the 3d and 4th Instant to John Armstrong Esquire, containing the Steps he had thought expedient to be pursued for the Regaining the Possession of Stump and Ironcutter, and to lay the same before the Assembly for their Perusal.

Thursday 11th of February 6 o'Clock P. M.

An Express returned from Carlisle with Letters to the Governor from John Armstrong Esquire, and Mr. Holmes the Sheriff of Cumberland, dated the 7th Instant, which were ordered to be entered on these Minutes and are as follow, Vizt.

A Letter to the Governor from John Armstrong Esquire

May it please your Honour

Carlisle 7th February 1768

Last Night your Honour's favour of the 3d Instant by Chty, Express, came to hand; whereby I see you had not received my last on the taking of Stump and his Servant out of this Goal by Violence.

I shall not spend your Honour's time in shewing the several Methods that have since been taken to have these Men delivered back to the Custody of the Sheriff, as he no doubt writes that by the return of your Express, nor can I fully express the distraction of Mind and uneasiness I have with many others here, at this piece of Outrage and disregard of lawful Authority, directly calculated to awaken the Shame of our best Friends, and upon a poor unfortunate County the just resentment

of

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Monday 8 February, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^a.

James Hamilton,	Lynford Lardner,	Esquires.
William Logan,	Richard Penn,	
Benjamin Chew,	James Tilghman,	

The Consideration of the Lottery Bill was resumed, and the Board advised the Governor to amend the same by Naming two Persons as Managers, in Addition to those mentioned in the Bill, as well to preserve his right of a share in the Nomination of Officers appointed by Law, as because it was judged that the Number of Managers Named in the Bill is too small. The said Amendment was accordingly made by inserting the Names of John Gibson and Thomas Bond, Junior, and ordered to be sent to the House with the Bill.

The Assembly's first Message of the 5th Instant, was then read and taken into Consideration, and a Draught of an Answer thereto having been prepared, was laid before the Board, which, after some Alterations, was approved, and ordered to be transcribed, and carried to the House. The said Message follows in these words, viz^t:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"From a Sense of the great Inconvenience attending Differences between the Branches of a Legislative Body, I have, ever since I had the Honour to preside in this Government, carefully avoided doing any thing to interrupt a good Understanding with the Assemblies of this Province; And it is not without great Concern, Gentlemen, I am now reduced to the Necessity of telling you, that the Strain of your Message of the 5th Instant is not only indecent and unbecoming, but indicates a spirit prevailing among you very ill suited to the present critical Situation of our public Affairs, which particularly demands Unanimity in our Councils, and the joint Exercise of the greatest Wisdom and Prudence.

"The averting an Indian War, and the sad Effects of it, were agreed to be our Principal Object at the opening of this Session. I laid before you the Causes of Indian Discontents, communicated to me by Letters from His Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson, in order that adequate legal Remedies might be applied to remove them.

"The two only Causes of Complaint I find mentioned in these Letters, are the Intrusion of our People on the Indian Lands, 'not only without their Consent, but in Contradiction to their warmest Remonstrances, and the Endeavours that have been used to remove them, and the Insults and Hostile Acts they have received from the Frontier People, chiefly from those of Virginia.' Yet not content with the Causes pointed out by those Gentlemen, who are certainly best acquainted with Indian Affairs, you proceeded, it seems, to investigate others. I would charitably hope that these Inquiries were not taken up; rather with a View to distract our Councils than to remove the present Causes of Indian Dissatisfactions.

"The murder of the Indians at Lancaster, in the Year 1763, (of which no Man has a greater Detestation than myself) was insisted on in your Message of the 13th of January as one of the principal Causes of the present Discontent among the Indians. I must confess I am at a loss to conjecture on what Intelligence you found your Opinion in this particular, but this I well know, that the six Nations, upon Sir William Johnson's laying before and explaining to them this Affair at my Request in the Year 1764, were so far satisfyed, that they received Belts from him on the occasion, and suffered him to cover the Graves of their deceased Brethren according to their Custom, since which I have never heard that they have expressed any Dissatisfaction to him on that Account; Taking it for granted, however, that this is one Cause of Indian complaint, you go on in your Message to advise my ordering speedy and diligent Inquisition to be made after those Murderers, from an opinion that the present Tranquility of the Province afforded a more favourable opportunity of discovering and bringing them to Justice than the Tumultuous State of it at the Time of the Transaction; Before I could answer that Message I received the Melancholy Tidings of the murder of the Indians on Middle Creek, committed by Frederick Stump and his Servant, the 10th of January; This last inhuman Butchery, perpetrated at a Time when the minds of the Indians were already inflamed with the Injuries complained of in the above Letters, appeared very likely to be attended with immediate Acts of Hostility on their part; My Duty, therefore, required that I should give that speedy and close attention to this unhappy Case which so important a matter demanded, to avert, if possible, the impending Mischief; and I contented myself with returning a short Answer to your first Message, letting you know in general what steps I had taken to discover and bring to Justice those who had been concerned in the Lancaster Murders. The late audacious Rescue of Stump and his Servant, has involved us in new difficulties and Distress. Yet, in the midst of my Solicitude on these interesting Matters, and whilst I am earnestly engaged in taking the best measures my own judgment or that of my Council can suggest, to extricate the Public from these accumulated Evils, and to regain the Prisoners, which is most certainly the first Object and principal Concern, I am, it seems, called upon by you, in a Manner the most extraordinary, to vindicate myself, and as it were, arraigned by you for neglecting the Duties of my Station, relative to the Murders committed upwards of four Years ago, And you again press upon me the issuing new Proclamations, offering higher rewards for apprehending the Authors of them.

This Conduct of yours in my Opinion, Gentlemen, is not less unkind and indecent towards me, than imprudent with respect to our present Pursuit, for Reasons which must occur to you on cool and dispassionate reflection, though they are such as are altogether improper to be made public at this particular Juncture. From Motives founded on the Public good, I was induced to defer the giving you an immediate Answer to the Requisition made with regard to the Renewal of Inquiries after the Perpetrators of the Lancaster Murder, and indeed to Postpone at last the Consideration of that Matter to a more proper Season.

"Should what I have said remove any Prejudices you may too precipitately have taken up against me in the Course of this Sessions, it will give me Pleasure. Be that as it may, Gentlemen, I shall have that satisfaction which attends every man conscious of his own Integrity and good Intentions. I shall be glad of your Advice and Assistance whenever the Public Interest and the Exigency of Affairs require it, but at the same time I shall expect that you will not dictate to me in Matters which relate to the Executive Powers of Government.

"JOHN PENN.

"February 8th, 1768."

A Committee of two Members of Assembly presented to the Governor a Bill sent up by the House for his Concurrence, entituled "An Act for appropriating a Sum of Money for building the Middle House on the West side of the Barracks, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia," which was read, and there being no Objection made to it, was ordered to be returned to the House with the Governor's Assent.

The Governor, agreeable to the Request of the Assembly, made in their Message of the 5th Instant, directed the Secretary to make out Copies of his Letters of the 2d Instant, to the Sheriffs of Cumberland, Lancaster, and Chester, and of the 3d and 4th Instants to John Armstrong, Esquire, containing the Steps he had thought expedient to be pursued for the Regaining the Possession of Stump and Ironcutter, and to lay the same before the Assembly for their Perusal.

Thursday 11th of February, 6 o'Clock, P. M.

An Express returned from Carlisle with Letters to the Governor from John Armstrong, Esquire, and Mr. Holmes, the Sheriff of

Seſsions it will give me Pleasure: Be that as it may, Gentlemen, I shall have that satisfaction which attends every Man conscious of his own Integrity and good Intentions — I shall be glad of your Advice and Aſsistance whenever the Public Interest and the Exigency of Affairs require it, but at the same time, I shall expect that you will not dictate to me in Matters which relate to the Executive Powers of Government.

February 8th 1768 — John Penn

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The Governor agreeable to the request of the Aſsembly made in their Meſsage of the 5th Instant directed the Secretary to make out Copies of his Letters of the 2d Instant to the Sheriffs of Cumberland Lancaster and Chester and of the 3d and 4th Instants to John Armstrong Esquire containing the Steps he had thought expedient to be pursued for the Regaining the Poſseſsion of Stump and Ironcutter, and to lay the same before the Aſsembly for their Perusal.

Thursday 11th of February 6 o'Clock P. M

An Expreſs returned from Carlisle with Letters to the Governor from John Armstrong Esquire, and Mr. Holmes the Sheriff of Cumberland, dated the 7th Instant, which were ordered to be entered on these Minutes and are as follow, Vizt —

A Letter to the Governor from John Armstrong Esquire

May it please your Honour Carlisle 7th February 1768

Last Night your Honours favour of the 3d Instant by Apty Expreſs, came to hand; whereby I see you had not received my last on the taking of Stump and his Servant out of this Goal by Violence.

I shall not spend your Honour's time in shewing the several Methods that have since been taken to have these Men delivered back to the Custody of the Sheriff, as he no doubt will do that by the return of your Expreſs, nor can I fully expreſs the distraction of Mind and uneasineſs I have with many others here, at this piece of Outrage and disregard of lawful Authority, directly calculated to awaken the Shame of our best Friends, and upon a poor unfortunate County the just resentment of the Government, and Penalties of the Law. And yet shall I presume so far on your Honours known Candour, as expect to be believed when I aſsure you that after the closest examination I have been able to make, even the ignorant and giddy Crowd who have committed this hasty flagrant violation of the established Course of Justice, have done it under the Influence of a mistaken apprehension of the intentions of carrying Stump Stump to Philadelphia, together with a few Particular Matters that the more orderly and sedate among them as well as their young People deeply lament, and complain of, as bearing hard on them in their exposed Situation.

They tell us that the Government always manifest a greater Concern at the killing or Death of an Indian, than at the Death or killing of any of them — that the Indians first break the Peace, and have since the last establishment thereof, killed a considerable Number of Pennsylvanians at different Times and Places, and that no lamentation has been made nor exertion of the Powers of Government to bring these Savage Butchers, (as they call them) to account for this dangerous and bloody Conduct, whereby they say that some of the Frontier People will always be exposed to suffer the same Fate, and that their Wives and Children must be threatened and insulted by Indians and that a Number of them must receive the fatal Blow before they dare say it is War with sundry other Complaints of this sort. All these things have been reasoned against to the uttermost of our Power, in order to appease these piteous and distracted People, as well as to convince them that those Matters have no Connexion with the Conduct of such of their young Men as have in this Instance opposed themselves to lawful Authority, and to the Divine Author of it; but that the precipitate and illegal behaviour of these is directly calculated to prevent them the benefit of that seasonable Protection and Relief they have always a right to expect, when their Aggrievances are dutifully represented.

That the Sheriff and Magistrates here had sufficient Reason to fear a rescue of the Prisoners, and other mischievous consequences on the Road, had they been sent off when we apprehended the River to have been paſsable, is beyond all doubt, for it is a Matter of great Surprize with what rapidity and to what Extent this wild Spirit of Jealousy) was carried abroad, and how many different Parties as well out of this County as in it, were all intending the same Thing; namely, to prevent the Prisoners being carried to Philadelphia for Tryal, as their mistake led them to believe: notwithstanding we had not the least suspicion that any would attempt to take them out of the

County Goal which they say they would by no means have done, but that they imagined we would Convey them off secretly by Night.

These Madmen however keep Stump and his Servant confined somewhere beyond the Mountains, but at what particular Place we have not yet heard, but think they are not yet out of Sheermans Valley, from whence we have still expectations of having them delivered back to the Sheriff. 'Tis but natural for such as know not our unhappy Circumstances to believe that the severest Measures ought before this time to have been taken, but permit me to aſsure your Honour, that none other than what has been taken and what we are still engaged in could yet have been attempted by us, with any probability of Succeſs.

Whilst this Letter lay unsealed, I was favoured with your Honours very agreeable Instructions of the 4th Instant, which, though more mild than these Offenders had any reason to expect, yet perfectly adapted to the present Circumstances, and will very probably produce the desired Effect — I intend to set out to-Morrow Morning to croſs the Mountains, and shall detain the second Expreſs in order to carry down the Answer I shall receive from thoſe Persons, who at present detain Stump and his Servant, and am,

Your Honours faithful
and most humble Servant.

Governor Penn.

John Armstrong

A Letter to the Governor, from Wm Holmes, the Sheriff of Cumberland Coty.

Please Your Honour, Carlisle 7th Feby 1768.

Tho' I am very certain you will receive full Intelligence of the affair of Frederick Stump before this can reach you, yet as my Conduct and Character are so much concerned I pray your Honour to receive the following plain state of the Case as all the vindication I can offer of my Conduct.

James Galbraith Esquire brought to Carlisle and delivered to me the Chief Justices Warrant on Saturday the twenty third of January. Immediately on the Receipt thereof I summoned a Guard to attend me next day to go in quest of Stump, but that very Evening Captain Patterson brought him with his Servant and delivered them to me. Next day I summoned a Guard to sett off with the Prisoners on Monday Morning, and accordingly my Guard attended at the Goal early, and I was just ready to set off in Obedience to the Chief Justices Warrant, having the same Morning received a Letter from the Sheriff of Lancaster, who waited for me at John Harris's. Colonel Armstrong sent for me, and told me they had concluded to keep Stump and not to send him down. I alledged to him I was not obliged to obey any Orders of any Magistrate in Cumberland County, as I had the Chief Justices Warrant to the contrary: But he insisted I should not take him off but discharge my Guard, which I absolutely refused; whereupon the Colonel went to Goal and discharged my Guards, brought up the Prisoner, examined him, and by Mittimus committed him, and wrote to some other Justices to attend in Carlisle on Wednesday. On Wednesday, while said Justices were sitting in Council, a large Party under Arms came very near Carlisle and sent in Meſsengers to the Magistrates and me, Claiming that the Prisoners should be well used and not sent to Philadelphia. Being satisfied that they were properly used and having been told that he was committed to our Goal they dispersed. The Magistrates wrote a full Account to the Chief Justice, and I made free to acquaint him that I was ready to execute his Orders if he thought proper to call for the Prisoners, being persuaded now we should meet with no farther Trouble from the Country, but on Friday the 29th another large body of Armed Men, thought to be mostly the former, joined with a Party from Shearman's Valley, on a sudden rushed into Town, and Marched up to the Goal, having sent a few without Arms, to appearance before them, who went into Goal, and when the Company came up, seized the Prison, making the Goaler and his Family Prisoners, We laboured with the armed Men to disperse to offer no Violence, not Dreaming that any had got into the Prison, when unexpectedly they brought out Stump and made off; Mr. Steel at my Request followed to the Creek about two Miles from Town, but laboured with them in vain. On Sunday I called a Poſse and set off early on Monday into Shearmans Valley; Several Magistrates and most of the Principal Inhabitants of Carlisle and in the Country attended; but we neither could find out where they had concealed Stump, nor by any Arguments prevail with them to deliver him to us. Since this they wrote me, that they had concluded not to deliver him up, unleſs the Governor, Mr. Allen, and other Gentlemen of Note, would oblige themselves that Stump should not be taken out of the County.

Please your Honour, I have given a plain and true Account of the Affair and pray that I may not be considered as designing or acting in disobedience to the Chief Justices Warrant as I am persuaded Your Honour will plainly see. — I purpose to sett off into Shearmans Valley again to Morrow, and do what lies in my Power to have the Prisoners delivered up, tho' I fear that Infatuated People will pay very little Regard to any Endeavours.

I am Your Honours most Obedient humble Servant

To the Honble John Penn Esqr Lieut Governor &ca
in Philadelphia } John Holmes

by you for neglecting the Duties of my Station, relative to the Murders committed upwards of four Years ago, And you again press upon me the issuing new Proclamations, offering higher rewards for apprehending the Authors of them.

This Conduct of yours in my Opinion, Gentlemen, is not less unkind and indecent towards me, than imprudent with respect to our present Pursuit, for Reasons which must occur to you on cool and dispassionate reflection, though they are such as are altogether improper to be made public at this particular Juncture. From Motives founded on the Public good, I was induced to defer the giving you an immediate Answer to the Requisition made with regard to the Renewal of Inquiries after the Perpetrators of the Lancaster Murder, and indeed to Postpone at last the Consideration of that Matter to a more proper Season.

"Should what I have said remove any Prejudices you may too precipitately have taken up against me in the Course of this Sessions, it will give me Pleasure. Be that as it may, Gentlemen, I shall have that satisfaction which attends every man conscious of his own Integrity and good Intentions. I shall be glad of your Advice and Assistance whenever the Public Interest and the Exigency of Affairs require it, but at the same time I shall expect that you will not dictate to me in Matters which relate to the Executive Powers of Government.

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Thursday 11th of February, 6 o'Clock, P. M.

An Express returned from Carlisle with Letters to the Governor from John Armstrong, Esquire, and Mr. Holmes, the Sheriff of

Cumberland, dated the 7th Instant, which were ordered to be entered on these Minutes, and are as follow, viz^t:

A Letter to the Governor from John Armstrong, Esquire.

"CARLISLE, 7th February, 1768.

"May it please your Honour:

"Last Night your Honour's favour of the 3d Instant, by Apty. Express, came to hand; whereby I see you had not received my last on the taking of Stump and his Servant out of this Goal by Violence.

"I shall not spend your Honour's time in shewing the several methods that have since been taken to have these Men delivered back to the Custody of the Sheriff, as he, no doubt, will do that by the return of your Express, nor can I fully express the distraction of Mind, and uneasiness I have, with many others here, at this piece of Outrage and disregard of lawful Authority, directly calculated to awaken the Shame of our best Friends, and upon a poor unfortunate County, the just resentment of the Government, and Penalties of the Law; And yet, shall I presume so far on your Honour's known Candour, as expect to be believed, when I assure you that after the closest examination I have been able to make, even the ignorant and giddy Crowd who have committed this hasty, flagrant violation of the established Course of Justice, have done it under the Influence of a mistaken Apprehension of the intentions of carrying Stump to Philadelphia, together with a few Particular matters that the more orderly and sedate among them, as well as their young People, deeply lament, and complain of, as bearing hard on them in their exposed Situation.

"They tell us that the Government always manifest a greater concern at the killing or Death of an Indian than at the Death or killing of any of them; that the Indians first break the Peace, and have, since the last Establishment thereof, killed a considerable Number of Pennsylvanians, at different Times and Places, and that no lamentation has been made, nor exertion of the Powers of Government, to bring those Savage Butchers (as they call them) to account for this dangerous and bloody Conduct, whereby, they say, that some of the Frontier People will always be exposed to suffer the same Fate, and that their Wives and Children must be threatened and insulted by Indians, and that a number of them must receive the fatal Blow before they dare say it is War, with sundry other Complaints of this sort. All these things have been reasoned against to the uttermost of our Power, in order to appease these piteous and distracted People, as well as to convince them that those Matters have no Connexion with the Conduct of such of their young Men as have in this Instance opposed themselves to lawful authority, and to the Divine Author of it, but that the precipitate and illegal behaviour of these is directly calculated to prevent them the benefit of that seasonable Protection and Relief they have always a right to expect, when their Aggrievances are dutifully represented.

"That the Sheriff and Magistrates here had sufficient Reason to fear a rescue of the Prisoners, and other mischievous consequences on the Road, had they been sent off when we apprehended the River to have been passable, is beyond all doubt; for it is a matter of great Surprize with what rapidity, and to what Extent this wild Spirit of Jealousy was carried abroad, and how many different Parties, as well out of this County as in it, were all intending the same Thing, namely: to prevent the Prisoners being carried to Philadelphia for Tryal, as their mistake led them to believe, notwithstanding we had not the least Suspicion that any would attempt to take them out of the County Goal, which they say they would by no means have done, but that they imagined we would Convey them off secretly by Night.

"These Madmen, however, keep Stump and his Servant confined somewhere beyond the Mountains, but at what particular Place we have not yet heard, but think they are not yet out of Sherman's Valley, from whence we have still expectations of having them delivered back to the Sheriff. 'Tis but natural for such as know not our unhappy Circumstances, to believe that the severest Measures ought, before this time, to have been taken, but permit me to assure Your Honour that none other than what has been taken, and what we are still engaged in, could yet have been attempted by us with any probability of Success.

"Whilst this Letter lay unsealed, I was favoured with your Honour's very agreeable Instructions of the 4th Instant, which, though more mild than these Offenders had any reason to expect, yet perfectly adapted to the present Circumstances, and will, very probably, produce the desired effect. I intend to set out to-Morrow Morning to cross the Mountains, and shall detain the second Express, in order to carry down the Answer I shall receive from those Persons who at present detain Stump and his Servant, and am

"Your Honour's faithful
"and most humble Servant,
"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"Governor PENN."

A Letter to the Governor from Mr. Holmes, the Sheriff of Cumberland Co'ty.

"CARLISLE, 7th Feb'y 1768.

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"Tho' I am very certain you will receive full Intelligence of the affair of Frederick Stump before this can reach you, yet as my Conduct and Character are so much concerned, I pray your Honour to received the following plain state of the Case, as all the vindication I can offer of my Conduct.

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"Please your Honour, I have given a plain and true Account of the Affair, and pray that I may not be considered as designing or acting in disobedience to the Chief Justice's Warrant, as I am persuaded your Honour will plainly see. I purpose to set off into Sheerman's Valley again to Morrow, and do what lies in my Power to have the Prisoners delivered up, tho' I fear that Infatuated People will pay very little Regard to any Endeavours.

"I am, Your Honour's Most
"Obedient humble Servant,
"JOHN HOLMES.

"To the Hon^ble^ JOHN PENN, Esq^r.^ Lieut^t.^ Governor, &ca., in Philadelphia."

Friday Morning.

The Governor sent Colonel Armstrong's Letter of the 7th Instant to the Assembly for their Perusal.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 16th of February, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^a.^

William Logan,
Richard Peters,
Lynford Lardner,
James Tilghman,
Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.

The Governor laid before the Board two Bills sent up by the Assembly this Morning for His Honour's Concurrence, entituled "An Act for Régulating the Fishery in the River Brandywine," and "An Act for raising and applying the Sum of Three thousand Pounds towards removing the present discontent of the Indians, regaining their Friendship, and for other purposes therein mentioned," and a written Message accompanying the latter, which was read, and is as follows in these Words, viz^t.^:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"The House, anxiously desirous of doing every thing in their Power to remove the present discontent of the Indians, and if possible to prevent a War with them, have prepared a Bill for raising the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds for the Purposes therein mentioned, among which the principal one is for defraying the Expence

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William Logan   James Tilghman
Richard Peters   Benjamin Chew   } Esquires
Lynford Lardner

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A Message to the Governor from the Assembly

May it please your Honour

The House anxiously desirous of doing every thing in their Power to remove the present discontent of the Indians and if possible to prevent a War with them, have prepared a Bill for raising the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds for the Purposes therein mentioned, among which the principal one is, for defraying the Expence of Presents of Condolance for the Number of Indians who have been killed within this Province, and other Gifts for removing their Discontent and regaining their Friendship. From the Calculation at the Time of forming the Bill, we supposed a Sum not exceeding Two Thousand five hundred Pounds might answer these Purposes.

We are informed a General Treaty is shortly to be held with these People by the Honourable Sir William Johnston, in the Indian Country at which Time we could wish these Presents might be given, and the proper Endeavours used to pacify and reconcile them to this Province. We therefore think, should your Honour concur in Opinion with us, in this important Matter, that no Time should be lost in communicating our Resolution to that Gentleman.

It would give us Pleasure, would the Time between this and the Treaty admit of transmitting him the Money, and sending Commissioners to attend it, if both were done; And should he advise you upon

Request made by your Honour of the Practicability of the Measure, we thing it would be right and neceſsary. — But otherwise, we have so perfect a Confidence in that Gentlemans good Disposition towards this Province, and great Knowledge in Indian Affairs, that we have no Doubt but he will do every thing on the best Terms that is neceſsary in making those Gifts and Presents, and reconciling, as far as in his Power, the Natives to their former Alliance and Friendship with the Government; as the Money will be in the Hands of your Honour and the Commiſsioners named in the Bill to repay the Sum he may expend in this neceſsary Buſineſs.

Signed by Order of the House

February 15th 1768.

Joseph Galloway
Speaker

The said Bills were read considered and agreed to and ordered to be returned to the House with the Governors Aſsent — The following Meſsage was also drawn up and approved and the Secretary was directed to deliver the same with the Bill for raising and applying £3000 &c.

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly

Gentlemen

I return you the Bill sent up to me this Morning entituled An Act for raising and applying the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds &c. for the Purposes therein mentioned which I am willing to Paſs into a Law immediately as I think no Time should be lost in communicating to Sir William Johnson, by Expreſs, the Measures we have agreed on for conciliating the Affections of the Indians at the Treaty it is said he is soon to hold with them.

February 16th 1768. —

John Penn.

4 At a Council held at Philadelphia on Wednesday 17th February 1768

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.

William Logan　Richard Peters
Joseph Turner　Benjamin Chew　} Esquires.
Lynford Lardner

The Aſsembly's Meſsage of the 15 Instant was again read and the Measures thought proper to be pursued by the Governor with respect to

"Please your Honour, I have given a plain and true Account of the Affair, and pray that I may not be considered as designing or acting in disobedience to the Chief Justice's Warrant, as I am persuaded your Honour will plainly see. I purpose to set off into Sheerman's Valley again to Morrow, and do what lies in my Power to have the Prisoners delivered up, tho' I fear that Infatuated People will pay very little Regard to any Endeavours.

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A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"The House, anxiously desirous of doing every thing in their Power to remove the present discontent of the Indians, and if possible to prevent a War with them, have prepared a Bill for raising the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds for the Purposes therein mentioned, among which the principal one is for defraying the Expence of Presents of Condolance for the Number of Indians who have been killed within this Province, and other Gifts for removing their Discontent and regaining their Friendship. From the calculation, at the Time of forming the Bill, we supposed a Sum not exceeding Two Thousand five hundred Pounds might answer these Purposes.

"We are informed a General Treaty is shortly to be held with these People by the Honourable Sir William Johnston, in the Indian Country, at which Time we could wish these Presents might be given, and the proper Endeavours used to pacify and reconcile them to this Province. We, therefore, think, should your Honour concur in Opinion with us in this important Matter, that no Time should be lost in communicating our Resolution to that Gentleman.

"It would give us pleasure would the Time between this and the Treaty admit of transmitting him the Money, and sending Commissioners to attend it, if both were done; And should he advise you, upon Request made by your Honour, of the Practicability of the Measure, we think it would be right and necessary; But otherwise we have so perfect a Confidence in that Gentleman's good Disposition towards this Province, and great Knowledge in Indian Affairs, that we have no Doubt but he will do everything on the best Terms that is necessary in making those Gifts and Presents, and reconciling, as far as in his Power, the Natives to their former Alliance and Friendship with the Government, as the Money will be in the Hands of your Honour and the Commissioners named in the Bill to repay the Sum he may expend in this necessary Business.

"Signed by Order of the House,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker*.

"February 15th, 1768."

The said Bills were read, considered, and agreed to, and ordered to be returned to the House with the Governor's Assent. The following Message was also drawn up and approved, and the Secretary was directed to deliver the same, with the Bill for raising and applying £3,000, &c^a.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"I return you the Bill sent up to me this Morning, entituled "An Act for raising and applying the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds, &c^a." for the Purposes therein mentioned, which I am willing to Pass into a Law immediately, as I think no Time should be lost in communicating to Sir William Johnson, by Express, the Measures we have agreed on for conciliating the Affections of the Indians at the Treaty it is said he is soon to hold with them.

"JOHN PENN.

"February 16th, 1768."

Request made by your Honour of the Practicability of the Measure, we thing it would be right and necessary – But otherwise, we have so perfect a Confidence in that Gentleman's good Disposition towards this Province, and great Knowledge in Indian Affairs, that we have no Doubt but he will do every thing on the best Terms that is necessary in making these Gifts and Presents, and reconciling, as far as in his Power, the Natives to their former Alliance and Friendship with the Government; as the Money will be in the Hands of your Honour and the Commissioners named in the Bill to check the Sum he may expend in this necessary Business.

Signed by Order of the House

February 15th 1768.

Joseph Galloway
Speaker

The said Bills were read considered and agreed to and ordered to be returned to the House with the Governor's Assent – The following Message was also drawn up and approved and the Secretary was directed to deliver the same with the Bill for raising and applying £3000 &c.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly

Gentlemen

I return you the Bill sent up to me this Morning entituled An Act for raising and applying the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds &c. for the Purposes therein mentioned which I am willing to Pass into a Law immediately as I think no Time should be lost in communicating to Sir William Johnson, by Express, the Measures we have agreed on for conciliating the Affections of the Indians at the Treaty it is said he is soon to hold with them.

February 16th 1768. —

John Penn.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Wednesday 17th February 1768.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.

William Logan Richard Peters
Joseph Turner Benjamin Chew } Esquires.
Lynford Lardner

The Assembly's Message of the 13 Instant was again read and the Measures thought proper to be pursued by the Governor with respect to the Presents of Condolance thought neceſsary to be made to the Indians at the ensuing Treaty to be held by Sir William Johnson was fully considered, and the Board advised the Governor to write to Sir William Johnson by Expreſs, acquainting him with his paſsing the Law for raising and applying a Sum of Money in presents of Condolance to the Indians, for removing their present uneasineſses and preserving their Friendship, and also requesting him to distribute among the Indians such a part of the said Sum in Presents agreeable to the Law and the Intentions of the Aſsembly, in the best manner in his Power, so as to answer the Ends proposed; and at the same time informing Sir William of the Design of the Government to send Commiſsioners to attend the Treaty if he should be of Opinion that the Time before the holding the Treaty would admit of it.

Council Chamber, Eodem Die, 12 o'Clock.

A Committee of the Aſsembly having last Night waited on the Governor with a Meſsage from the House requesting him to appoint a Time for paſsing the Bill for paſsing the Bill for raising and applying the Sum of £3000 &ca and His Honour having agreed to paſs the same at this Hour, sent them a Meſsage by the Secretary, requiring their attendance for that Purpose. The House accordingly attended and the Speaker presented to the Governor the Bill intituled "An Act for raising and "applying the Sum of £3000 towards removing the present Discontents of "the Indians regaining their Friendship and for other Purposes therein "mentioned"; which his Honour enacted into a Law, and appointed a Member of Council to accompany a Member of the House to see the Great Seal affixed thereto, and to deposit the Law in the Rolls Office.

Thursday the 18th of February 1768.

The Governor consulted with Mr Galloway, and Mr James Pemberton two of the Commiſsioners for laying out the Money directed by Law to be given in Presents to the Indians as to the Sum neceſsary to be expended on that Account at the ensuing Treaty to be held by Sir William Johnson and they concurring in Opinion, that the Sum of £1000 would be sufficient for the Purpose unleſs Sir William should judge it neceſsary and expedient to enlarge it with the Addition of £200 or £300 more which they thought should be submitted to his Judgment and Discretion.

The Governor thereupon immediately wrote the following Letter to Sir William Johnson, which was dispatched by Expreſs, viz:

A

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Wednesday 17th February, 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c^{a}

William Logan,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Joseph Turner,	Benjamin Chew,	
Lynford Lardner,		

"The Assembly's Message of the 15 Instant was again read, and the Measures thought proper to be pursued by the Governor with respect to the Presents of Condolance, thought necessary to be made to the Indians at the ensuing Treaty to be held by Sir William Johnson, was fully considered, and the Board advised the Governor to write to Sir William Johnson by Express, acquainting him with his passing the Law for raising and applying a Sum of Money in presents of Condolance to the Indians, for removing their present uneasinesses and preserving their Friendship, and also requesting him to distribute among the Indians such a part of the said Sum in Presents agreeable to the Law and the Intentions of the Assembly, in the best manner in his Power; so as to answer the Ends proposed; and at the same time informing Sir William of the Design of the Government to send Commissioners to attend the Treaty, if he should be of Opinion that the Time before the holding the Treaty would admit of it.

—

Council Chamber, Eodem Die, 12 o'Clock.

"A Committee of the Assembly having last Night waited on the Governor with a Message from the House requesting him to appoint a Time for passing the Bill for raising and applying the Sum of £3000, &c^{a}, and his Honour having agreed to pass the same at this Hour, sent them a Message by the Secretary, requiring their attendance for that Purpose. The House accordingly attended and the Speaker presented to the Governor the Bill entituled "An Act for raising and applying the Sum of £3000 towards removing the present Discontent of the Indians, regaining their Friendship, and for other Purposes therein mentioned;" which his Honour enacted into a Law, and appointed a Member of Council to accompany a Member of the House to see the Great Seal affixed thereto, and to deposit the Law in the Rolls Office.

Pennsylvania, 1768

to the Presents of Condolance thought necessary to be made to the Indians at the ensuing Treaty to be held by Sir William Johnson was fully considered, and the Board advised the Governor to write to Sir William Johnson by Express, acquainting him with his passing the Law for raising and applying a Sum of Money in Presents of Condolance to the Indians, for removing their present uneasinesses and preserving their Friendship, and also requesting him to distribute among the Indians such a part of the said Sum in Presents agreeable to the Law and the Intentions of the Assembly, in the best manner in his Power so as to answer the Ends proposed, and at the same time informing Sir William of the Design of the Government to send Commissioners to attend the Treaty if he should be of Opinion that the Time before the holding the Treaty would admit of it.

Council Chamber, Eodem Die, 12 o'Clock.

A Committee of the Assembly having last Night waited on the Governor with a Message from the House requesting him to appoint a Time for passing the Bill for passing the Bill for raising and applying the Sum of £3000 &ca and His Honour having agreed to pass the same at this Hour, sent them a Message by the Secretary, requiring their attendance for that Purpose. The House accordingly attended and the Speaker presented to the Governor the Bill intituled "An Act for raising and "applying the Sum of £3000 towards removing the present Discontents of "the Indians regaining their Friendship and for other Purposes therein "mentioned"; which His Honour enacted into a Law, and appointed a Member of Council to accompany a Member of the House to see the Great Seal affixed thereto, and to deposit the Law in the Rolls Office.

Thursday the 18th of February 1768.

The Governor consulted with Mr Galloway, and Mr James Pemberton two of the Commissioners for laying out the Money directed by Law to be given in Presents to the Indians as to the Sum necessary to be expended on that Account at the ensuing Treaty to be held by Sir William Johnson and they concurring in Opinion, that the Sum of £1000 would be sufficient for the Purpose unless Sir William should judge it necessary and expedient to enlarge it with the Addition of £200 or £500 more which they thought should be submitted to his Judgment and Discretion.

The Governor thereupon immediately wrote the following Letter to Sir William Johnson, which was dispatched by Express, viz.

A

Pennsylvania, 1768

A Letter from the Governor to Sir William Johnson

Philadelphia 18th February 1768.

Sir,

I have the Pleasure to inform you that the Aſsembly have concurred with me in a Law for raising a Sum of Money part of which is to be laid out in Presents to the Indians by way of Condolance as well for such of their Brethren as were lately killed by Frederick Stump on Middle Creek, as for all others who have heretofore been Murdered in this Province by our People, hoping by this Means effectually to remove the Uneasiness and Discontent which may arise or remain in their Minds on that Account and to regain their Friendship. The Persons appointed by Law to diſpose of the Money in Conjunction with myself have appropriated the Sum of One Thousand Pounds for this Service. But as the Application and Distribution of the intended Presents cannot be made with so much Propriety or Judgment by any Person as yourself, and as no Time should be lost in a Matter of so much Importance we have agreed that the Presents should be made at a General Treaty which I am informed you are soon to hold with the Indians.

I am therefore under the Neceſsity of requesting the Favour of You to diſpose of the above Sum at the ensuing Treaty in the Name and on the Behalf of this Government in Presents to such Parties of Indians and Tribes of Indians as you shall judge will be most proper and likely to answer the good Ends we propose. — The Money shall be immediately paid to such Person or remitted in such a Manner as you shall please to direct.

The Aſsembly are of Opinion that it would be expedient and neceſsary that Commiſsioners appointed by me should be sent to attend the Treaty if the Time between this and the holding the Treaty would admit of it. I would therefore request the Favour of You to inform me by the Return of the Bearer whom I send Expreſs to you on this Occasion whether such a Measure is Practicable.

As several of the Inhabitants of this Province have been murdered by the Indians since the general Peace established with them in 1764, You will no doubt think it advisable at the same time that you condole with them on the loſs of their People to remind them of the Injuries done to us, and that we have received no Satisfaction from them on these Accounts, for which Purpose I herewith send you a List of the Names of the Persons belonging to this Province who have been killed by the Indians. I also inclose you the Names of the Indians killed by Frederick Stump and the Tribes they belong to.

I beg leave further to observe to you that the whole Sum appropriated by the Law to be expended in Presents to the Indians for reconciling them to this Province is £2500 — But as we are of Opinion that there is more Reason to apprehend a Rupture with the Western Indians than those of the Six Nation or Northern Tribes we have thought it advisable to allot the greatest part of that Sum to be applied in Presents to the former which it may be most convenient to distribute among them at Fort Pitt: But as we have the greatest Confidence in your Judgment and Knowledge in Indian affairs we submit this Matter to your discretion and if you shall judge it most expedient to lay out £200 or £300 more than the £1000 above mentioned to be presented to the Indians with whom you are about to hold Conferences I have liberty from the Commissioners to impower you to expend that additional Sum and to do every thing else in this Business on the part of the Province which you may think most conducive to its true Interest and Safety.

I shall not endeavour to apologize for troubling you on this Occasion as your readiness at all Times to serve this Province renders any thing of that kind unnecessary.

I am with great Regard, Sir
your most Obedient
humble Servant
John Penn

Sir William Johnson, Baronet,
at Johnson Hall.

A List of Persons belonging to Pennsylvania Murdered by the Indians since the last Peace made with them —

Henry Obryan Peter Brown	and eight other White Men in proceeding down the Ohio last August with two large Batteaus loaded with Goods amounting to the Value of £3000 were attacked and pillaged near the Falls of that River and not having been since heard of tho' the Batteaus with a great part of the Goods were afterwards found on the Shore they are supposed to have been all Murdered.
Thomas Mitchell.	A Trader from this Province Murdered in one of the Shawana Villages last Fall.
Another Person Name unknown	Murdered by a Delaware Indian near Fort Pitt in December last. —

Names of the Indians killed on the 10th and 11th of January 1768 by

Thursday the 18th of February, 1768.

"The Governor consulted with Mr. Galloway, and Mr. James Pemberton, two of the Commissioners for laying out the Money directed by Law to be given in Presents to the Indians, as to the Sum necessary to be expended on that Account at the ensuing Treaty to be held by Sir William Johnson, and they concurring in Opinion that the Sum of £1000 would be sufficient for the Purpose, unless Sir William should judge it necessary and expedient to enlarge it with the Addition of £200 or £300 more, which they thought should be submitted to his Judgment and Discretion.

The Governor thereupon immediately wrote the following Letter to Sir William Johnson, which was dispatched by Express, viz'':

A Letter from the Governor to Sir William Johnson.

"PHILADELPHIA, 18th February, 1768.

"Sir:

"I have the Pleasure to inform you that the Assembly have concurred with me in a Law for raising a Sum of Money, part of which is to be laid out in Presents to the Indians by way of Condolance, as well for such of their Brethren as were lately killed by Frederick Stump on Middle Creek, as for all others who have heretofore been Murdered in this Province by our People, hoping by this Means effectually to remove the Uneasiness and Discontent which may arise or remain in their minds on that Account, and to regain their Friendship. The Persons appointed by Law to dispose of the Money in Conjunction with myself, have appropriated the Sum of One Thousand Pounds for this Service. But as the Application and Distribution of the intended Presents cannot be made with so much Propriety or Judgment by any Person as yourself, and as no Time should be lost in a Matter of so much importance, we have agreed that the Presents should be made at a General Treaty, which I am informed you are soon to hold with the Indians.

"I am therefore under the Necessity of requesting the Favour of You to dispose of the above Sum at the ensuing Treaty in the name and on the Behalf of this Government, in Presents to such particular Indians and Tribes of Indians as you shall judge will be most proper and likely to answer the good Ends we propose. The money shall be immediately paid to such Person or remitted in such a Manner as you shall please to direct.

"The Assembly are of Opinion that it would be expedient and necessary that Commissioners appointed by me should be sent to attend the Treaty, if the Time between this and the holding the Treaty would admit of it. I would therefore request the Favour of You to inform me by the Return of the Bearer, whom I send

Express to you on this Occasion, whether such a Measure is practicable.

"As several of the Inhabitants of this Province have been murdered by the Indians since the general Peace established with them in 1764, You will no doubt think it advisable, at the same time, that you condole with them on the loss of their People, to remind them of the Injuries done to us, and that we have received no Satisfaction from them on these Accounts, for which Purpose I herewith send you a List of the names of the Persons belonging to this Province who have been killed by the Indians I also inclose you the Names of the Indians killed by Frederick Stump, and the Tribes they belong to.

"I beg leave further to observe to you, that the whole Sum appropriated by the Law to be expended in Presents to the Indians for reconciiing them to this Province is £2500. But as we are of Opinion that there is more Reason to apprehend a Rupture with the Western Indians than those of the Six Nation or Northern Tribes, we have thought it advisable to allot the greatest part of that Sum to be applied in Presents to the former, which it may be most convenient to distribute among them at Fort Pitt. But as we have the greatest Confidence in your Judgment and Knowledge in Indian affairs, we submit this matter to your discretion, and if you shall judge it most expedient to lay out £200 or £300 more than the £1000 above mentioned, to be presented to the Indians with whom you are about to hold Conferences, I have liberty from the Commissioners to empower you to expend that additional Sum, and to do everything else in this Business on the part of the Province, which you may think most conducive to its true Interest and Safety.

"I shall not endeavour to apologize for troubling you on this Occasion, as your readiness at all Times to serve this Province renders anything of that kind unnecessary.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,
"your most Obedient, humble Servant,
"JOHN PENN.

"Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet,
"at Johnson Hall."

A List of Persons belonging to Pennsylvania, Murdered by the Indians since the last Peace made with them:

"Henry Obryan, Peter Brown, and eight other White Men, in proceeding down the Ohio last August, with two large Batteaus, loaded with Goods amounting to the Value of £3000, were attacked and Pillaged near the Falls of that River, and not having been since heard of, tho' the Batteaus with a great part of the Goods were afterwards found on the Shore, they are supposed to have been all Murdered.

"Thomas Mitchell, A Trader from this Province, Murdered in one of the Shawana villages last Fall.

"Another Person, name unknown, Murdered by a Delaware Indian, near Fort Pitt, in December last.

—

Names of the Indians killed on the 10*th and* 11*th of January,* 1768, *by Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, at Middle Creek, vizt.:*

"The White Mingo, otherwise called John Cook, a Seneca Indian, whose Relations are said to Live on the Head of the Cayuga Branch, (which runs into the Susquehanna at Diohoga), at a Place called Peemeekannink, not far from Chenasse.

"Cornelius, A Mohickon Indian, from a Place called Paghsekacunk, on the Susquehanna, Six Miles below Diahoga.

"John Campbell, A Mohickon Indian; also, Jonas Griffy, either a Stockbridge or Jersey Indian.

Women—The White Mingoe's Wife, &c.

"Two other Women, supposed to be the Wives of Cornelius and John Campbell.

"Two Girls and a Child.

"The Women are said to be of the Delaware and Shawanese Tribes."

—

Thursday the 18th of February, 1768, A. M.

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor and presented to him "An Act for the better Employment, Relief, and Support of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, the Townships of Moyamensing and Passayunk, and the Northern Liberties."

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Friday the 19th of February, 1768.

A Committee of the Assembly presented to the Governor for his Concurrence, a Bill entituled "An Act to enable the Owners and Possessors of a certain Tract of Marsh and Meadow Land therein described, situate in the County of Chester, to keep the Banks, Dams, Sluices, and Flood-Gates in Repair, and to raise a Fund to defray the Expences thereof."

Captain William Patterson having recommended himself to the Governor by his late Spirited and commendable Conduct in apprehending Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, and delivering them to the

Schenectady, inclosing the notice regarding width of carriages, together with the draft of a memorial for the establishment of a post office. P. 160 by a letter from Thomas Burgie, New York, of the 14th, informing that laurels, hollies, myrtles and other plants have perished on the way and declaring a desire to obtain something "curious" for Johnson; by a letter of the 14th from Gw. Banyar, notifying that the notice of an Indian meeting has gone to the printer and justices present at the declaration of Indians concerning the Livingston patent should have opportunity to attend, and describing the boundary between the French and the English at the mouth of the Mississippi, as shown by the preliminaries of peace; by a letter of the 16th from Daniel Claus, asking advice as to sale of his commission in view of Lieutenant Carr's readiness to pay a high price for it; by a letter of the 16th from John B. Van Eps, at Schenectady, about arrangements for forwarding letters; and by a letter of the 17th from John Macomb, at Albany, on an intended journey to Montreal and his recent alarm over a complaint made by Mr Wade. All of these were destroyed by fire.

TO JOHN TABOR KEMPE

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Feb^y. 18^th 1763.

SIR

I am glad to find you are of opinion that the affair of the Ind^n. Traders is now before the Council who I hope will do something therein. The Delinquents are not at present within General Gages Government but at Albany where they may possibly remain for sometime, & therefore it will be highly necessary that they should be brought to some punishment as an Example to others.

The nature of my office is Expressed in General terms in his Majestys Commission to me, but the intent and meaning of the Government relative thereto is more particularly signified in the several Letters I have received from the Lords of Trade who consider it as the sole & only Channel through which Ind^n. affr^s. of w^t. nature soever are to be transacted, and for that purpose that I am to be supported by Authority in all matters relative thereto in which the good of his Majestys Service is any wise concerned & therefore I apprehend the Gov^{t}. is to take such matters into Consideration as I shall be under the necessity of lay^{g}. before them. M^{r}. Banyar has acquainted me with the result of the hearing in Council and I flatter myself the Governor & Council will be more & more convinced of the unfair dealings used towards the Indians.

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[1] Original destroyed by fire.

M^{r}. Livingston must have been intirely misinformed, as the Indians so far from being settled with were in the highest discontent and might have gone great lengths had not the order of Council arrived concerng my holding a Gen^{l}. Meeting with them thereon, which in some measure pacified them, as they flatter themselves that the Gov. & Council will afterwards be induced to put an End to the affair in their favour.

Neither the Indians nor myself know of any release. M^{r}. Rutherford did make some proposals to me, which I have since mentioned to the Ind^{s}. who will by no means agree thereto not only as they were unsatisfactory but from the hopes they entertain of having justice done them on their Complaint, and had M^{r}. Rutherford & the Gentlemen with him gone to their Castle as they Expected, instead of Klock's House, I am credibly informed the Indians would have Exceeded the Bounds of Decency. You will see by the Prints that I have appointed the 10th of March at Conajoharee to have my Gen^{l}. Meeting with the Indians in pursuance of the order of Council, on which occasion it will be necessary for me to have the Declaration of the 9th of Dec^{r}. referred to in the Minutes of Council as I am to lay the same before the Indians, which I hope M^{r}. Banyar will send me in time.

I am Sir &c^{a}

To: J. T. KEMPE Esq^{r}.

that he was well qualified for the Office of a Magistrate this day iſsued a special Commiſsion appointing him a Justice of the General Quarter Seſsions of the Peace and of the County Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cumberland.

Eodem die, P. M.

A Committee of two Members of Aſsembly waited on the Governor with a verbal Meſsage from the House requesting him to give as much dispatch as he could to the Consideration of the two Bills now before him as the House inclined to adjourn this Week if the Governor had no Objection. — The Governor acquainted them that he had no particular Objection at present to their Adjournment and that he would return the Bills to the House in the Morning. —

Saturday, the 20th of February, 1768. A, M.

The Governor and Council having considered the Bill entituled "An Act for the better Employment Relief and support of the Poor. &c." and "An Act to enable the Owners and Poſseſsors of a certain Tract of Marsh and Meadow Land therein described situate in the County of Chester &c." returned them by the Secretary to the House with his Aſsent to the first and the following Amendments to the latter, viz.

Page 1 Lines 2.3 Dele the Words [Tinicum Island]
Page 22 Line 7 After the Word [List] insert the Words [to be made out]

Saturday. Noon.

A Committee of the Aſsembly waited on the Governor and acquainted him that the House had agreed to the Governors Amendments to the Chester County Meadow Bill and desired His Honour would be pleased to appoint a Time for paſsing the Bills which had been agreed on, — The Governor made Answer that he should be in the Council Chamber at 5 o'Clock this Afternoon in order to receive the House for that Purpose.

Council Chamber 5 o'Clock P. M.

The several engroſsed Bills being compared with their Originals, and found to agree: The Governor sent the Secretary to the House with a Meſsage requiring their Attendance that he might paſs the Bills which had received his Aſsent. — The whole House attending accordingly the Speaker presented to the Governor the following Bills which he was pleased to enact into Laws and iſsued a Warrant for af-

affixing the Great Seal thereto, and appointed a Member of Council and the Secretary to accompany two Members of the House to see them deposited in the Rolls Office.—

1.. "An Act for incorporating the Society known by the name "and Style of the Philadelphia Contributionship for insuring "Houses from Loss by Fire" &c.

2.. An Act to continue an Act entituled "An Act for laying a Duty "on Negroes and Mulattoe Slaves imported into this Province."

3.. "An Act for appropriating the Sum of Money for building the "Middle House on the West side of the Barracks in the Northern "Liberties of the City of Philadelphia."

4. "An Act for Regulating the Fishery in the River Brandywine"

5. "An Act for raising by way of Lottery the Sum of £5250 for purchasing a public landing in the Northern Liberties and paving "the Streets of Philadelphia."

6. "An Act to amend the Act entituled "An Act for the better Employment Relief and Support of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia the District of Southwark, the Townships of Moyamensing "and Passyunk and the Northern Liberties."—

7. "An Act to enable the Owners and Possessors of a certain Tract of "Marsh and Meadow Land therein described, situate in the "County of Chester, to keep the Banks, Dams, Sluices, and Flood Gates "in repair, and to raise a Fund to defray the Expences thereof."

The Speaker then in behalf of the House delivered to the Governor a Certificate for £500 towards his Support for the present Year for which his Honour thanked them.—

In about half an Hour after passing the Bills the Assembly sent by a Committee of two Members the following written Message to the Governor whereupon His Honour acquainted them that as the Message might possibly require some short Answer he desired them to inform the House that he requested they would not adjourn till he had an Opportunity of sending them one. The Governor accordingly prepared an Answer, and in an Hours time sent it by the Secretary, who immediately carried it to the State House, but the Assembly had adjourned, notwithstanding the above request, as he was informed by the Door-Keeper, near half an Hour.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly

May it please Your Honour,

We met at this sitting sincerely disposed to to preserve that Harmony which ought to Subsist between "the Branches of a Legislative Body" And altho' your Meſsage of the 8th Instant appears to us evidently calculated to disturb it, yet we were resolved that it should not divert us from the important Objects before us. But as the public Busineſs is nearly concluded, and that Meſsage contains a Number of severe Insinuations and Groundleſs Charges against us we are obliged to take particular Notice of them.

We entertain as just a Sense of the "great Inconvenience attending Differences between those Branches" as you poſsibly can do. Ever since we have had the Honour of holding these Seats we have carefully avoided them, unleſs they were neceſsary to obtain some Act of Justice, to regain some Right invaded, to support His Majesty's Authority, or procure safety to ourselves and those we represent, and even in these Instances we think we may safely call on your Honour to shew that we have conducted them otherwise than by a plain Representation of Facts, and decent tho' firm Arguments. Could we on a Retrospection of your Conduct perswade ourselves to beleive, "that you have carefully avoided doing any thing to interrupt a good Understanding with the Aſsembly's of this Province," it would give us real Pleasure, as it would afford us a Prospect of an easy accomodation of our present "differences."

We have carefully reconsidered our Meſsage of the fifth Instant, which you are pleased to say "is not only indecent and unbecoming; but indicates a Spirit prevailing among us very ill suited to the present critical Situation of our public Affairs &c." — From what part of this Meſsage you could collect any thing that justifies these Charges we are at a loſs to judge. The manner of expreſsion is plain, accompanied with Arguments deduced from a fair Representation of Facts, which your Honour has, however, chose wholly to paſs over unanswered; from a Conviction, we suspect, that it was much easier to pronounce them "indecent and unbecoming," than to refute our Reasoning or disprove the Truth of our Representation.

We remonstrated to your Honour that most atrocious Offences had been long since committed in the Province. We requested that you would take the proper Measures to bring "the Offenders to Justice, and pointed out the Means by which this most neceſsary Busineſs might be effected, without your doing Violence to the Constitution. We endeavoured to delineate the unhappy Consequences that have resulted from permitting Men who have bid defiance to the Powers of Government, and audaciously trampled on its Authority, to remain longer unpunished. And We presumed to intimate the present Debility of the Government under the late Administration of the Laws. If the pointing out these Truths to your Honour can be esteemed "indecent and unbecoming" we justly merited your Censure. But, if to advise and to intreat your Honour to support the Kings Authority, committed to your Care for the protection of his People, is an indispensable Obligation, which we owe both to His Majesty and our Constituents; And if in the discharge of this Trust we have incurred your Displeasure we can the more chearfully bear it, as we are conscious we were actuated by no Motives but our Duty and the good of the Country).

This is the "Spirit" which prevails among us. If you suspected us of any other you did us great Injustice; And had more of this Spirit been exerted by your Honour, we are persuaded the Murderers of the Indians at Conestogo and Lancaster, would long e'er now have suffered the Punishment they deserve. Numerous Offenders would have been deterred from the Perpetration of the most heinous Offences. The Honour of the Government would have been maintained and that Order supported which only can ensure Safety and Happiness to the Subject

That "the averting an Indian War and the sad effects of it were the principal Objects at the opening of this Sessions" we agree, and we hope we have demonstrated by our Conduct a faithful discharge of our Duty herein, so far as our Power extended.— We at your Instance prepared a Bill with all possible Dispatch for removing the Lawless Intruders from the Indian Lands. And to leave nothing undone which could possibly tend to remove the Indians discontent, we Voted and granted a Sum of Money to be expended in Presents of Condolance, for the Number of Indians who have been cruelly Murdered in and on the Frontiers of this Province, and other Gifts for regaining their Friendships.— These things we were more especially induced to do, as we despaired from your Declaration that the Offenders were likely to be apprehended or Public Justice satisfied, which the Laws and Policy of all civilized Nations strictly require.

But you are pleased to tell us that "the two only Causes of Complaint you find mentioned in His Excellency General Gage's and Sir William Johnson's Letters, are the Intrusions of our People on the Indians Lands and the Insults and Hostile Acts they have received from the Frontier People, chiefly from Virginia"— and you charge us that "not being content with the Causes pointed out by those Gentlemen," we "have proceeded to investigate others — Your Letter from Sir William laid before us we did not receive until the 21st Ultimo — Our Message upon which you found the Charge against us of unnecessarily investigating other "Causes than those pointed out by him was sent up to your Honour on the thirteenth Ultimo

With what Propriety then could you Assert that we were not "content with the Causes pointed out by Sir William when we had not seen his Letter. But had this Letter come to your Hands and been earlier laid before us, we must have been blind indeed not to have discovered that there are other Causes than those you assign, because, after mentioning them, this Gentleman adds the words [&c.] which to a Person desirous of investigating all for the Public good might have shewn there were "others" than those particularly specified. — The Copy of the Generals Letter is now before us, and we cannot help expressing our Surprize that you should refer us to that Letter to find that "the two Causes" recited in your Message are the only Causes of the Indians complaint. Had your Honour attended to a few words just preceeding those you have been pleased to Select, you would have found your Mistake and plainly discovered that the General in very explicit Terms assigns other Causes — That the whole Truth may however appear we beg leave to Quote the very Words of his Letter, not transposed as they are in your Message, but in the Order they stand. They are these, "That altho' several Causes for "their present ill Temper are suggested, yet the Insults they have received "from the Frontier People, chiefly from those of Virginia and the Obstinacy of the People who persist to settle on their Lands not only without "their Consent but in Contradiction to their warmest Remonstrances "and the Endeavours that have been used to remove them I conceive "to be the *most immediate Cause* of their present Discontent." — Hence it appears very contrary to what you have alledged that the Matters asserted by you as the only two Causes of Indian Complaint are Styled by the General "the most immediate Cause", and of Consequence that there remain "other" Causes" for their present ill Temper. — Indeed had His Excellency omitted to mention any other Reasons for the Indian Disquietude than those your Honour seems so remarkably attached to, We apprehend it requires but a small Knowledge of the Dispositions and Policy of the Natives, and of what has unhappily passed in this Province to discover many others. The Indians have strong Ideas of Justice, and retain a warm Resentment for Injuries. The Murder of their People they esteem not only

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a private Loſs to their Relatives, but a publick one to their Nation, And they seldom forget or forgive Insults of this Nature, without obtaining Satisfaction from the Government where they were committed. And therefore when we consider the Number of their People who have been cruelly Maſsacred by a lawleſs part of the Inhabitants of this Province, We cannot conceive that Your Honour can be at a loſs to find out some of the other "Causes" intimated tho' not expreſsly enumerated by the General. — And if in the Investigation of those Causes we have unfortunately given Your Honour Offence, it is an Offence we aſsure you we could not well avoid. — His Excellency's Letter and the seeming Sincerity with which you declared your Readineſs in your first Meſsage on this Subject "to remove the just Causes of Indian Complaints of past Injuries" and an anxious Desire of uniting with you in a Measure so neceſsary to the future Safety of the Province led us into the Enquiry which we conceived to be our Indispensable Duty as it appeared neceſsary to avert the Calamities of an Indian War.

The oblique Insinuation thrown out by your Honour, that those Enquiries were "taken up rather with a view to distract your Councils than to remove the present Causes of Indian Diſsatisfactions" tho' of a high Nature gives us no Concern. Our Innocence and Actions we trust will not only vindicate us against this intended Aspersion, but against any others which you may think proper to cast upon us. Nor are we to be thus diverted from firmly discharging our Duty to the Crown and our Constituents.

Those Enquiries were entered into and made before we knew of the Murders committed by Frederick Stump and his Servant. — On the 7th of January Mr Croghan was examined on these Matters before this House. On the 13th our Meſsage mentioning this Enquiry was sent to you, and the Letter from Colonel Armstrong giving you the first Account of the Rescue of Stump and his Servant, (which seems to have thrown your Councils into so much Confusion,) was not wrote before the 29th of the same Month. How then was it poſsible that the House could intend to "distract your Councils" at the Time those Enquiries were taken up. They could not suspect that a Request made to your Honour could have that effect when they knew of no other Matters before them. — If your Councils are Distracted we disclaim all Share in the Causes of that Distraction. And we think you might with much greater Propriety and Justice have derived it from another Source. Councils must undoubtedly be involved in Perplexities and Confusion when the Execution of Laws for a long Series of Time has been grossly neglected.— Murderers and other Offenders permitted to escape with Impunity, and the Government thereby brought into the utmost Contempt.— To these Causes the present difficulties attending your "Councils" are only to be ascribed, and not to any thing which we have done or ever thought of doing. And therefore this most unkind Insinuation against us is the more ungenerous and unjustifiable.

Your Honour is pleased to repeat your "Detestation of the Murder of the Indians at Conestogo and Lancaster", and yet you are extremely unwilling to beleive it "one of the Causes of the present discontent among the Indians", and you confess "yourself at a loss to conjecture on what Intelligence we found our Opinion in this particular".— We will candidly inform your Honour upon what our Opinion is founded. It is upon the very Nature of those tragical Scenes and their apparent Consequences.— Those Indians were chiefly Descendants from one of the most powerful Tribes of the Six Nations; They had Relations among them who have long since heard of their inhospitable and Barbarous Treatment while under the Protection of the Government.— To suppose then that such Acts of Inhumanity had not created Uneasiness and Resentment not only in those Relations but in the Nation principally would be to flatter ourselves that they were void of all Passion and Policy, the contrary of which every Days Experience fully manifests.— And when we further considered that not one of those atrocious Murderers has been brought to Punishment in order to remove the Prejudices of the Natives against the Government, nor that the usual Presents of Condolance has been made by this Province to the Relatives for the loss of their Brethren, we were greatly confirmed in our Opinion that these Murders were one of the Causes of Indian Discontent. But we did not depend on those Reasons solely.— We found from the Examination of George Croghan Esquire Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs that the Seneca's had complained among others of those Murders: and we have been so happy since as to have our Opinion farther corroborated by another Authority, which we think your Honour will not dispute, as you have fully acknowledged it in your Message now before us: We mean from an impartial and full State of all the Causes of Indian Discontent, communicated in a Letter during this Session to our Speaker, by the Honourable Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Superintendan of Indian Affairs. In this Letter Sir William expreſsly mentions the "Barbarity exercised on the unhappy Conestogo Indians" as one of the Causes among others of the intended Indian Hostilities against the Colonies: And in another Part thereof he says "The Murder of the Conestogo's still fresh in their Memory gives them much Pain." — Thus your Honour may perceive that we have not taken "it for granted" that the Murder of the Conestogo Indians "is one Cause of Indian Complaint", But that we are supported by good Information, and on the very Authority which you so strongly recommend in your Meſsage.

In order however to divert us from examining into this Cause of Indian Complaint, and from preſsing you to put the Laws in Execution against the Offenders, you inform us "that the Six Nations upon Sir William Johnson's laying before them and explaining to them this Affair at your Request in the Year 1764, were so far satisfied that they received Belts from Him on the Occasion and suffered him to cover the Graves of their Deceased Brethren." — And can your Honour believe that such uncommon Injuries can be attoned for, and the Resentment of the Indians so easily eradicated? Under these Circumstances we are at a loſs to conjecture upon what Motives you Act when you attempt to persuade us that "the Barbarity exercised on the unhappy Conestogo Indians" was not "One of the Causes of the Indian Discontent" — We would charitably hope that this Measure was not taken up rather with a view to cast a Veil over the inexcusable Conduct of the Magistracy under your Superintendance, and to avoid a speedy and diligent Inquisition after the Murderers, than to restore the lost Authority and Dignity of the Government. But indeed the bad Policy of treating such important Matters with Neglect or very little Regard appears now fatally evident, as it is too clear to be denied that those Murders of which so little Notice has been taken are one of the Causes which threaten the Colonies with an Indian War. — And we must say that the Situation of the Province, in our Apprehension, is truly most deplorable, when the late Murders in the County of Cumberland can "involve" you in such "Difficulties" as to render it neceſsary to Postpone to "a more proper Season" a Matter of equal if not greater Importance to the Safety of the Colony. — The proper Time for punishing Offenders is as soon as poſsible after the Offence is committed; every Neglect or Delay does but encourage them and others to the Perpetration of the like or other Crimes. And as those Offenders have too long already eluded the hands of Justice, no "Season" in our Opinion can be more "proper" than that which demands their Conviction, to avert the impending Calamities of a general Rupture with the Indians.

You are further pleased to alledge that "you are called upon "by us in a manner the most extraordinary to vindicate Yourself and as "it were arraigned by us for neglecting the Duties of your Station "relative to Murders committed upwards of four Years ago" — We do not pretend to "Dictate" or to have" any Power over your Honour, but we conceive we have a Right as the Representatives of the Freemen of this Province to enquire into every Cause which threatens the Public Safety) – to point out the Failures in the Administration of Justice – to advise and request you would enforce a due Execution of the Laws and make Examples of the Delinquent Officers: and we think it is also our Right to know how far ~~to know how far~~ these reasonable Requests are complied with. And should we observe any Omission or Neglect in a Governor, which is likely to bring the Authority of Government into Contempt, and thereby to endanger the Lives of His Majesty's Subjects, We cannot but think we ought with Plainness, Firmness and Resolution, to remonstrate against such Omissions or Neglects. For your Honour will be pleased to consider, that herein the Lives, Estates, and every thing the People of this Province hold dear and valuable, are intimately concerned, and if we were, as idle Spectators, to see the Province we represent, precipitating into a State of Anarchy with all its attendant Mischiefs, we should be not only chargeable with a Breach of Duty to the Crown, but the People we represent.

But why your Honour mentions the Time since these Offences were committed, we cannot conceive. — Was it to persuade us that the Punishment of Murder would be now out of "Season"? — These Criminals you acknowledge have eluded the force of our Laws "upwards of four Years", and yet many of them remain in the Province and may be easily discovered and apprehended. As distressing as this consideration must be to every sober Inhabitant, it is greatly aggravated by the Number of Crimes of the same Nature since committed. — Will your Honour permit us to place them in one View before you, that the dangerous Effects of delaying Justice in Government may fully appear and incite you to do your Duty. — In the Year 1763 the cruel Massacres of Twenty Indians chiefly of the Six Nations were perpetrated at Conestogo and Lancaster: In the same Year, a Delaware Chief met with the same Fate, between Sherman's Valley and Juniata. In 1765

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a Chief of the Six Nations was Murdered near Bedford – In the Year 1766 a principal Warriour of the Delawares was killed between Red-Stone Creek and Cheat River; and three Delaware Chiefs were Robbed and Murdered near Fort Pitt by two Inhabitants of this Province – An Indian was lately murthered in Northampton County; Besides the late Barbarity committed by Frederick Stump and his Servant on ten Indians on Middle Creek: – And not one of those Murderers have been brought to Punishment. – The last mentioned have indeed been apprehended thro' the virtuous Activity of Captn. William Patterson aided by a few of his neighbours, without any Authority from the Magistracy: – But, when taken into Custody by the Sheriff under the Chief Justice's Warrant, and ready to be brought by a Guard to this City for Examination, did not two of the inferiour Magistrates insolently presume to supersede the Power of that Warrant, and commit the Prisoners by their own Authority to the County Goal, and one of them to discharge the Guard raised by the Sheriff? – thereby affording an Opportunity to the lawleſs part of the County of rescuing them. – This Rescue has since taken place by a Number of Armed Men; And not a single Offender apprehended that we have heard of, tho' many of them are well known and residing in the County – Where can these things terminate, but in Tumults, and a Total Abolition of the Powers of Government? – For can we reasonably expect, that those avowed violators of the Faith of Treaties and the Laws of God and their Country will stop here, and not exercise the same Acts of inhumanity on the good People of the Province? – Their Numbers and Connections are continually encreasing by the Perpetration of new Offences, and fresh Difficulties occurring with them to oppose the Execution of the Laws; while the Powers of Government, which ought in all good Policy to check the growth of Crimes in their Bud, are either not exercised at all, or with so little Effect, as to incite neither Fear, or Respect.

But our preſsing these Matters on your Honour, you are pleased to Term "no leſs unkind and Indecent towards you, than imprudent with respect to our present Pursuit; for Reasons which must occur to us, on cool and diſpaſsionate Reflection, though they are altogether improper to be made public at this particular Juncture" – We trust, that after so full an Explanation of our Motives as is mentioned in this Meſsage, you will readily alter your Sentiments with respect to the Indecency of our Conduct. And, as to the "imprudence" of the Measure, though we have "cooly and diſpaſsionately" sought for the Reasons which You say "must occur to Us" we aſsure you, we are at a Loſs to discover them; unleſs they arise from an Apprehension in your Honour that it is impracticable, under the present debilitated Administration of Government, to Punish the Authors of Crimes committed at different Periods.

You are pleased to tell us that you "contented yourself with returning a short Answer to our first Message, letting us know what Steps you had taken to discover and bring to Justice those who had been concerned in the Lancaster Murders." Your Answer was indeed short, but truly alarming to Us. The very extraordinary Declaration made in that Message, that "in your Station you conceived nothing more can be done without doing an Act of Violence to the Constitution," afforded us a Melancholy Prospect of future Insecurity. And as it seems nothing more can be done in your Opinion by the Supream Magistrate of Pennsylvania, towards bringing the most Capital Offenders to "Justice," than writing a few Letters to the Inferiour Officers, (who have contumaciously disobeyed them) and issuing a Proclamation which has been treated with the utmost Indignity, every impartial -- Person must be convinced, that the Powers of Government, vested in thee feeble Hands of a Proprietary Governor, are too weak to support Order in the Province, or give Safety to the People.

Joseph Galloway,
Speaker.

This Afternoon an Express brought a Letter from a Chief of the Indians at the Great Island to Captain William Patterson, in Answer to his Message sent them the 22d of last Month and is as follows Vizt. —

"Loving Brother February 17th. 1768

I received your Speech by Gershom Hicks and have sent one of my Relations to you with a String of Wampum and the following Answer

"Loving Brother

I am glad to hear from you,— I understand that you are very much grieved, and that the Tears run from your Eyes— With both my Hands I now wipe away those Tears; and as I don't doubt but your Heart is disturbed, I remove all the Sorrow from it and make it as easy as before. I will now sit down and Smoak my Pipe.— I have taken fast hold of the Chain of Friendship; and when I give it a Pull, if I find my Brothers the English have let it go it will then be Time for me to let go too and take Care of my Family— There are four of my Relations Murdered by Stump; and all I desire is that he may suffer for his wicked Action,

Action; I shall then think that your People have the same Goodness in their Hearts as formerly and intend to keep it there. As it was the Evil Spirit who caused Stump to commit this bad Action, I blame none of my Brothers the English but him.

"I desire that the People of Juniata may sit still on their Places, and not hurt themselves to any Hardships, by leaving their Habitations; whenever Danger is coming they shall know it before it comes on them."

I am your Loving Brother

To Captain William Patterson. Shawana Ben.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Wednesday 24th Feby 1768.

Present

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor &ca

William Logan } Esquires
James Tilghman }

The Governor having considered the Necessity of taking immediate Measures for the removal of the Settlers on the Indian Lands pursuant to the Law lately passed for that Purpose, and desired that a Proclamation might be prepared agreeable thereto; the Draught of one was laid before the Board and approved, and 250 Copies thereof were ordered to be Printed without delay.

It was then agreed that the Reverend Mr John Steel John Allison Christopher Lemes Esquires and Captain James Potter of Cumberland County should be requested to go to the Mongahela Youghiogeny and other Places Westward of the Allegheny Mountains where any Settlements are made within this Province and to set up a Number of the said Proclamations in the most public Places of those Settlements and to Read and explain the same to the People and to use their best endeavours to induce them to pay due Obedience thereto. — A Letter of Instructions was accordingly drawn up and approved and the same was directed to be sent by Express to those Gentlemen together with a number of the Proclamations and Sixty Pounds in Cash towards defraying the Expences of their Journey. The Proclamation and Letter follow in these Words — Viz:

By the Honourable John Penn Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex on Delaware

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Custody of the Sheriff of Cumberland, and his Honour, upon enquiry, finding that he was well qualified for the Office of a Magistrate, this day issued a special Commission, appointing him a Justice of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and of the County Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cumberland.

Eodem die, P. M.

A Committee of two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor with a Verbal Message from the House, requesting him to give as much dispatch as he could to the Consideration of the two Bills now before him, as the House inclined to adjourn this Week, if the Governor had no Objection. The Governor acquainted them that he had no particular Objection at present to their Adjournment, and that he would return the Bills to the House in the Morning.

Saturday the 20th of February, 1768, A. M.

The Governor and Council having considered the Bill entituled "An Act for the better Employment, Relief, and support of the Poor, &c$^{a.}$" and "An Act to enable the Owners and Possessors of a certain Tract of Marsh and meadow Land therein described, situate in the County of Chester, &c$^{a.}$" returned them by the Secretary to the House, with his assent to first, and the following Amendments to the latter, viz$^{t.}$:

"Page 1, Lines 2, 3. Dele the Words [Tinicum Island].

"Page 22, Line 7. After the Word [List], insert the Words [to be made out]."

Saturday Noon.

A Committee of the Assembly waited on the Governor, and acquainted him that the House had agreed to the Governor's Amendments to the Chester County Meadow Bill, and desired His Honour would be pleased to appoint a Time for passing the Bills which had been agreed on. The Governor made answer that he should be in the Council Chamber at 5 o'Clock this Afternoon, in order to receive the House for that Purpose.

Council Chamber, 5 o'Clock, P. M.

The several engrossed Bills being compared with their Originals, and found to agree, The Governor sent the Secretary to the House with a Message requiring their attendance, that he might pass the Bills which had received his Assent.

The whole House Attending accordingly, the Speaker presented to the Governor the following Bills, which he was pleased to enact into Laws, and issued a Warrant for affixing the Great Seal thereto, and appointed a member of Council and the Secretary to accompany two members of the House to see them deposited in the Rolls Office.

1. "An Act for incorporating the Society known by the name and Style of the Philadelphia Contributionship, for insuring Houses from Loss by Fire, &c."

2. "An Act to continue An Act entituled 'An Act for laying a Duty on Negroes and Mulattoe Slaves imported into this Province."

3. "An Act for appropriating the Sum of Money for building the middle House on the West side of the Barracks, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia."

4. "An Act for Regulating the Fishery in the River Brandywine."

5. "An Act for raising, by way of Lottery, the Sum of £ 5,250 for purchasing a public Landing in the Northern Liberties, and paving the Streets of Philadelphia."

6. "An Act to amend the Act entituled 'An Act for the better Employment, Relief, and Support of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, the Townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk and the Northern Liberties."

7. "An Act to enable the Owners and Possessors of a certain Tract of Marsh and Meadow Land therein described, situate in the County of Chester, to keep the Banks, Dams, Sluices, and Flood Gates in repair, and to raise a Fund to defray the Expences thereof."

The Speaker then, in behalf of the House, delivered to the Governor a Certificate for £ 500 towards his Support for the present Year, for which His Honour thanked them.

In about half an Hour after passing the Bills, the Assembly sent by a Committee of two members the following written Message to the Governor; whereupon His Honour acquainted them, that as the Message might possibly require some short Answer, he desired them to inform the House that he requested they would not adjourn till he had an Opportunity of sending them one. The Governor accordingly prepared an Answer, and in an Hour's time sent it by the Secretary, who immediately carried it to the State House; but the Assembly had adjourned, notwithstanding the above request, as he was informed by the Door-Keeper, near half an Hour.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it Please your Honour:

"We met at this sitting, sincerely disposed to preserve that Harmony which ought to subsist between 'the Branches of a Legislative Body;' 'and altho' your Message of the 8th Instant appears to us evidently calculated to disturb it, yet we were resolved that it should not divert us from the important Objects before us; But as the public Business is nearly concluded, and that Message contains a number of severe Insinuations and Groundless Charges against us, we are obliged to take particular notice of them.

"We entertain as just a Sense of the 'great Inconvenience attending Differences between those Branches' as you possibly can do.—Ever since we have had the Honour of holding these Seats we have carefully avoided them, unless they were necessary to obtain some Act of Justice, to regain some Right invaded, to support His Majesty's Authority, or procure Safety to ourselves and those we represent; and even in these Instances we think we may safely call on your Honour, to shew that we have conducted them otherwise than by a plain Representation of Facts, and decent tho' firm Arguments. Could we on a Retrospection of your conduct, persuade ourselves to believe 'that you have carefully avoided doing anything to interrupt a good understanding with the Assemblys of this Province,' it would give us real Pleasure, as it would afford us a Prospect of an easy accomodation of our present 'differences.''

"We have carefully re-considered our Message of the fifth Instant, which you are pleased to say is 'not only indecent and unbecoming,' but indicates a Spirit prevailing among us very ill suited to the present critical Situation of our public Affairs, &c." From what part of this Message you could collect any thing that justifies these Charges, we are at a loss to judge. The manner of expression is plain, accompanied with Arguments deduced from a fair Representation of Facts, which Your Honour has, however, chose wholly to pass over unanswered, from a Conviction, we suspect, that it was much easier to pronounce them 'indecent and unbecoming,' than to refute our Reasoning, or disprove the Truth of our Representation.

"We remonstrated to your Honour that most atrocious Offences had been long since committed in the Province. We requested that you would take the proper Measures to bring the Offenders to Justice, and pointed out the Means by which this most necessary Business might be effected, 'without your doing Violence to the Constitution.' We endeavoured to delineate the unhappy Consequences that have resulted from permitting Men who have bid defiance to the Powers of Government, and audaciously trampled on its Authority, to remain longer unpunished; And We presumed to intimate the present Debility of the Government under the late Administration of the Laws. If the pointing out those Truths to your Honour can be esteemed 'indecent' and 'unbecoming,' we justly merited Your Censure. But if to advise and to intreat Your Honour to support the King's Authority, committed to Your Care for the protection of his People, is an indispensable Obligation which we owe, both to His Majesty and our Constituents. And if, in the discharge of this Trust, we have incurred Your Displeasure, we can the more chearfully bear it, as we are conscious we were actuated by no Motives but our Duty, and the good of the Country.

"This is the 'Spirit' which prevails among us. If you suspected us of any other, you did us great Injustice; And had more of this Spirit been exerted by your Honour, we are persuaded the Murderers of the Indians at Conestogo and Lancaster, would, long e'er now, have suffered the Punishment they deserved; Numerous Offenders would have been deterred from the Perpetration of the most Henious Offiences. The Honour of the Government would have been maintained, and that Order supported, which only can ensure Safety and Happiness to the Subject.

"That 'the averting an Indian War and the sad effects of it, were the principal Objects at the opening of this Sessions,' we agree, and we hope we have demonstrated by our Conduct a faithful discharge of our Duty herein, so far as our Power extended. We, at your Instance, prepared a Bill with all possible Dispatch, for removing the Lawless Intruders from the Indian Lands. And to leave nothing undone which could possibly tend to remove the Indians discontent, we Voted and granted a sum of Money to be expended in Presents of Condolance for the Number of Indians who have been cruelly Murdered in and on the Frontiers of this Province, and other Gifts for regaining their Friendship. These things we were more especially induced to do, as we despaired from your Declaration, that the Offenders were likely to be apprehended or Public Justice satisfied, which the Laws and Policy of all civilized Nations strictly require.

"But you are pleased to tell us that 'the two only Causes of Complaint you find mentioned in His Excellency General Gage's and Sir William Johnson's Letters, are the Intrusions of our People on the Indians' Lands, and the Insults and Hostile Acts they have received from the Frontier People, chiefly from Virginia;' and you Charge us, that not being 'content with the Causes pointed out by those Gentlemen, we have proceeded to investigate others.' Your Letter from Sir William, laid before us, we did not receive until the 21st Ultimo. Our Message, upon which you found the Charge against us of unnecessarily investigating other 'Causes than those pointed out by him,' was sent up to your Honour on the thirteenth Ultimo.

"With what Propriety, then, could you Assert that we were not content with the Causes pointed out by Sir William, when we had not seen his Letter? But had this Letter come to your Hands, and been earlier laid before us, we must have been blind indeed not to have discovered that there are other Causes than those you assign; because, after men-

tioning them, this Gentleman adds the words [&c^a.] which, to a Person desirous of investigating all for the Public good, might have shewn there were 'others' than those particularly specified. The Copy of the General's Letter is now before us, and we cannot help expressing our surprize that you should refer us to that Letter to find that 'the two Causes' recited in your Message are the only Causes of the Indians' complaint. Had your Honour attended to a few words just preceding those you have been pleased to select, you would have found your mistake, and plainly discovered that the General in very explicit Terms assigns other Causes. That the whole Truth may, however, appear, we beg leave to Quote the very Words of his Letter, not transposed as they are in your Message, but in the Order they stand. They are these: That altho' 'several Causes' for their present ill Temper are suggested, yet the Insults they have received from the Frontier People, chiefly from those of Virginia, and the Obstinacy of the People, who persist to settle on their Lands, not only without their Consent, but in Contradiction to their warmest remonstrances and the Endeavours that have been used to remove them, I perceive to be the most immediate *Cause* of their present Discontent, Hence it appears very contrary to what you have alledged, that the Matters asserted by you as the only two Causes of Indian Complaint are styled by the General 'the most immediate Cause,' and of Consequence, that there remain 'other Causes' for their present ill Temper. Indeed, had his Excellency omitted to mention any other Reasons for the Indian Disquietude than those your Honour seems so remarkably attached to, We apprehend it requires but a small Knowledge of the Dispositions and Policy of the Natives, and of what has unhappily passed in this Province, to discover many others. The Indians have strong Ideas of Justice, and retain a warm Resentment for Injuries. The Murder of their People they esteem not only a private Loss to their Relatives but a publick one to their Nation, And they seldom forget or forgive Insults of this Nature without obtaining satisfaction from the Government where they were committed, And, therefore, when we consider the Number of their People who have been cruelly Massacred by a lawless part of the Inhabitants of this Province, We cannot conceive that Your Honour can be at a loss to find out some of the other 'Causes' intimated, tho' not expressly enumerated by the General; And if in the Investigation of those Causes we have unfortunately given Your Honour offence, it is an Offence we assure you we could not well avoid. His Excellency's Letter, and the seeming sincerity with which you declared your Readiness in your first Message on this subject, 'to remove the just Causes of Indian Complaints of past Injuries,' and an anxious Desire of uniting with you in a Measure so necessary to the future Safety of the Province, led us into the Enquiry which we conceived to be our Indispensable Duty, as it appeared necessary to avert the Calamites of an Indian War.

"The oblique Insinuation thrown out by your Honour that those Enquiries were taken up rather with a view to distract your 'Councils than to remove the present Causes of Indian Dissatisfactions,' tho' of a high Nature, gives us no Concern, Our Innocence and Actions we trust will not only vindicate us against this intended Aspersion, but against any others which you may think proper to cast upon us; Nor are we to be thus diverted from firmly discharging our Duty to the Crown and our Constituents.

"Those Enquiries were entered into and made before we knew of the Murders committed by Frederick Stump and his Servant; On the 7th of January Mr. Croghan was examined on these Matters before this House; On the 13th our Message mentioning this Enquiry was sent to you, and the Letter from Colonel Armstrong, giving you the first Account of the Rescue of Stump and his Servant, which seems to have thrown your Councils into so much Confusion, was not wrote before the 29th of the same month. How then was it possible that the House could intend to distract your Councils' at the Time those Enquiries were taken up. They could not suspect that a Request made to your Honour could have that effect when they knew of no other matters before them. If your Councils are Distracted, we disclaim all share in the Causes of that Distraction. And we think you might with much greater Propriety and Justice have derived it from another Source. Councils must undoubtedly be involved in Perplexities and Confusion, when the Execution of Laws for a long Series of Time has been grossly neglected; Murderers and other Offenders permitted to escape with Impunity, and the Government thereby brought into the utmost Contempt. To these Causes the present difficulties attending your 'Councils,' are only to be ascribed, and not to anything which we have done or ever thought of doing; And, therefore, this most unkind Insinuation against us is the more ungenerous and unjustifiable.

"Your Honour is pleased to repeat your 'Detestation of the Murder of the Indians at Conestogo and Lancaster,' and yet you are extremely unwilling to believe it 'one of the Causes of the present discontent among the Indians,' and you confess 'yourself at a loss to conjecture on what Intelligence we found our Opinion in this particular.' We will candidly inform your Honour upon what our Opinion is founded. It is upon the very Nature of those tragical Scenes and their apparent Consequences.

"Those Indians were chieflly Descendants from one of the most powerful Tribes of the Six Nations; They had Relations among them who have long since heard of their inhospitable and Barbarous Treatment while under the Protection of the Government. To suppose then that such Acts of Inhumanity had not created Uneasiness and Resentment, not only in those Relations but in the Nation principally, would be to flatter ourselves that they were void of all Passion and Policy, the contrary of which every Day's

Experience fully manifests; And when we further considered, that not one of those atrocious Murderers has been brought to Punishment in order to remove the Prejudices of the natives against the Government, nor that the usual Presents of Condolence has been made by this Province, to the Relatives, for the loss of their Brethren, we were greatly confirmed in our Opinion that these murders were one of the Causes of Indian Discontent. But we did not depend on those Reasons solely. We found, from the Examination of George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs, that the Senecas had complained, among others, of those Murders, and we have been so happy, since, as to have our Opinion farther corroborated by another Authority, which we think your Honour will not dispute, as you have fully acknowledged it in your Message now before us. We mean from an impartial and full State of all the causes of Indian Discontent communicated in a Letter, during this Session, to our Speaker, by the Honourable Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Superintendant of Indian Affairs. In this Letter Sir William expressly mentioned the Barbarity exercised on the unhappy Conestoga Indians, as one of the Causes, among others, of the intended Indian Hostilities against the Colonies. And in another Part thereof he says 'The Murder of the Conestogos, still fresh in their Memory, gives them much Pain.' Thus your Honour may perceive that we have not 'taken it for granted' that the Murder of the Conestogo Indians 'is one Cause of Indian Complaint, But that we are supported by good Information, and on the very Authority which you so strongly recommend in your Message.

"In order, however, to divert us from examining into this Cause of Indian Complaint, and from pressing you to put the Laws in Execution against the Offenders, you inform us 'that the Six Nations, upon Sir William Johnson's laying before them and explaining to them this Affair, at your Request, in the Year 1764, were so far satisfied that they received Belts from Him on the Occasion, and suffered him to cover the Graves of their deceased Brethren.' And can your Honour believe that such uncommon Injuries can be attoned for, and the Resentment of the Indians so easily eradicated? Under these Circumstances we are at a loss to conjecture upon what Motives you act when you attempt to persuade us that 'the Barbarity exercised on the unhappy Conestoga Indians, was not 'One of the Causes of the Indian Discontent.' We would charitably hope that this Measure was not taken up rather with a view to cast a Veil over the inexcusable Conduct of the Magistracy under your Superintendance, and to avoid a speedy and diligent Inquisition after the Murderers, than to restore the lost Authority and Dignity of the Government. But indeed the bad Policy of treating such important Matters with Neglect, or very little Regard, appears now fatally evident, as it is too clear to be denied that those Murders, of which so little Notice has been taken, are one of the Causes which threaten the Colonies with an Indian War; And we must say that the situation of the Province, in our Apprehension, is truly most deplorable, when the late Murders in the County of Cumberland can 'involve' you in such 'Difficulties' as to render it necessary to Postpone to 'a more proper Season,' a Matter of equal if not greater Importance to the Safety of the Colony. The proper Time for punishing Offenders is as soon as possible after the offence is committed; every neglect or delay does but encourage them and others to the Perpetration of the like or other Crimes. And as those offenders have too long already eluded the hands of Justice, no 'season' in our Opinion, can be more 'proper,' than that which demands their Conviction, to avert the impending Calamities of a general Rupture with the Indians.

You are further pleased to alledge that 'you are called upon by us in a manner the most extraordinary, to vindicate yourself, and as it were, arraigned by us for neglecting the Duties of your Station relative to Murders committed upwards of four Years ago.' We do not pretend to 'Dictate' or to have any Power over your Honour, but we conceive we have a Right, as the Representatives of the Freemen of this Province, to enquire into every Cause which threatens the Public Safety, to point out the Failures in the Administration of Justice, to advise and request you would enforce a due Execution of the Laws, and make Examples of the Delinquent Officers; and we think it is also our Right to know how far those reasonable Requests are complied with. And should we observe any Omission or Neglect in a Governor, which is likely to bring the Authority of Government into Contempt, and thereby to endanger the Lives of His Majesty's Subjects, We cannot but think we ought, with Plainness, Firmness, and Resolution, to remonstrate against such Omissions or Neglects; For your Honour will be pleased to consider, that herein the Lives, Estates, and every thing the People of this Province hold dear and valuable, are intimately concerned, and if we were, as idle spectators, to see the Province we represent precipitating into a State of Anarchy with all its attendant mischiefs, we should be not only chargeable with a Breach of Duty to the Crown, but the People we represent.

But why your Honour mentions the time since those offences were committed, we cannot conceive. Was it to persuade us that the Punishment of Murder would be now out of 'Season'?—These Criminals you acknowledge, have eluded the force of our Laws upwards of 'four years,' and yet, many of them remain in the Province and may be easily discovered and apprehended. As distressing as this consideration must be to every sober Inhabitant, it is greatly aggravated by the Number of Crimes of the same Nature since comitted. Will your Honour permit us to place them in one view before you, that the dangerous effects of delaying Justice in Government may fully appear and incite you to do your Duty? In the year 1763, the cruel Massacres of Twenty Indians, chiefly of the Six Nations, were perpetrated at Conestogo and Lancaster. In the same year a Delaware Chief met with the same Fate between Sherman's Valley and Juniata. In 1765, a Chief of the Six Nations was murdered near Bedford. In the year 1766, a principal Warrior of the Delawares was killed between Red-Stone Creek and Cheat River; and three Delaware Chiefs were Robbed and Murdered near Fort Pitt by two Inhabitants of this Province. An Indian was lately murthered in Northampton County; besides the late Barbarity committed by Frederick Stump and his servant on ten Indians on Middle Creek. And not one of those Murderers have been brought to Punishment. The last mentioned have indeed been apprehended thro' the virtuous Activity of Capn. William Patterson, aided by a few of his neighbors, without any Authority from the Magistracy. But, when taken into Custody by the Sheriff, under the Chief Justices' Warrant, and ready to be brought by a Guard to this City for Examination, did not two of the inferiour Magistrates insolently presume to supersede the Power of that Warrant, and commit the Prisoners by their own Authority to the County Goal, and one of them to discharge the Guard raised by the Sheriff, thereby affording an Opportunity to the lawless part of the County of rescuing them. This Rescue has since taken place by a Number of Armed Men; And not a single Offender apprehended that we have heard of, tho' many of them are well known and residing in the County. Where can these things terminate but in Tumults and a Total Abolition of the Powers of Government? For, can we reasonably expect that those avowed violators of the Faith of Treaties and the Laws of God and their Country will stop here, and not exercise the same Acts of inhumanity on the good People of the Province? Their Numbers and Connections are continually encreasing by the Perpetration of new Offences, and fresh Difficulties occurring with them to oppose the Execution of the Laws, while the Powers of Government, which ought in all good Policy to check the growth of Crimes in their Bud, are either not exercised at all, or with so little Effect as to incite neither Fear or Respect.

"But our pressing these Matters on your Honour, you are pleased to Term 'no less unkind and Indecent towards you, than imprudent with respect to our present Pursuit, for Reasons which must occur to us on cool and dispassionate Reflection, though they are altogether improper to be made public at this particular Juncture.' We trust, that after so full an Explanation of our Motives as is mentioned in this Message, you will readily alter your Sentiments with respect to the Indecency of our Conduct. And as to the 'imprudence' of the Measure, though we have 'coolly and dispassionately' sought for the Reasons which you say 'must occur to us,' we assure you we are at a Loss to discover them, unless they arise from an Apprehension in your Honour that it is impracticable under the present debilitated Administration of Government, to Punish the Authors of Crimes committed at different Periods.

"You are pleased to tell us that you 'contented yourself with returning a short Answer to our first Message, letting us know what Steps you had taken to discover and bring to Justice those who had been concerned in the Lancaster Murders.' Your Answer was indeed short, but truly alarming to Us. The very extraordinary Declaration made in that Message, that, 'in your Station you conceived nothing more can be done without doing an Act of Violence to the Constitution,' afforded us a Melancholy Prospect of future Insecurity. And, as it seems nothing more can be done in Your Opinion, by the Supream Magistrate of Pennsylvania, towards bringing the most Capital Offenders to Justice, 'than writing a few Letters to the Inferiour Officers (who have contumaciously disobeyed them), and issuing a Proclamation, which has been treated with the utmost Indignity, every Impartial Person must be convinced that the Powers of Government, vested in thee feeble Hands of a Proprietary Governor, are too weak to support Order in the Province, or give Safety to the People.

"JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker*."

This Afternoon an Express brought a Letter from a Chief of the Indians at the Great Island, to Captain William Patterson, in Answer to his Message sent them the 22d of last month, and is as follows, Viz^{t}:

"February 17th, 1768.

"Loving Brother:

"I received your Speech by Gershom Hicks, and have sent one of my Relations to you with a String of Wampum, and the following Answer:

"Loving Brother:

"I am glad to hear from you; I understand that you are very much grieved, and that the Tears run from your Eyes. With both my Hands I now wipe away those Tears; and, as I don't doubt but your Heart is disturbed, I remove all the Sorrow from it, and make it as easy as before; I will now sit down and Smoak my Pipe. I have taken fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, and when I give it a Pull, if I find my Brothers, the English, have let it go, it will then be Time for me to let go, too, and take care of my family. There are four of my Relations Murdered by Stump, and all I desire is, that he may suffer for his wicked Action; I shall then think that Your People have the same Goodness in their Hearts as formerly, and intend to keep it there. As it was the Evil Spirit who caused Stump to commit this bad Action, I blame none of my Brothers, the English, but him.

"I desire that the People of Juniata may sit still on their Places, and not put themselves to any Hardships by leaving their

Habitations, whenever Danger is coming, they shall know it before it comes on them.

"I am your Loving Brother,
"SHAWANA BEN.

"To Captain WILLIAM PATTERSON."

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Wednesday 24th Febry. 1768.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

William Logan, James Tilghman,	Esquires.

The Governor having considered the Necessity of taking immediate Measures for the removal of the Settlers on the Indian Lands, pursuant to the Law lately passed for that Purpose, and desired that a Proclamation might be prepared agreeable thereto, the Draught of one was laid before the Board and approved, and 250 Copies thereof were ordered to be Printed without delay.

In was then agreed that the Reverend Mr. John Steel, John Allison, Christopher Lemes, Esquires, and Captain James Potter, of Cumberland County, should be requested to go to the Mongahela, Youghiogeny, and other Places Westward of the Allegheny Mountains, where any Settlements are made within this Province, and to set up a Number of the Said Proclamations in the most public Places of those Settlements, and to Read and explain the same to the People, and to use their best endeavours to induce them to pay due Obedience thereto. A Letter of Instructions was accordingly drawn up and approved, and the same was directed to be sent by Express to those Gentlemen, together with a Number of the Proclamations, and Sixty Pounds in Cash towards defraying the Expences of their Journey. The Proclamation and Letter follow in these Words, vizt.:

"*By the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, passed in this present year, it is, among other things, provided and enacted, that if any Person or Persons, settled upon any Lands within the Boundaries of this Province, not purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries thereof, shall neglect or refuse to remove themselves and Families off and from the same Lands, within the

Habitations, whenever Danger is coming, they shall know it before it comes on them.

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"Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Twenty-fourth Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, and in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

"JOHN PENN."

"By His Honour's Command.

"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junior, Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

EARL HILLSBOROUGH TO ADVOCATE, ATTORNEY & SOLICITOR GENERAL, 1768.

(Copy.)

Whitehall, Febry 27th, 1768.

Gentlemen :

The inclosed Paper, No. 1 to No. 6, relate to the Case of two Persons now in Custody in the Province of Pensylvania, on suspicion of the Murther of a Mariner on board an English Vessel called the Hannah, on her Voyage from Philadelphia to Leghorn.

You will observe, from the Earl of Shelburne's Letter to the Deputy Governor of Pensylvania, No. 5, that these Persons were arrested there, by his Lordship's Directions, in order to be brought to Trial, which the Deputy Govr acquaints his Lordship, in his Letter No. 6, cannot be done, as the common law Courts there, have as he apprehends, no Jurisdiction in the Case.

I have it in Command from his Maty, to desire you will take these Papers into Your immediate Consideration, and report to me your Opinion by what Method the Prisoners can be legally brought to Trial for the Offence with which they stand charged.

If you should be of Opinion that they should be brought over here to be tried by Commissioners appointed in the Manner directed by the Statute of the 28th, of Henry the Eighth, to which the Deputy Govr refers, you will in that Case report to me your Opinion what will be the proper Form of the Order or Warrt, to be issued for that Purpose.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade informs me there are some Precedents upon the Books of that Office of Cases in Point, and I have therefore requested him to attend you on any Day you will be pleased to appoint, so that no Time may be lost in sending the necessary Orders to the Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

I am, &c.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Advocate, Attorney & Solicitor Genl.

SIR WM. JOHNSON TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

Johnson Hall, Febry 29th, 1768.

Sir,

*I have had the favour of your letter of the 18th Inst., informing me of the sum raised by yr Assembly, for presents of Condolence with the Indians, of which I have been likewise advised by letter from Mr. Galloway, I think this a very seasonable step, and am much oblidged to you for the opinion you express in my favour

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* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 468.

for the application of it, in which you may rest assured that I shall be solely guided by my regard for the Interests and Security of the Province; at the same time I must observe, from the present disposition of the Indians, that no Present or Gratification will avail unless the Conduct of the Frontier Inhabitants should change, or that by a vigorous exertion of sound Laws they be restrained from Murders, Encroachments & Outrages in future, which I have some reason to hope will be the case from those lately enacted.

The presence of Commissioners from Pensilvania would be very agreeable to me upon this Occasion, but many of the Indians being already arrived, & the whole expected within 2 or 3 Days at the farthest, it will be impossible to have them here in sufficient time.

It happens Luckily at this period that so great and general a Congress is to be held, as it will enable me to assure so many Nations of the detestation yʳ Government manifests for such acts of cruelty, & of their further intentions to punish the guilty authors, at the same time I shall take care to enlarge in a proper manner on the Injuries you have received, however I should remark, that the crew of yᵉ Boat on the Ohio were not murdered by any of the Six Nation Confederacy; But my regard for the Welfare of the Province, and my desire to apply its money in the manner which will best promote the Ends for which it was granted, induces me to observe, that altho Tribes & Emigrants in its Neighbourhood may at first View appear to be the most material to be reconciled, the case is certainly otherwise, for these Indians are not only dependant upon, but much inferior in Numbers, power, & Interest to the Six Nations, amongst whom the Senecas alone are above 1000 fighting men, whose Interests with all the Confederacys are Notorious, who have been represented as the Authors of the late Indian War, and without whose concurrence the rest will not attempt any publick Acts; these People, and indeed yᵉ whole Confederacy, have been greatly Irritated against us for some time past, which from the Accoᵗˢ I have received from yᵉ Indians, who are already come to this place is much increased, particularly by the Murder of the *White Mingo* & his Family, and therefore in their present disposition, & from a thorough knowledge of their power & influence, I am of opinion that too much cannot be done towards preventing the effects of their resentment, until we can more effectually convince them of the purity of our Intentions by our future Justice & good treatment for these reasons, & from my desire more effectually to serve the Province, I cannot think that less than £1300 yʳˢ money will make much impression, & that judiciously given, and therefore I have given directions for a present to that amount, which I shall deliver to such Persons, & in such manner as will best conduce to the proposed Ends, by shewing the Indians that the Province is Innocent of Acts perpetrated by Individuals, of which you are desirous to give them strong proofs. The shortness of the time would not admit of my drawing for the money for the purchase of the Presents, but I shall do it by the next opertunity, & instruct Mr. Croghan in what he is to do & say to those in your Quarter, to whom the remainder of the sum may be given in like manner.

I shall not neglect acquainting you with y^e Issue of my proceedings on this occasion, in which I shall omit no opertunity of testifying my regard for the Interests of your Government, & convincing you how much

I am, Sir,
Your most sincere Wellwisher
& very Humble Servant,
W. JOHNSON.

The Hon'ble L^t. Gov^r Penn.

Indorsed,

Received 8th March, 1768, by T. Apty Express.

EARL HILLSBOROUGH TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

Whitehall, March 5th, 1768.

Sir:

Pursuant to an Order of His Majesty, in Council, on the 26th of February, I herewith transmit to You a Copy of a Report made to the Lord Commissioners for Trade and Plantations by his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, upon an Act passed in the Colony of New Jersey, in June, 1766, entitled "An Act to extend certain " Acts of Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the 12th Year of " Her late Majesty Queen Anne, and the 4th of His late Majesty " King George the First, for preserving all such Ships and Goods " thereof, which shall happen to be forced on shore or stranded."

You will observe from this Report, that it is the Opinion of His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, that the Act of the 12th of Queen Anne, Statute 2^d, Cap. 18, is in force in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, and that so much of the Act of the 4th, of George the First, Cap. 12, as declares the 12th of Queen Anne to be perpetual, extends to America; It is, therefore, His Majesty's Pleasure that You do govern yourself accordingly.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Dep. Governor of Pensylvania.